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No. 1183.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

REPORT FOR 1922.

(FOR THE REPORT FOR 1921 SEE STATIONERY OFFICE  
PUBLICATION OF JANUARY, 1923.)

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# Federated Malay States.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1922

BY

W. GEORGE MAXWELL, C.M.G.,  
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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KUALA LUMPUR:

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ALL INFORMATION

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# FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

## REPORT

OF THE

## CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

### FOR THE YEAR 1922.

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

[*A pikul is 133 $\frac{1}{3}$  pounds av.*]

### PREFATORY NOTE.

#### I.—HISTORICAL.

1. The Federated Malay States comprise four States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

##### PERAK.

Perak is ruled by a dynasty that claims descent from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. In the XVIIth century, it was overrun by the Achehnese, and at some time after 1636 a Johore prince, the husband of a Perak princess, was sent by Acheh to rule it under the title of Sultan Mudzaffar Shah. From 1650 onwards, the Dutch endeavoured to get a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak river several factories, which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. The ruins of a factory opened in 1690 may still be seen at Pangkor. In 1765 the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch.

2. British influence began early in the XIXth century. A treaty with Penang in 1818 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1825 a British arbitrator settled the boundary between Perak and Selangor. By the Burney Treaty with Siam in 1826, the independence of Perak and Selangor was recognized, though the Sultan of Perak was permitted to send tribute to Siam if he desired. In the same year, the Sultan ceded to the British the Dindings and the Island of Pangkor as posts for the suppression of piracy, and agreed to rely solely on the protection of Great Britain. From 1872 to 1874 there was almost continuous fighting of more or less severity between rival factions of Chinese in the Larut district where valuable tin deposits had been found.

3. Having regard to the anarchy which prevailed, Sir Andrew Clarke, in 1874, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty, and to accept thereby a Resident whose advice should be "asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom". The murder of the first British Resident (Mr. J. W. Birch) in 1875 led to a military expedition. The country soon settled; and the Malay constitution was restored under a Sultan protected by the British Government. The present Ruler is His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Idris.

##### SELANGOR.

4. In the XIVth century, Klang, which is now a district of Selangor, is said to have been subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the next century, it was given a Penghulu of the family of the Bendaharas of old Malacca, and a son of Sultan Mansur Shah (1458-1477 A.D.) of Malacca



by a Chinese wife was made Ruler of Jeram near Langat. During the period of Portuguese ascendancy, little is known of the Selangor coast. Barbosa speaks of "much and good tin" won in Selangor. The Dutch opened factories for the purchase of tin at Kuala Selangor and at Kuala Linggi. In 1718 A.D., Daeng Chelak, a Bugis chief, who had married a Johore princess, settled at Kuala Selangor, and about 1780 their descendant was recognized as Sultan Salehu'd-din by the Ruler of Perak. The throne has remained in the same family ever since. After the failure of an attack on Malacca by a Bugis prince of Riau, Raja Haji, in 1783, the Dutch blockaded Kuala Selangor, and forced the Sultan to acknowledge the suzerainty of Holland.

5. In 1818, the Sultan of Selangor made a commercial treaty with the East India Company at Penang. In 1874, anarchy prevailed amongst the Malay chiefs of Selangor, and pirates ravaged the coastal trade. The Sultan's difficulties were such that he was glad to accept a British Resident, and to come under the protection of Great Britain. The present Ruler is His Highness Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa.

#### NEGRI SEMBILAN.

6. This federation of "Nine States" consists of the four major States of Sungai Ujong, Jelebu, Johol and Rembau, and the five minor States of Ulu Muar, Jempul, Terachi, Gunong Pasir and Inas. Sungai Ujong is mentioned in a Javanese poem in 1365 A.D. as being subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the XVth century, it was ruled by Chiefs of the old kingdom of Malacca. Nearly all the Malay inhabitants of the "Nine States" are descended from immigrants from Menangkabau in Sumatra, and have an interesting matrilineal sociological system. Portuguese accounts prove that this immigration had begun in the XVIth century. The evidence seems conclusive that the original Malay federation consisted of Sungai Ujong, Klang (now a district of Selangor), Jelebu, Rembau, Naning (now part of Malacca), Segamat (now in Johore), Pasir Besar (also in Johore, its place having been taken by Johol), Jelai (now Inas) and Ulu Pahang, the region between the Ulu Serting and Temerloh. After the wresting of Malacca from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the Johore Malays in 1641 A.D., Johore took a leading part in Negri Sembilan politics until 1773 A.D., when the Undang or Chiefs of the four major States brought from Sumatra a Yam Tuan named Raja Melewar, ancestor of the present Yang di-pertuan Besar.

7. In 1874, the Dato' Klana, Chief of Sungai Ujong, the most important of the "Nine States" invited and obtained the assistance of the British Government to maintain his rule, and the appointment of a British Resident. In 1883, Jelebu applied for a British officer; and Rembau agreed to refer all its disputes to the British Government, and in 1887 accepted a British adviser. In 1889, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Rulers of Tampin and Rembau asked for a Resident, and agreed to a confederation known as "The Old Negri Sembilan". In 1895, the Resident of this confederation took charge of Sungai Ujong and of Jelebu, and the modern Negri Sembilan was constituted. Finally, in 1898, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti was elected titular Ruler of the whole State. The present Ruler is His Highness Muhammad, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Antah, Yang di-pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan.

## PAHANG.

8. Chao Ju Kua, a Chinese, writing about 1225 A.D., mentions Pahang as being subject to the old Sumatran Buddhist kingdom of Sri Vijaya. Later, Pahang and Tioman are claimed as conquests of Majapahit. Chinese records of the XVth century speak of the people of Pahang making human sacrifices. The "Malay Annals" tell of a town, Pura, near the estuary of the Pahang river, and mention the gold dust, the elephants and the wild oxen of the country. In the XVth century, Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca captured the Ruler of Pahang, and married his daughter. Modern Muhammadan Pahang starts with Rulers of the royal house of Malacca. In 1618, the redoubtable Mahkota Alam raided Pahang, and carried off one of its Rulers, who became father of a Sultan of Aceh. Before the old Malacca royal house died out in 1699, its Pahang branch provided several Rulers for the senior throne of Johore, which directly represented the Malacca dynasty. Later, Pahang fell under the suzerainty of the new Sultans of Johore, who, when they removed to Lingga, left a Dato' Bendahara in charge of Pahang.

9. In 1887, Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang, promising British help in the event of external attack, and arranging for a British agent to be stationed at his capital. At the same time, the title of Sultan was substituted for that of Dato' Bendahara. In 1888, the Sultan applied for and obtained British protection, and the appointment of a Resident. The present Ruler is His Highness Al-Mu'tasim Bi'llah Al-Sultan Abdullah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Ahmad Al-Maazam Shah.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES.

10. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the Sultan, or the Ruler, in State Council. His Highness the Sultan or the Ruler presides over the State Council. The British Resident is a member, and in Perak and in Selangor the Secretary to Resident is also a member. The other members consist of members of the royal family, the leading chiefs and some Chinese. Since the creation of a Federal Council, the State Councils legislate only in matters affecting the State.

## THE FEDERATION.

11. In 1895, a Treaty was signed by the Rulers of the four States by which they agreed to constitute their countries into a Federation, which was to be known as the Federated Malay States, and to be administered under the advice of the British Government, while all existing treaties and arrangements were to stand. The States agreed to the appointment of an officer to be styled Resident-General (a title which has since been altered to Chief Secretary to Government) as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They agreed to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion, provided that the relations between the Malay Rulers and the British Residents remained unaffected. In 1909, a Federal Council was created in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State, and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or any more than one State. The Federal Council, as now constituted, consists of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held *ex officio*

by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President, the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, Their Highnesses the Sultans of Perak, Selangor and Pahang, His Highness the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, and six unofficial members, who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council generally meets three times a year. All Federal legislation is passed by it, and the estimates of expenditure and revenue require its approval.

## II.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

12. Perak is the northernmost of the three States on the West Coast of the Peninsula. It comprises 7,800 square miles. On the North, it borders with Province Wellesley (Straits Settlements), Kedah and Siam; and on the East, it is separated from Kelantan and Pahang by the main range of granite mountains that form the back bone of the Peninsula. The Perak river (170 miles long) is the principal river of the State. On the North, the Krian river is the boundary with Kedah; and on the South, the Bernam river separates the State from Selangor. The highest mountain is Korbu (7,160 feet). The capital of the State is Taiping.

13. Selangor (3,156 square miles), also on the West Coast, is separated from Pahang on the East by the mountain range, and from Negri Sembilan by the Sepang river. Its highest peak is Ulu Kali (5,820 feet). Port Swettenham, the principal harbour of the Federated Malay States, is situated on the estuary of the Klang River in this State. Kuala Lumpur, the Federal capital, and also the capital of the State, is situated some thirty miles further up the Klang River.

14. Negri Sembilan, south of Selangor, comprises 2,550 square miles. On the South, it borders with Johore, and on the East, with Pahang. In the southern part of the State, the great mountain range has disappeared, and the water-parting between the West and East Coast is merely hilly, and in places is nearly flat ground. The highest peak in Negri Sembilan is Telapak Burok (3,915 feet). Seremban is the capital.

15. Pahang, the only State of the Federation on the East Coast, comprises 14,000 square miles. It is bordered on the South by Johore, on the West by Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, and on the North by Trengganu and Kelantan. The highest mountain in the Peninsula (Tahan, 7,184 feet) is in this State.

## III.—CLIMATE.

16. The temperature of the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula has but a small daily range and little appreciable variation. On the East Coast, however, the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, causes a distinct meteorological contrast with the rest of the year as regards wind and rainfall. Records from typical stations on the West of the Peninsula where the South-West Monsoon is broken by Sumatra show a decrease of rainfall from May to August. At Kuala Lipis, on the east of the main range, there is a general rise in rainfall from February until May, succeeded in some years by a distinct drop in July and August: there is a further rise culminating in October and November, followed by a fall to moderate rainfall in December and January. Charts, however, cannot bring out two points: the brilliant sunshine, which is the rule during the morning, and the dry spells of a fortnight or more, when the grass becomes parched. In

the mountains, the rainfall is very high, the average yearly rainfall at "The Cottage" (Maxwell's Hill) above Taiping from 1912-1919 being 258 inches. At Jelebu in Negri Sembilan, the driest station where records were kept, the average for 1905-1919 was 60 inches. The heat, owing to the moisture of the atmosphere, is at times oppressive, although 100° has never been recorded in the shade. The nights are cool. On the highest mountains, the temperature has been known to fall at nights to 46° Fahrenheit. In the day time, there is almost always a breeze to modify the heat. The Peninsula lies within the region of the South-West and North-East Monsoons, but, owing to the barrier provided by Sumatra, the only really strong wind is the North-East Monsoon, which strikes the East Coast from across the China Sea. Violent squalls, known as "Sumatras", are not infrequent on the West Coast of the Peninsula between April and September. Generally, they are of short duration and occur during the night.

#### IV.—STATISTICS.

17. The return, which forms the appendix to this report, shows for every year from 1889 onwards particulars of revenue, expenditure, imports, exports, duty on tin, duty on rubber, land revenue, railway receipts and population.

#### V.—POPULATION.

18. The census taken on the 24th April, 1921, shows that the population of the Federated Malay States was then 1,324,890, having increased since 1911 by 27.7 per cent. Of this population 853,528 are males and 471,362 females, the rate of increase since 1911 having been 17.7 and 51.1 respectively.

The Malay population rose from 420,840 in 1911 to 510,821 in 1921, an increase of 21.3 per cent. The rates of increase of the Malay population were 20.1 per cent. in Perak, 41.3 per cent. in Selangor, 11.3 per cent. in Negri Sembilan, and 17.3 per cent. in Pahang. The very high rate of increase in Selangor, where, in the Kuala Selangor district, the Malay population practically doubled since 1911, is due to the influx of foreign Malays, who have settled in the Coast districts to plant rubber.

The Chinese population of the Federated Malay States was 494,548 or only 61,304 more than in 1911. Practically the whole of this increase was in Chinese females, who now number 351 to 1,000 males as compared with 188 in 1911, and the lessening disparity between the sexes among the Chinese is gratifying as indicating a general tendency towards their permanent settlement in the Federated Malay States.

The rise in the Indian population was a marked feature of the 1921 census. In 1901, 58,386 persons of Indian nationality were enumerated; ten years later the number had risen to 172,465, the increase synchronising with the early development of the rubber planting industry, while in 1921 Indians in the Federated Malay States totalled 305,219. The percentages of increase since 1911 were 77.2 in Perak, 78.9 in Selangor, 84.4 in Negri Sembilan, and 31.4 in Pahang. More than four-fifths of the Indians in the Federated Malay States are Tamils.

The European population of the Federated Malay States rose from 3,284 in 1911 to 5,686 in 1921, of whom 93.2 per cent. are of British nationality. The most satisfactory feature of the census is that all the statistics, of sex, of marriage, of age and of birth place, show that the immigrant races, who have done so much to develop the resources of the

Federated Malay States, are ceasing to look upon these States as a place of temporary sojourn and are tending more and more to make their permanent home here.

#### VI.—RAILWAYS.

19. The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements (Singapore Island, Malacca, and Province Wellesley) and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (120 miles), extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula and opposite Singapore Island, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. At Gemas, the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast lines; the West Coast line runs North-North-West through Negri Sembilan, Selangor, and Perak, thence enters Province Wellesley, passing Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour—about 472 miles from Johore Bahru, and thence proceeds through the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis, to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Siamese State Railways was opened on July 1st, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,188 miles.

20. The East Coast line proceeds northward from Gemas through Negri Sembilan and Pahang towards Tumpat. It is completed and opened for traffic as far as Padang Tungku, 6 miles beyond Kuala Lipis, the capital of Pahang, and 147 miles from Gemas, whilst at the end of 1922 the permanent way had been laid as far as the 168th mile. The distance from railhead in Kelantan to railhead in Pahang is 107 miles. A section of 33 miles in Kelantan, between Riverside, near Tanah Merah and Tumpat on the East Coast is open for traffic, and this line when extended southward will meet the East Coast line from Gemas and provide through direct communication with Singapore from Kelantan. An extension has been made from Pasir Mas in Kelantan and runs in a westerly direction for 12 miles to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary, where it joins the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, where a junction is made with the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore line. Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Siamese State Railways commenced on November 1st, 1921.

21. Branch lines connect the main line with the ports on the West Coast at Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson Wharf and Port Weld. At Prai on the mainland opposite Penang considerable progress has been made with the construction of deep water wharves, and it is hoped to complete their construction early in 1923. A causeway carrying two lines of rails and a roadway is being built across the Johore Strait to connect the Island of Singapore with the Peninsula and will probably be opened for single line railway traffic before the end of 1923.

22. The total length of line now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 966 miles. The line is of metre gauge. On the mail trains on the West Coast main line there are sleeping saloons and restaurant cars. There are 233 permanent stations and 19 flag stations. The expenditure on capital account (including lines not open for traffic) was \$186,791,872 up to 31st December, 1922, of which \$173,983,372 was met from current revenue, and \$12,808,500 from loan account.

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1922.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

23. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1922 provided for a revenue of \$59,818,670 and an expenditure (excluding capital expenditure, which was mainly to be met from loan moneys) of \$62,151,147. BUDGET F

24. The actual revenue for the year was \$52,494,110, and the expenditure was \$49,811,007. An estimated deficit of \$2,332,477 was thus converted into a surplus of \$2,683,103. The principal deficiencies as compared with the estimate were \$4,045,956 under Customs, \$3,433,676 under Railways. The sales of the Penang Hill Railway and the Teluk Ayer Godowns, which were anticipated when the Estimates were passed, and in respect of which a revenue provision of \$2,500,000 was made, were not effected during the year. The largest excess was \$2,439,958 under "Reimbursements", and was mainly due to the repayment by the Admiralty of \$1,539,249 in respect of the cost of H.M.S. "Malaya". The largest savings in expenditure were: Railways, \$5,281,084; Medical, \$1,579,017; Public Works, \$1,430,178; Posts and Telegraphs, \$603,054. ACTUAL E  
AND EXPE

25. In my report for 1921, I mentioned the issue in December, 1921, of the first instalment (£5,155,000) of the Straits Settlements Loan of £10,000,000 at 97, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The second instalment of £4,200,000 was floated in May, 1922, at 95, bearing interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. After deducting expenses of issue, the proceeds of these two instalments amounted to \$74,297,549. Of this sum, \$15,773,648 was spent upon Railway and other works, and the unexpended balance on the 31st December, 1922, was \$58,523,901. The debt to the Colony standing at \$18,788,312 on the 31st December, 1921, on the "Rice Account" was reduced to \$5,261,432 on the 31st December, 1922. THE PUBLI

26. Further instalments amounting to £450,000 were paid to Siam during the year on account of the Railway Loan, making a total on the 31st December, 1922, of £4,630,000. The Siamese Government has decided not to ask for the instalment of £120,000, which would have brought the total up to the £4,750,000 originally contemplated. This loan is repayable by 26 annual instalments commencing on 1st January, 1924. THE LOAN

27. The State of Kedah reduced its debt to the Federated Malay States by \$1,120,953, and now owes only \$1,500,000. The total loans to Unfederated States and to Brunei amount to \$6,009,429. LOANS TO U  
ATED STAT  
BRUN

28. The surplus on the 31st December, 1921, was \$21,832,715. As the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by \$2,683,103, the surplus was increased to \$24,515,818 on the 31st December, 1922. The statement immediately following shows that this surplus is not represented by cash. SURPL



ASSETS AND  
LIABILITIES.

29. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1922 :

	\$	c.		\$	c.
Capital Account (Straits Settlements) Sterling Loan Balance at credit thereof (a) ...	58,523,901	48	Cash in Treasuries and Banks as per distribution statement ...	5,278,391	91
Composition Stamp Duty Fund 4½ per cent. Loan ...	309,986	79	Cash with Agencies—		
Indian Agency Account ...	114,163	75	Crown Agents ...	\$ 85,947.69	
Due to Straits Settlements a/c			F.M.S. & S.S. Joint a/c,		
Johore Causeway ...	193,973	22	India ...	203,933.87	
Due to Johore a/c Johore Causeway ...	217,740	92	Malay States Information Agency ...	17,153.50	
Due to other Governments—			Penang ...	11,938.79	
Kelantan ...	\$ 1,272.90		Singapore ...	1,281,710.80	
Straits Settlements ...	43,954.18				1,600,684 65
	45,227	08	Cash in Transit ...		266,653 74
Sundry Outstanding Accounts ...	168,021	31	Advances at call and other temporary investments by Crown Agents ...	20,240,742	90
Family Remittances ...	4,863	49	Composition Stamp Duty Fund 4½ per cent. Loan with Crown Agents ...	309,986	79
Bentong Tailings Retention Scheme ...	11,444	10	Ceylon Agency Account ...	10,901	83
Deposits—			Due by other Governments—		
Courts ...	\$158,633.37		Brunei ...	\$ 1,838.46	
Forest ...	53,166.30		Ceylon ...	277.72	
Land ...	170,033.19		India ...	4,552.83	
Postal ...	87,973.02		Johore ...	2,846.95	
Miscellaneous ...	366,378.47		Kedah ...	105,339.22	
	836,184	35	Perlis ...	304.90	
Sundry Funds—			Trongganu ...	3,150.22	
Bailey Fund ...	\$ 938.25				118,310 30
Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	30,703.94		Straits Settlements Government War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	2,828	55
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	218,685.33		Sundry Outstanding Accounts ...	16,430	55
Red Cross Fund ...	160,718.19		Family Remittances ...	750	03
Miscellaneous ...	31,865.64		Investments: (Surplus Funds) (at cost)—		
	442,911	35	S.S. Municipal Debentures ...	\$1,248,050.00	
Straits Settlements Government Rice Control ...	5,261,432	35	Less Reserve for depreciation ...	213,837.95	
War Savings Certificates, 1924-1927, ...	375,511	71			1,034,212 05
Straits Settlements Government 7 per cent. Loan, 1926 ..	15,000,000	00	Investments: (Specific Funds) (at cost)—		
Suspense ...	18,060	49	Bailey Fund ...	\$ 938.25	
Surplus ...	24,515,817	91	Police Reward Fund ...	29,908.75	
			Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	125,148.02	
			Red Cross Fund ...	149,555.36	
					305,550 38
			Investments War Savings Certificates (at cost) ...	375,511	71
			Loans—		
			Siamese Government (b) ...	\$39,685,714.30	
			Native States and Brunei ...	6,009,428.57	
			Planters ...	3,431,658.20	
			War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	700,897.85	
			Miscellaneous ...	1,463,016.06	
					51,290 714 98
			Advances ...	861,291	46
			Imprests ...	68,571	56
			Stores and Materials—Railways ...	4,703,520	42
			" " Post Office ...	12,459	97
			Stores and Furniture Account, P.W.D. ...	70,291	16
			Sundry Assets ...	12,508	82
			Museum Natural Products Accounts ...	1,000	00
			Tin Purchases (at cost) ...	18,839,045	70
			Inter-Treasury Accounts ...	605,856	89
			Suspense ...	13,020	95
	106,039,240	30		106,039,240	30

## NOTE:

(a) The Straits Settlements Sterling Loan, the first two instalments of which totalling £9,355,000 (\$80,185,714.29) have been fully subscribed appears on the credit side of the Capital Account (*vide* V). The expenses of issue of the loan and expenditure on works authorized to be carried out from loan funds appear on the debit side of the same account, the loan being repayable by Sinking Fund, the instalments of which are to be provided out of revenue.

(b) Repayable by 26 yearly instalments commencing from 1st January, 1924.

STERLING LOAN  
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

30. A statement of the sterling loan capital account is published as an appendix to this report.

## II.—TRADE, CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

31. During the year, 20 local companies with a total nominal capital of \$3,708,700 were incorporated and registered as compared with 30 companies (\$4,988,000) in 1921, and 54 (\$38,934,923) in 1920. Eleven companies went into liquidation, and 16 were struck off the register as being defunct. During the year there was appointed, under the Bankruptcy Enactment, an Official Assignee, who is, ex-officio, an Official receiver under the Companies Enactment.

32. The aggregate value of trade for the year, including re-exports, was \$219,252,124 compared with \$238,497,982 in 1921, a decrease of nearly 8 per cent. The falling off is due to the great drop in the *values* of imports, of which the *quantities* showed but little decrease. On the other hand, increased values of exports almost made good the loss. The distribution per head of population was £19. The values of imports and exports of merchandize (excluding re-exports and bullion) for the last five years are as follows :

		Imports.		Exports.		Trade balance.
1918	...	\$ 74,750,746	...	\$223,066,282	...	\$148,315,536
1919	...	118,854,965	...	279,135,105	...	180,280,140
1920	...	170,522,123	...	288,715,698	...	118,193,575
1921	...	102,914,877	...	129,463,762	...	26,548,885
1922	...	78,666,032	...	135,116,634	...	56,450,602

The third column in the above statement is a clear indication of the financial strength of the country, even at a time of acute depression.

33. The distribution of trade, in imports and exports, was as follows: Singapore 41.14 per cent. and 40.01 per cent.; Penang 22.42 per cent. and 39.12 per cent.; United Kingdom 15.86 per cent. and 8.56 per cent.; foreign countries 10.95 per cent. and 8.23 per cent.; British Colonies, etc., 9.63 per cent. and 11.82 per cent.

34. Imports from the United Kingdom have fallen from 25.82 per cent. in 1921. Exports to Singapore have fallen from 60.28 per cent. in 1921. Exports to Penang have increased from 23.91 per cent. Direct exports to foreign countries have increased from 1.95 per cent.

35. The revenue from customs, excise and the opium monopoly yielded \$22,217,070, an increase of \$2,108,989. Import duties produced \$4,330,030, an increase of \$1,135,627. Export duties realized \$6,522,541, an increase of \$240,434. Excise duty yielded \$476,209, an increase of \$126,979.

36. Sales of chandu (prepared opium) again showed a decrease, falling from 1,577,180 tahils in 1920, and 989,168 tahils in 1921, to 850,267 tahils in 1922. There was no change in the selling price.

37. The number of ocean-going steamers which called at Port Swettenham was 340 with a tonnage of 1,317,721 against 294 and a tonnage of 1,178,803 in 1921. The clearances of local steamers were 659 with a tonnage of 327,386 against 667 and a tonnage of 307,302 in the preceding year.

## III.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

AREA UNDER  
TITLE.

38. There was at the end of the year in private occupation about 2,171,575 acres under agricultural titles, and about 215,139 acres under mining titles.

39. It is estimated that, of the 27,623 square miles covered by the four States of the Federation, 13.50 per cent. is land in private occupation, 13.01 per cent. is forest reserve, and 73.49 per cent. is still State land. Much of the State land has no road or railway access. In the upper reaches of the Perak and Pahang rivers, there are still great areas of almost unexplored forest. Of the State land and forest reserve, 10,475 square miles are above the 500 feet elevation, and of little value for agriculture, owing to the steepness of the ground.

## LAND REVENUE.

40. The land revenue (including \$371,446 from land sales) amounted to \$3,731,041 as compared with \$3,568,490 (including \$286,615 from land sales) in 1920.

SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT.

41. The total cost of the Survey Department (after deducting reimbursements by the Straits Settlements Government and the Singapore Improvement Trust) was \$1,405,958. Of this total cost, \$61,970 was incurred by the Trigonometrical Branch, and \$29,297 by the Topographical Branch. The Central Drawing Office and Photo-Litho. Section cost \$97,801 and produced a revenue of \$22,317 from sale of maps, plans, etc. The Instrument-repairing Section (doing most valuable work, and saving the Government a large sum of money annually) cost \$17,338 and produced a revenue of \$1,857 from small works performed for the public and other departments. The Revenue Survey Branch cost \$1,098,805 (by far the largest share of the expenditure) and produced, as revenue in survey fees, the comparatively small sum of \$119,424. The cost of the survey of an average holding is so disproportionate to the survey fees that the Government decided during the year to increase the scale of fees.

TRIGONOMET-  
RICAL SURVEY.

42. Standard traverses in Perak, a reconnaissance survey in Kuantan, and a survey of the proposed reserve at Fraser's Hill were the principal works of the year.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL.

43. There is a growing demand for topographical work in connection with many departments—for engineering purposes, anti-malarial works, municipal schemes, town improvements and town-planning. The work is of a very high standard, and remarkably cheap for the type of country. The junior staff is almost entirely Malay; and the Surveyor-General reports that the work of this branch is a very fine object lesson of what can be done by Malay and other Asiatic youths, when well trained.

## REVENUE SURVEY.

44. The Revenue Survey Branch surveyed 15,823 lots, comprising 82,535 acres, besides 1,517 town lots and sub-divisions during the year.

PHOTO-LITHO.  
WORK.

45. It was due to the existence of the Photo-Litho. Branch that the Government was able to introduce the scheme of rubber restriction at such short notice. Between the middle and end of October, six denominations of coupons were designed, and one and a half million coupons printed and distributed for issue to small-holders. The thanks of the Government have been expressed to the department for the invaluable assistance rendered by it in this connection.

## IV.—GEOLOGY AND MINING.

46. The geological survey of the Federated Malay States is now complete, except for a part of the Upper Perak district and a part of the Pekan district. In Upper Perak, the unsurveyed area comprises part of the main range, which can most easily be approached from Kelantan, and the remote Tiang Valley to which access is difficult and expensive. The survey of the Pekan district will be completed as soon as an officer can be sent there.

47. The weight of tin-ore, reduced to a metallic basis, and of block tin, exported during the year was 35,286 tons as compared with 34,490 tons in 1921 and 34,935 tons in 1920. The export of tin-ore represents about 83.3 per cent. of the total. The export duty (in millions of dollars) was \$5.97 in 1922, \$6.15 in 1921 and \$12.2 in 1920.

48. The year opened with the price at \$85.25 per pikul of metallic tin. A rapid decline was experienced until the 2nd of March when the price stood at \$71.75. Thereafter an improvement took place which was continued throughout the remainder of the year. The highest price during the year, viz., \$93.62, was reached on the 8th of November and the year closed with the price at \$91.75 and a rising market.

49. The following table shows the fluctuations in the price of tin for the last seven years in dollars per pikul :

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Highest ...	97.50	140.00	182.50	166.00	212.00	115.00	93.62
Average ...	87.53	108.74	150.62	120.68	150.67	85.04	80.64
Lowest ...	77.25	85.00	117.50	100.00	90.00	72.00	71.75
Fluctuation ...	20.25	55.00	65.00	66.00	122.00	43.00	21.87

50. A remarkable improvement in the World's consumption of tin was witnessed during the year, more especially in America. It is estimated that the whole of the World's output, which closely approximated the normal, was consumed; in addition to a considerable quantity of held up stocks. That the price did not respond to a figure more in keeping with the improved outlook was probably due to the fact that during the greater part of the year the market was depressed by the fear of liquidations on a large scale of the stocks held by the parties to the "Bandoeng Agreement."

51. The labour force engaged in tin mining (including *dulang* pass holders) was 94,948 at the end of the year. The figures for the preceding three years were 1921—99,757, 1920—102,424 and 1919—128,660. The totals do not include labour employed on the extraction and transport of firewood.

52. The export of tungsten ores—wolfram and scheelite—was as follows: wolfram 94.7 tons, scheelite .3 tons. During the previous year 55 tons of wolfram were exported and no scheelite. These figures do not include 51 tons of tungsten ores imported for treatment and subsequently re-exported.

## GOLD.

53. The production of gold from the Raub Gold Mine—the only gold mine in the Federated Malay States—was 12,929 ounces. During 1921 the production was 14,430 ounces. Alluvial native workings in various localities produced 1,224 ounces.

## COAL.

54. The production of coal from the Malayan Collieries, Limited, Selangor, showed a slight decrease during the year. The output being 281,828 tons against 299,351 tons in 1921. The Government Railways were the largest consumers and took 54 per cent.; the mines took 25 per cent. and other local consumers 2 per cent. 12 per cent. was exported and 6 per cent. consumed at the Collieries. The hydraulic stowage system has been extended, and is proving most satisfactory.

## CLAY.

55. The Malayan China Clay and Pottery Company, Limited, were devoting most of their attention at the end of the year to the production of latex cups for which there is a large demand. Machinery for making all kinds of pottery was being installed at the end of the year and production should begin shortly.

## V.—FORESTRY.

## EXPLORATION.

56. Excellent progress was made with exploration, and the exactness of the information obtained will, in the near future, enable the department to make a profit far exceeding the expenditure incurred. About 750 square miles were examined, and it is probable that 600 square miles will be reserved. The object of the work is to ascertain, on the one hand, what areas should be reserved, and, on the other hand, what areas may be freely alienated by Government for other purposes.

## RESERVES.

57. The big addition (612.75 square miles) made to the forest reserves in 1921 was, not unnaturally, followed by a lean year. The new reserves of 1922 cover 126.5 square miles; and the total area of forest reserve is now 3,651.8 square miles, representing 13.1 per cent. of the total area of the Federated Malay States.

## EXPLOITATION.

58. The output of timber fell to about two-thirds that of 1921, and the output of fuel fell nearly 10 per cent. In spite of enhanced royalties (which were imposed because the former scale of royalty no longer represented a fair proportion to the value of the material) both timber and fuel were cheaper at the end of the year than they had been for many years.

## MINOR FOREST INDUSTRIES.

59. In my annual report for last year, I laid stress upon the importance of fostering the trade in the minor forest products. The department is attempting to improve the damar industry; and, as the result of Government intervention in Negri Sembilan, the organization of the actual collection of damar is comparatively better than it has ever been, the output has increased, and the product is admittedly far superior to anything that has ever been seen in Singapore. The (Malay) damar-collectors get a fairer wage than in the past, and may in time perhaps organize themselves into co-operative societies. Malayan damar is for the first time appearing under that name in the European and Malayan markets, and definite grades will shortly be established. The Malay States Information Agency is rendering valuable assistance, and will supply commercial samples to enquirers. The Forest Department hopes to organize the rattan industry at an early date.

60. Good progress was made with the systematic study and classification of the forest products. The first important step was completed with the publication at the end of 1921 of "Commercial Woods of the Malay Peninsula", and the second was marked at the opening of the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition by the publication of the companion volume "Minor Forest Products of the Malay Peninsula", both by Dr. F. W. Foxworthy. Particular products are now being studied in greater detail, sometimes in collaboration with the scientists of other departments. Timber durability tests were continued, and arrangements have been made for a series of experiments in the seasoning of timber by natural means. Useful information is now being obtained as to the rate of growth of some of our most important timber trees, and systematic work has been begun on the silviculture of the gutta-percha tree. The most important piece of work in view is a comprehensive manual of the timber trees of the Peninsula.

61. The revenue of the department, which had been \$984,100 in 1921, fell to \$888,115 as the result of the temporary depression of the timber industry, and the fall in the price of gutta-percha. The expenditure which had been \$818,813 in 1921 was, by rigid economy, brought down to \$720,629. By the nature of things, forest protection and forest research work do not yield immediate results in form of annual revenue. We are content to leave it to our successors to reap where we are sowing.

#### VI.—AGRICULTURE.

62. At the beginning of the year, in a total establishment of 38 European Officers, three appointments were vacant. During the year two appointments were filled. It was decided to suspend three appointments temporarily.

63. The price of "Standard Rubber Sheet", which had been at 37½ cents per pound in January sagged slowly down to 23 cents in September. In October with the news that "restriction" would be imposed by legislation, it rose almost at once, to 41 cents; and at the end of the year it was 48½ cents.

64. Interesting figures of the exports of rubber from the Federated Malay States over a period of years will be found in the statement printed at the end of this report.

65. "Saved" was the feeling of everyone interested in the rubber planting industry, when, on the 12th October, it was publicly announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had approved the recommendations of the committee which he had appointed in London under the Chairmanship of Sir James Stevenson, G.C.M.G., and that legislation was to be introduced in order to impose restriction of the export of rubber. A special meeting of the Federal Council was held on the 24th October, and "The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1922," was passed unanimously. The necessary administrative machinery was created, and put into operation, with all possible rapidity. Some idea of the organization will be obtained from the fact that, in all, there are in the Federated Malay States about 340,000 agricultural holdings, and that rubber *in tapping* is grown on about 140,000 of them. Card indexes, based upon the recently completed census of rubber areas, were prepared by the District Officers in respect of all small holdings (areas not exceeding

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RUBBER

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25 acres), and coupons were thereupon issued to each small-holder for the restricted quantity allowed to him in respect of his holding. Licences to export were issued to about 3,000 holdings of areas between 25 acres and 200 acres, and to about 800 properties exceeding 200 acres.

#### RUBBER DISEASE.

66. Rubber diseases are generally considered as "Stem", "Bark" and "Root" diseases. In the first category, "pink disease" is the most prevalent, but does not call for special comment. Of bark diseases, "mouldy rot" is the most important. A special field staff, engaged in 1921, was employed in Negri Sembilan, mainly amongst the small holdings, until the end of November, 1922, when it was decided that their work had had its full educative effect, and that control work could be safely left to the normal inspecting staff. "Black stripe", another bark disease, has given comparatively little trouble; and "brown bast", though less common than it formerly was on well managed estates, is still very prevalent on small holdings. Of root diseases, "fomes", "wet rot", "dry rot", and "brown root disease" are the most important. The Agricultural Department emphasizes the grave danger of "Root Diseases", and has reason to believe that many of the properties with old plantations will lose large areas as the result of neglect.

#### NEW USES FOR RUBBER.

67. The Government, in connection with the current estimates for the current year, renewed its grant of £3,000 (\$24,814) to the Rubber Growers' Association towards its propaganda work.

#### COCONUTS.

68. The price of copra declined gradually throughout the year from \$11 to \$9 per pikul. Even at this price, a well managed coconut property yields a fair profit.

#### PADI.

69. The Krian padi crop was excellent whilst growing, and showed promise of producing a "bumper" crop; but the actual yield was reduced by wet weather at harvest time. A prolonged drought at the beginning was the real cause of the trouble, for it meant late planting, and in consequence a late harvest. There was remarkable freedom from pests other than rats. During the season, the Agricultural Department tested 120 pure strains of padi, representing six varieties, for yielding ability, at the Titi Serong Experimental Station. Comparison with padi grown from unselected seed demonstrates that the mean yield of the pure strains is 20 per cent. higher than the mean yield of unselected seed. The Malays have already learnt the value of the selected strains, and are eager to obtain and grow them.

#### "ARGHAN."

70. The Arghan Company is growing a fibre plant near Teluk Anson. It is known as "arghan"; and botanists are of opinion that it is identical with the well-known Columbian Pita (*Ananas macrodontes?*). The Company has been unfortunate. It was given land at Rompin (Pahang), and surrendered it as the land was unsuitable. It was then given land near Teluk Anson, and has recently been compelled to surrender it also, for the same reason. The Company is now seeking for land elsewhere. There are less than 7,000 plants in the country, and they are small, and immature. The nurseries, in which they are kept, cover only half an acre.

#### OTHER CROPS.

71. Work at the Government Experimental Station at Serdang has shewn that long-staple cotton for good average quality can be grown in Malaya with a fair degree of success provided that due attention is given to

cultivation, time of sowing and pest control. Kapok deserves more attention than it has received: though the trees grow freely everywhere, the floss is not collected for sale; and the country imports large quantities from Java and Sumatra. Roselle is being grown on one estate, on a considerable scale with profit. There is now a definite market for the fibre. Groundnuts may prove to be a good crop for rotation with roselle. At present, several million dollars worth of groundnut oil are imported annually.

72. The area under different forms of cultivation is as follows:

State.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Kampong fruit.	Total.
Perak ... ..	109,589	89,662	409,415	146,605	755,271
Selangor ... ..	20,048	78,680	417,737	7,285	523,750
Negri Sembilan ... ..	30,691	10,468	279,660	27,352	348,171
Pahang ... ..	30,266	14,446	121,849	50,153	216,714
	190,594	193,256	1,228,661	231,395	1,843,906

AREA UN  
CULTIVA

73. Returns of labour, under section 113 of the Labour Code, from 1,052 estates showed 130,190 Madras Indians, 27,829 Chinese, 4,922 Javanese and 4,318 of other nationalities. The corresponding figures for 1921 had been 121,644, 25,712, 5,732, 3,253. All labour, except Javanese, is free. Labourers, though many—especially from India—have their passages paid, arrive in the country free from all debt, and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice. It is, in fact, illegal for an Indian labourer to enter into a written contract to serve as a labourer. The number of Javanese with contracts of service under "The Netherlands Indian Labourers Protection Enactment, 1909", is small: only 100 contracts were registered during the year.

LABOU

VII.—LEGISLATION.

74. In all 30 Enactments, some of which are of considerable importance, were passed in 1922. The laws relating to "Mental Disorders", "Midwives", "Rubber Restriction" and "Co-operative Societies" are referred to elsewhere in this report. Provision was made during the year for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments of the Supreme Court and of superior Courts in the United Kingdom or in any agreeing Dominion or Colony, and the system will be brought into force upon the passing of the requisite order in Council. An amendment to the Stamp Enactments has substituted the more modern estate duty for the death duty hitherto in force, the incidence of which resembled the old probate duty; and the law regarding bills of sale has been re-enacted, and assimilated in some degree to that in force in the Colony. The law relating to the acquisition of land has been re-enacted with a view to simplifying procedure and obtaining a mere satisfactory basis for compensation; and an Enactment to provide for a valuation of land has been passed. A valuation, when made, is used as a basis for rating, for death duties, and for compensation upon acquisition; and the system, while new to these States, is understood to have been a great success in the Australian and other Colonies. Other legislation relating to land included the federalisation of the existing Irrigation Areas Enactments, and the re-enactment of the law relating to the control of silt in order to enable the powers conferred thereby to be exercised by a District Officer.

FEDERA  
ENACTME

75. Legislation was passed to impose restrictions upon aliens and to regulate the entrance and departure of passengers arriving in the country by ship or train, the Enactments following Colonial models; and a law, based on the English Acts, was passed for the protection of official secrets. The remaining Enactments amended the law in various ways, but do not call for any special comment.

#### VIII.—POLICE.

POLICE.

76. The force is distributed through 181 police stations. The scale of salary attracts, and retains, men of good class; and the force will no longer suffer from the disadvantage (under which it laboured in the past) of losing most of its men as soon as they had completed their first engagement. The improvement may be seen in the return of breaches of discipline which were .61 per man, as compared with .93 in 1921 and 1.23 in 1920. There was an improvement in the general health of the force. The expenditure of the department was \$2,926,303, and its revenue was \$218,817.

CRIME.

77. The decrease in crime continued. Doubtless it had some connection with the general depression. The number of offences of all kinds, reported or suspected, was 55,162 in 1922, as compared with 60,207 in 1921 and 70,152 in 1920. The decreases in gang-robbery (from 203 cases to 83) and in robbery (from 206 to 123) were marked. House-breaking (from 117 cases to 207) increased however. Good work (merely recorded by the police as "fortunate") broke up several organised bands of gang-robbers, and there was better co-operation between the various investigating officers.

#### IX.—PRISONS.

78. There are seven prisons. On the 1st January, 1922, there were 1,484 prisoners; during the year 8,637 were admitted; and 1,507 remained at the close of the year. The daily average figures were: Civil Prison, 179; short-sentence and revenue grade, 741; long sentence and condemned, 579. Eleven executions were carried out. Two prisoners escaped. Three prisoners committed suicide. The daily average of sick was 3.12 per cent. as compared with 4.10 in 1920. There were 35 deaths, of which 3 were from malaria, 1 from beri-beri, 4 from dysentery, 5 from phthisis, 1 from pneumonia and 21 from "other causes", of which debility may be presumed to be the cause or predisposing factor.

79. The total expenditure of all the prisons was \$452,792. The daily average of 1,499 prisoners was maintained at a nett cost of \$422,853 (the prison revenue being deducted), giving an annual cost per head of \$282. The annual cost in 1921 had been \$304, and in 1920 as much as \$376.

#### X.—MEDICAL.

##### (i).—VITAL STATISTICS.

STATISTICS.

80. The estimated population at the end of June, 1922, was 1,360,876. There were 34,906 births and 35,028 deaths: the rates being 25.65 and 25.74 per mille respectively. The death-rate is the lowest recorded for twelve years. The death-rate of the four principal towns (Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping and Seremban) is too high. There were 5,963 deaths of children under one year of age, being an infantile mortality-rate of 170.83 per mille.

## (ii).—PUBLIC HEALTH.

81. As usual, malaria heads the list as the most important cause of sickness and deaths. The number of deaths recorded was 15,570 (11.44 per mille). The figures for 1921 and 1920 had been 17,168 (13.16 p.m.) and 20,595 (15.24 p.m.). The Malaria Advisory Board met regularly throughout the year. The Mosquito Destruction Boards have done excellent work. The Senior Health Officer records his opinion that their success is beyond question, and that, by arousing public interest, they have paved the way to real progress in anti-malarial work.

MALAR

82. The public, though slow to undergo indoor hospital treatment for venereal diseases, is keenly appreciative of the facilities now afforded to outdoor patients. Injections of novarseno-benzol were given to 19,690 persons. Comparatively few cases of gonorrhœa come for treatment.

VENEREAL D

83. A systematic campaign against yaws makes good progress. It began last year, by my instructions. In 1922, injections of novarseno-benzol was given to 22,972 persons as against 12,207 in 1921. In certain districts, the disease has been almost eradicated. The Malays travel long distances to obtain treatment.

YAW

84. The number of vaccinations was 65,201 as against 68,280 in 1921. It will be noticed the vaccination-rate far exceeds the birth-rate.

VACCIN

85. One case of plague, 18 of cerebro-spinal meningitis and 16 of smallpox are all there is to report. There was no case of cholera.

INFECT  
DISEAS

86. At the instance of the Infant Welfare Advisory Board (which has met regularly throughout the year) an Enactment for the registration of midwives was passed during the year. At the Board's request also, the Government has made arrangements for the training both of midwives, and the ayahs employed on estates.

MIDWIV

## (iii).—MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

87. There were on the 31st December, 1922, in the Federated Malay States, the following medical institutions:

- 4 European Hospitals;
- 40 District Hospitals;
- 3 Women's Hospitals;
- 3 Leper Asylums;
- 7 Gaol Hospitals;
- 1 Quarantine Camp (for Immigrants);
- 4 Vagrant or Decrepit Wards;
- 1 Mental Hospital;
- 14 Outdoor Dispensaries;
- 10 Town Dispensaries.

88. During the year, there were 92,690 indoor patients as against 116,785 in the preceding year. Outdoor patients numbered 433,111 as compared with 329,310 in 1921 and 275,783 in 1920. The increase in the number of out-patients and the decrease in the number of in-patients is largely due to the new Town Dispensaries, which are most successful and popular.

## MENTAL DISEASES.

89. "The Mental Disorders Enactment, 1922" (repealing the Lunacy Enactment) marked a very important step; and much is meant by the fact that mental patients are no longer termed "lunatics". The arrangements for early, voluntary treatment, and for temporary or conditional discharge should be most beneficial. On the 31st December, 1922, the patients at the only institution in the country (The Central Mental Asylum, Tanjong Rambutan) numbered 838 males and 212 females. It is noteworthy that, although the number of malaria patients in the year must be some enormous figure, only 78 admissions to the asylum are attributed to malaria. Alcohol accounted for 64 admissions; and it is strange that there were more alcoholic cases amongst the Chinese than amongst Tamils. (37 Chinese, and 26 Tamils.) It is still more strange that opium accounted for only two Chinese admissions. Syphilis accounted for 35 admissions.

## (iv). - RESEARCH.

## MALARIA.

90. Investigations into the treatment of malaria by quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona have been continued, and details have been sent to the "Cinchona Derivatives and Malaria Committee of the Medical Research Council in London". The campaign against malaria is far from being merely a matter of preventing the breeding of anophelines: malaria is a human disease; and improved methods of its treatment as such will tend to diminish the chances of its being carried from man to man by the agency of the anopheline.

## OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

91. Interesting and important discoveries were made in respect of melioidosis (pseudo-cholera). Investigations of the protozoa of dysentery were continued, as also were studies of new methods of the diagnosis of syphilis.

## MALARIA BUREAU.

92. Observations were continued throughout the year to determine whether the various species of anophelines had a definite breeding season, or whether they are capable of breeding all the year round. The general deduction which appears likely to emerge is that the increase in breeding of a species depends upon the local conditions becoming suited to that species rather than upon its having any definite breeding season. Investigations were made of oils of certain plants, and of fishes in respect of their larvicidal values.

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

93. The annual reports of the Institute of Medical Research and of the Malaria Bureau are most interesting, and may be obtained, free of charge, upon application to the Superintendent, Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur.

## XI.—EDUCATION.

## FINANCIAL.

94. The expenditure upon Education (exclusive of a Public Works Departmental expenditure of \$225,288) was \$1,579,770. Of this amount, \$443,502 was paid as grants-in-aid to English aided schools, and \$600,383 was spent upon Malay schools. The total revenue (derived from school-fees) was only \$35,770. An education rate of 1 per cent. in Sanitary Board areas produced only \$101,387.

## ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

95. There are 13 English Government schools for boys, 19 English grant-in-aid schools for boys, and 11 English grant-in-aid schools for girls. The total average enrolment was 2,210, 6,416 and 2,131, respectively.

96. It is worthy of mention that, of the 10,757 pupils in the English schools of the Federated Malay States, 221 have Government scholarships giving free education, board and lodging; 19 have other scholarships; 1,700 receive free education from the Government, and 372 receive free education from other sources. Thus, 2,312 pupils, or 21 per cent., receive a free education. ENGLISH EDU

97. The following results were obtained at the Cambridge University Local Examinations held in December, 1922. Senior Examination: 84 boys and 6 girls passed out of 173 and 11 entries. Junior Examination: 169 boys and 21 girls passed out of 402 and 52 entries. There were thus 280 successes as against 189 in the preceding year. EXAMINATI

98. Evening classes were started during the year in Kuala Lumpur with great success. Of the 237 men and 7 women who joined the classes, over 95 per cent. are staying on to take the course for the current year. It is to be regretted that, of the students, only eight are Malays. EVENING CL

99. The retirement of Mr. Bennett Shaw from the headmaster-ship of the Victoria Institution, after nearly 28 years' service, was a real loss to Malaya. His aim was that the Victoria Institution should provide a real education and not a mere class instruction, and he devoted himself whole-heartedly to any work which tended to improve education in Malaya. RETIREMEN  
MR. SHA

100. The average number of boys at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, was 145. They are all boarders, and are educated and boarded entirely at Government expense. The expenditure was \$93,468. There were two candidates for the Law Examination, 13 for the Senior Cambridge, and 14 for the Junior Cambridge. Only three boys passed the Senior, and nine the Junior Examination. The health of the school was excellent, and the industry of the students is commended. MALAY COL  
KUALA KAN

101. The Sultan Idris Training College was opened for work on the 23rd November. It is a Boarding College at which Malays undergo a three-years' course of training to be schoolmasters at the Malay vernacular schools. It has accommodation for 300 students, and opened with a temporarily reduced enrolment of 120. There is a staff of three European and seven Malay masters. The total cost of the buildings, including everything, has been \$707,927 up to date. SULTAN ID  
TRAINING CO

102. The Malay vernacular schools are all Government institutions, and provide free education. There are 359 boys' schools and 58 girls' schools with average enrolments of 22,103 and 2,230. The standard of education is improving steadily. The teaching staff numbers 1,123. MALAY VERN  
SCHOOL

103. There are 122 Tamil vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 4,505. The standard of education, and school room accommodation, have improved. The Director of Education reports that many estate managers realize the importance of providing for the children of Tamil labourers educational facilities equal to those available in India. TAMIL VERN  
SCHOOL

104. The number of Chinese schools registered on 31st December, 1922, was 177, with 333 teachers and 7,861 pupils. The 1921 census shows that there are in the country 33,395 Chinese boys between the ages of 5 and 15; and these schools therefore supply a real want. CHINESE V  
CULAR SCH

105. "The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1920," is working smoothly, and the results are satisfactory in every way. There were no prosecutions during the year under the Enactment. THE REGIST  
OF SCHOL  
ENACTME

## XII --POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

## POSTAL.

106. There are 98 post offices, and 38 places at which postal business is transacted by railway station masters and others. The estimated number of articles posted and delivered was over 20 millions, being a decrease of approximately three-quarters of a million. The number of registered and insured articles and the number of parcels posted and delivered showed a slight decrease. There was an increase in the number of cash-on-delivery parcels posted and delivered. Those delivered bore trade charges amounting to nearly \$209,000, which were duly collected and remitted to the senders. This represents an increase of nearly \$53,000 in value on cash-on-delivery parcels received for delivery in Federated Malay States. The cash-on-delivery parcel service with the United Kingdom made a great advance, both the number of parcels received from the United Kingdom and the value of the trade charges thereon being more than double that of the previous year. British postal orders showed an increase. The number and value of money orders issued decreased while the number and value of those paid increased.

## SAVINGS BANK.

107. Savings Bank depositors increased by 1,607 during the year. The total number at the end of the year was 15,591. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor rose to \$82, an increase of \$3 per depositor.

TELEGRAPHS AND  
TELEPHONES.

108. Telegrams despatched and delivered again showed a decrease. The total number of subscribers connected to the telephone exchanges at the end of the year was 2,002, an increase of 120. On 31st December, 1922, there were 2,235 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, and 15,062 miles of overhead wire, of which 11,785 were telephone wires. There were also 53 miles of cables, the length of single line in the cables being 5,196 miles. These figures do not include railway wires and Federated Malay States Government wires in Johore. A new telegraph circuit was erected connecting Kroh in Perak with Betong in Siam. Public telephone exchanges were opened at Kuala Pilah and Tampin. Additional trunk telephone lines were erected between Kuala Lumpur and Seremban, Ipoh and Tapah, and Seremban and Tampin. A trunk telephone line was also opened in conjunction with the Straits Settlements between Tampin and Malacca, thus providing connection between the telephone systems of Malacca Province and the Federated Malay States. Telegraph facilities were provided at Batang Malaka. The bulk of the police telephone lines have been reconstructed as metallic circuits and 87 connected direct to the public exchanges.

## FINANCIAL.

109. The nett revenue collected by the department was \$1,469,586, an increase of \$192,320. Annually recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,495,323 and special expenditure (including \$280,129 on loan account) to \$294,377. The expenditure shows a decrease of \$1,559,376 as compared with 1921. Temporary allowances (\$202,622) and acting allowances (\$3,067) are not included in these figures.

## GENERAL.

110. The local letter rate was raised from four cents to five cents for the first two ounces on 16th January, 1922. A mail service was established between Kroh (Perak) and Betong (Siam).

The British Postal Agencies in China having been closed, a direct mail service with the Chinese Imperial Post Office was instituted.

The Sunday closing of all except a few of the largest post offices was introduced and resulted in a very considerable economy being effected. Telephone exchanges, however, remained open continuously day and night throughout the year.

The staffing of all branches received very close attention in view of the decrease in the traffic handled, and large reductions were made.

### XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

111. The total expenditure of the department was \$8,834,783, and the cost of administration (\$1,453,577) represented 16.4 per cent. of it as against 9.38 per cent. in 1921. The Director reports that the officers, having less work than usual to do upon special services, were able to give more detailed supervision to the work in hand, and records his opinion that increased supervision effects reduction in costs, and that the salaries of the officers are saved many times over. The saving in annually recurrent expenditure (\$1,246,415) was nearly equal to the provision in the Estimates for the entire staff of the department.

112. The annual maintenance of "works and buildings" cost \$652,612 against a provision of \$891,060 and an expenditure in 1921 of \$899,301. Upon buildings alone (which are valued at \$32,706,660) the cost of maintenance was \$497,223.

113. Completion was effected of the Sultan Idris Training College, the Maxwell Road English School, the Bentong English School, and the British Residency, Kuala Lipis. The other buildings of the year were quarters for Government officials.

114. There are 2,456 miles of metalled cart-roads, 157 miles of unmetalled cart-roads and 1,778 miles of bridle-roads and paths. The average cost of maintenance per mile of metalled road was \$1,126 as against \$1,464 in 1921. The total expenditure upon annual maintenance of roads, streets and bridges was \$2,942,390 as against \$3,937,135 in 1921.

115. River maintenance cost \$58,081 and extended to 556 miles of river.

116. Anti-malarial works expenditure (under the Mosquito Destruction Boards) was \$75,049 against a provision of \$128,800; whilst the expenditure on loan account was \$68,797 against a provision of \$185,400. This expenditure is quite apart from the general expenditure of the Mosquito Destruction Boards upon oiling.

117. The provision in the loan programme of works for the year was \$4,534,220 and the expenditure was \$2,590,061.

### XIV.—RAILWAYS.

118. The receipts from all sources were \$13,816,324, a decrease of 14.71 per cent., whilst expenditure chargeable to revenue on all accounts amounted to \$11,812,319, a decrease of 24.75 per cent. The nett receipts from the year's working therefore amounted to \$2,004,005 compared with \$501,552 in 1921. This represented 1.07 per cent. on the capital expenditure against 0.29 per cent. last year.

119. The number of ordinary passengers decreased from 13,401,532 in 1920, to 10,551,115 in 1921, and 8,439,333 in 1922. The rates of decrease were 21.27 per cent. and 20.02 per cent. A reduction in train

GENERAL  
EXPENDITURE

WORKS AND  
BUILDINGS

NEW BUILDINGS

ROADS

RIVERS

ANTI-MALARIAL  
WORKS

LOAN PROGRAMME

WORKING

PASSENGER TRAFFIC



services was made in April, and the Penang-Kuala Lumpur night mail was also withdrawn. Experimental reductions in fares are being made with the object of attracting passengers.

**GOODS TRAFFIC.** 120. Receipts from goods train traffic fell by \$702,422 from \$7,103,575 to \$6,401,153, being a decrease of 9.89 per cent.

**CAPITAL ACCOUNT.** 121. Expenditure on capital account is referred to in the prefatory note to this report. During the current year, the expenditure was \$12,808,500 (compared with \$29,848,746 in 1921): of this sum \$12,719,951 was provided from Loan Funds.

**KELANTAN RAILWAY.** 122. On the Kelantan Railway, the permanent way has been laid as far as the 53rd mile from Tumpat, and the earthwork is completed to the 66th mile. The bridge over the Kelantan river (5 spans of 250 feet and 5 spans of 150 feet) will be completed in the latter part of the current year. The expenditure during the year has been \$1,338,582.

**PRAI WHARVES.** 123. The Bagan Luar Reclamation was completed on the 8th March. On the Southern Reclamation, the final facing of the north bund with granite rubble, and the pitching of the slope at the east end of the Lighter Basin are well in hand. All contract work on the jetty was completed in June. Work on the Coal Wharf is well in hand. The expenditure during the year has been \$4,985,352.

**JOHORE CAUSEWAY.** 124. Very satisfactory progress has been made by the contractors. The lock is completed. The lifting bridge which will carry the road and railway across the lock is well in hand. The rubble causeway has been brought up above water level for a length of about 1,650 feet on the Singapore side, and 800 feet on the Johore side, leaving a space of about 1,000 feet of which the level is about 15 feet below water level. The depositing of rubble in this space is proceeding fast. The expenditure during the year has been \$3,707,190.

**RAILWAY BOARD.** 125. The Railway Board met on nine occasions, and since June has had regular monthly meetings. It has three official and five unofficial members; and of the unofficials, one resides in Singapore and another at Penang.

#### XV.—GENERAL.

**THE PRINCE'S VISIT.** 126. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was the great event of the year. H.M.S. "Renown" conveying His Royal Highness and escorted by H.M.S. "Comus" anchored at Port Swettenham on the 28th March. On landing, His Royal Highness was met by His Excellency the High Commissioner, the Chief Secretary to Government, Their Highnesses the Rulers, the Undang of Negri Sembilan and the British Residents. His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Highness the Sultan of Perak, motored to Kuala Lumpur followed by a procession of cars. On reaching the Federal Capital, the cars drove slowly through the decorated streets of the town, amidst crowds of all nationalities. Each triumphal arch was erected by a separate State, or by a separate community. The next morning, His Royal Highness, with Their Highnesses the Rulers seated beside him, received a loyal address at the "padang" in front of the Government Offices. There was a polo match in the afternoon, followed by an official banquet. The next morning, His Royal Highness visited a rubber estate, and, after luncheon with the General Reception

Committee, left by train to re-embark on H.M.S. "Renown" for Singapore. The arrangements made by the General Reception Committee (of which Dr. E. A. O. Travers and Mr. V. A. Lowinger were Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively) and by the Commissioner of Police (Mr. W. L. Conlay) were excellent. Vast crowds came from all parts of the Federation to see and give a loyal greeting to the heir to the British Throne. All nationalities, communities and classes united in their welcome to the royal visitor, and vied with one another in expressing their pleasure.

127. The Malaya-Borneo Exhibition which was opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Singapore on the 31st March, received great support from the public of the Federated Malay States, and from the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Mines and Museums.

THE MALAYA-BORNEO  
EXHIBITION

128. The Retrenchment Commission was appointed on the 10th February, 1922. It held sixty-four meetings during the year and submitted forty-four Interim Reports on various branches of the Administration. In respect of certain recommendations (notably those that the Government dispense with the services of the Indian Regiment, and terminate the appointment of the Town Planner) the Government was unable to agree with the Commission; in respect of many suggestions, the Government had already taken independent action; and in respect of many recommendations, the Government approved and accepted the views of the Commission. The thanks of the Government have been expressed to the members of the Commission for the time and trouble which they devoted to their arduous task. The policy of retrenchment was carried out loyally in every State and in every Federal Department.

THE RETRENCHMENT  
COMMISSION

129. The year 1921 was described in my last annual report as "black all through". The first half of 1922 showed no improvement; but in the second half of the year there was a distinct feeling that the worst was over. There was a slow but steady rise in the price of tin; the planters were able to carry on; and the prices of imports were dropping. In October, sudden rise in the price of rubber as the result of "restriction" restored general confidence; and in the last two months of the year, rubber and tin were both produced at a profit. The danger which both the country and the Government have now to face is the possibility of the lessons of the slump being forgotten.

SUMMARY

KUALA LUMPUR,  
7th May, 1923.

W. GEORGE MAXWELL,  
*Chief Secretary to Government,  
Federated Malay States.*

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

## GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

Year.	Revenue.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
		Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.							
1889	\$ 5,013,000	\$ 4,091,078	\$ 15,653,456	\$ 19,720,689	\$ 1,750,008	26,029	\$	\$ 190,538	\$ 359,025	373,343	1889
1890	4,840,065	5,237,275	15,443,809	17,602,093	1,609,401	26,976	...	166,054	406,032	398,780	1890
1891	4,572,310	5,554,800	14,889,942	18,495,554	1,573,441	32,114	...	199,680	414,889	424,218	1891
1892	5,347,189	5,883,407	19,161,159	22,662,359	2,097,274	33,477	...	300,680	537,111	449,656	1892
1893	6,413,134	6,797,538	21,896,117	27,373,760	2,602,380	39,912	...	347,600	723,934	475,093	1893
1894	7,511,809	7,162,396	24,499,615	32,703,147	3,238,000	47,676	...	457,262	986,617	500,531	1894
1895	8,481,007	7,582,553	22,653,271	31,622,805	3,379,813	49,592	...	468,239	1,294,390	525,969	1895
1896	8,434,083	8,598,147	21,148,895	28,395,355	3,126,974	48,541	...	511,237	1,344,994	551,407	1896
1897	8,296,687	8,795,313	25,000,682	31,148,340	2,716,263	44,095	...	636,054	1,294,139	576,844	1897
1898	9,364,467	11,110,042	27,116,446	35,241,003	3,210,699	41,167	...	636,927	1,394,720	602,282	1898
1899	13,486,410	11,499,478	33,765,073	54,895,139	6,181,542	38,960	...	639,899	1,722,475	627,720	1899
1900	15,609,807	12,728,930	38,402,581	60,361,045	7,050,382	43,111	...	712,898	2,254,742	653,157	1900
1901	17,541,507	17,273,158	39,524,603	63,107,177	6,968,183	47,475	...	626,114	2,377,040	678,595	1901
1902	20,550,543	15,986,247	45,757,240	71,350,243	8,438,775	47,258	...	661,668	2,856,640	714,435	1902
1903	22,672,567	16,219,872	47,790,059	80,253,944	9,590,505	50,842	...	721,304	3,608,054	750,276	1903
1904	22,255,269	19,318,768	46,955,742	77,620,084	8,814,688	51,733	...	801,959	3,605,029	786,116	1904
1905	23,964,593	20,750,395	50,575,455	80,057,654	9,249,627	50,991	...	887,598	3,940,599	821,957	1905
1906	27,223,476	18,899,425	50,926,606	80,832,325	10,036,798	48,617	104	1,437,753	4,564,100	857,797	1906
1907	28,793,745	20,225,993	52,542,277	80,593,196	9,395,825	48,429	905	1,701,682	5,200,911	893,637	1907
1908	24,623,325	25,874,573	48,171,243	65,599,983	7,285,864	50,835	1,402	1,598,713	5,066,153	929,478	1908
1909	25,246,863	23,633,851	46,194,598	76,273,438	7,155,124	48,743	2,698	1,623,876	5,188,111	965,318	1909
1910	26,553,018	23,598,610	53,255,151	102,851,990	7,162,026	43,862	5,439	2,201,469	5,868,507	1,001,159	1910
1911	35,056,544	25,202,749	66,532,039	116,280,927	8,818,764	44,148	8,792	2,290,962	7,058,689	1,036,999	1911
1912	42,647,687	30,990,487	76,122,679	154,974,195	10,350,121	48,420	15,638	2,875,414	8,421,016	1,109,017	1912
1913	44,332,711	47,287,581	86,409,157	148,669,498	10,729,888	50,126	23,720	2,790,451	9,469,446	1,117,625	1913
1914	37,309,943	55,010,037	72,140,005	122,962,929	7,046,869	49,042	31,012	2,562,436	9,133,911	1,136,500	1914
1915	40,774,984	42,838,631	60,015,935	161,838,118	7,235,086	46,766	56,782	2,597,836	9,187,512	1,172,336	1915
1916	51,121,856	31,966,581	69,621,113	219,943,686	7,903,785	43,870	62,813	3,068,766	11,616,696	1,208,177	1916
1917	65,553,186	40,878,746	73,261,725	271,435,389	9,331,288	39,833	80,092	3,308,464	13,189,829	1,244,018	1917
1918	68,448,862	45,286,910	74,750,746	223,066,282	13,141,841	37,370	78,389	3,657,454	13,106,413	1,279,859	1918
1919	72,135,075	70,676,961	118,854,905	279,135,105	9,944,177	36,934	106,453	3,533,829	14,957,460	1,315,700	1919
1920	72,277,146	100,433,471	170,522,123	288,715,698	12,203,531	34,984	101,330	4,004,095	17,316,533	1,300,000	1920
1921	54,449,568	114,386,546	102,914,877	134,955,549	6,153,360	34,489	64,510	5,200,000	...	...	1921

1889	398,343	406,032	166,054	1,573,441	32,114	18,495,554	14,889,942	5,554,800	4,572,310
1890	398,780	414,889	199,680	2,097,274	33,477	22,662,359	19,161,159	5,883,407	5,347,189
1891	424,218	537,111	300,680	2,602,380	39,912	27,373,760	24,499,615	6,797,538	6,413,134
1892	449,656	723,984	347,600	3,238,000	47,676	32,703,147	28,622,805	7,162,396	7,511,809
1893	475,093	986,617	457,262	3,879,813	49,592	31,622,805	28,395,855	7,582,553	8,481,007
1894	500,531	1,294,390	468,239	3,126,974	48,541	28,395,855	25,000,682	8,598,147	8,434,083
1895	525,969	1,344,994	511,237	3,210,639	44,095	31,148,340	27,116,446	8,795,313	8,296,687
1896	551,407	636,054	636,054	6,181,542	41,167	35,241,003	33,765,073	11,110,042	9,364,467
1897	576,844	1,294,139	636,927	7,050,392	38,960	54,895,139	38,402,581	11,499,478	13,486,410
1898	602,282	1,722,475	639,899	6,968,183	48,111	60,361,045	39,524,603	12,728,930	15,609,807
1899	627,720	2,254,742	712,898	8,438,775	47,475	68,107,177	45,757,240	17,273,158	17,541,507
1900	653,157	2,377,040	626,114	9,590,505	47,258	71,350,243	47,790,059	15,986,247	20,550,543
1901	678,595	2,856,640	661,668	8,814,688	50,842	80,253,944	46,955,742	16,219,872	22,672,567
1902	714,485	3,608,054	801,959	9,249,627	51,733	77,620,084	50,575,455	19,318,768	22,255,269
1903	750,276	3,605,029	887,593	10,036,798	50,991	80,057,654	50,926,606	20,750,395	23,964,593
1904	786,116	3,940,599	1,437,753	9,395,825	48,617	80,832,325	52,542,277	18,899,425	27,223,476
1905	821,957	4,564,100	1,701,682	7,285,864	48,429	80,598,196	52,542,277	20,225,993	27,793,745
1906	857,797	5,200,911	1,598,713	7,155,124	50,835	65,599,933	48,171,243	25,874,573	24,623,325
1907	893,637	5,066,153	1,623,876	8,181,764	48,743	76,273,438	46,194,598	23,633,851	25,246,863
1908	929,478	5,188,111	2,201,469	10,350,121	43,862	116,280,927	53,255,151	23,598,610	26,553,018
1909	965,318	5,868,507	2,290,902	10,729,888	44,148	154,974,195	66,532,039	25,202,749	35,056,544
1910	1,001,159	7,058,689	2,875,414	122,962,929	48,420	148,669,498	76,122,679	30,990,487	42,647,687
1911	1,036,999	8,421,016	3,101,2	161,838,118	49,042	161,838,118	60,015,935	35,010,037	44,332,711
1912	1,109,017	9,469,446	2,562,436	7,235,086	46,766	219,943,686	69,621,113	40,878,746	47,287,581
1913	1,117,625	9,133,911	2,597,836	7,903,785	43,870	271,485,389	73,261,725	45,286,910	50,774,984
1914	1,136,500	9,187,512	3,068,766	8,002,2	39,833	223,066,282	74,750,746	45,286,910	51,121,856
1915	1,172,336	11,616,696	3,308,464	8,914,781	37,370	279,135,105	118,854,965	70,676,961	65,553,186
1916	1,208,177	13,189,829	3,657,454	9,944,177	36,934	288,715,698	170,522,123	100,433,471	68,448,862
1917	1,244,018	13,106,413	4,888,123	12,203,531	34,934	134,955,549	102,914,877	114,386,546	72,135,075
1918	1,279,859	14,957,460	4,004,095	101,330	35,286	140,429,775	78,822,349	49,811,007	72,277,146
1919	1,315,700	17,316,533	3,731,041	125,401	35,286	140,429,775	78,822,349	49,811,007	54,449,568
1920	1,300,000	16,198,426	3,731,041	125,401	35,286	140,429,775	78,822,349	49,811,007	52,434,116
1921	1,298,292	15,416,334	3,731,041	125,401	35,286	140,429,775	78,822,349	49,811,007	52,434,116
1922	1,360,876	15,416,334	3,731,041	125,401	35,286	140,429,775	78,822,349	49,811,007	52,434,116

# APPENDIX B. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO

Dr.

31st DECEMBER, 1922.

Cr.

	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
To Loan Expenses—								
Interest on Deferred instalments 6 per cent. Loan	268,082	28						
Interest on Deferred instalments 4½ per cent. Loan	110,958	96						
Composition Stamp Duty 6 per cent. Loan	552,321	42						
Composition Stamp Duty 4½ per cent. Loan	360,000	00						
Discount on Issue Price 6 per cent. Loan	1,325,571	48						
Discount on Issue Price 4½ per cent. Loan	1,800,000	00						
Underwriting Commission 6 per cent. Loan	441,857	14						
Underwriting Commission 4½ per cent. Loan	360,000	00						
Commission for obtaining Underwriting 6 per cent. Loan	110,464	29						
Commission for obtaining Underwriting 4½ per cent. Loan	90,000	00						
Crown Agents Commission 6 per cent. Loan	110,464	29						
Crown Agents Commission 4½ per cent. Loan	90,000	00						
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock 6 per cent. Loan	108,049	28						
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock 4½ per cent. Loan	89,355	00						
Miscellaneous — Stamps, etc., 6 per cent. Loan	5,873	21						
Miscellaneous — Stamps, etc., 4½ per cent. Loan	4,475	18						
Advertisements, 6 per cent. Loan	31,052	18						
Advertisements, 4½ per cent. Loan	29,630	03						
To Loan Works—								
Public Works Department			2,604,664	88				
Posts and Telegraphs Department			280,128	97				
Topographical Survey Department			168,903	04				
Railways, Open Lines			794,232	93				
Construction			11,925,718	30				
To Balance					15,773,648	12		
					58,523,901	48		
					80,185,714	29		

80,185,714 29

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## COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.							
No.	Colony, etc.						Year.
1146	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	"
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1149	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	"
1151	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	"
1152	Somaliland	..	..	..	..	..	"
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	"
1154	Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	(April-December)	"
1155	Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	"
1156	Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1157	Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1158	Weihaiwei	..	..	..	..	..	"
1159	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1160	Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	"
1161	New Hebrides	..	..	..	..	..	"
1162	Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	..	1921 & 1922
1163	Zanzibar	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1164	St. Helena	..	..	..	..	..	"
1165	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	"
1166	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	"
1167	Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	"
1168	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	"
1169	St. Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	"
1170	Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	"
1171	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1172	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1173	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	"
1174	British Guiana	..	..	..	..	..	"
1175	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	"
1176	Basutoland	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1177	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	"
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1179	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1180	Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1181	British Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	"
1182	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	"

MISCELLANEOUS.							
No.	Colony, etc.						Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	..	..	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	..	..	..	..	..	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	..	..	..	..	..	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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No. 1184.

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UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

REPORTS FOR 1922.

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JOHORE  
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1922

BY

H. MARRIOTT,  
GENERAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JOHORE.

KUALA LUMPUR:  
PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1923.



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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE FOR THE YEAR 1922.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue for 1922 amounted to \$8,625,223 and the total expenditure to \$8,785,873, giving a deficit for the year of \$160,650. The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:

	Estimated.		Actual.		Difference.
	\$		\$		\$
Revenue ... ..	6,544,300	...	8,625,223	...	2,080,923
Expenditure ... ..	6,925,382	...	8,785,873	...	1,860,491
Difference ... ..	381,082	...	160,650		

## REVENUE.

2. The revenue was more than that for 1921 by \$936,169, an increase of 12.2 per cent.

3. The following are the chief increases and decreases under sub-heads:

Head.	Sub-head.	1921.	1922.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Land ... ..	Land Rents ... ..	793,398	1,017,989	224,591	...	+ 28.3
	Survey Fees ... ..	91,274	147,658	56,384	...	+ 61.8
	Forest Revenue ... ..	63,576	86,686	23,110	...	+ 36.4
	Copra ... ..	218,789	206,662	...	12,127	- 5.5
Customs ... ..	Rubber ... ..	107,823	146,514	38,691	...	+ 35.9
	Minerals ... ..	266,709	284,339	17,630	...	+ 6.7
	Spirits ... ..	387,542	372,478	...	15,064	- 3.9
	Tobacco ... ..	393,815	506,971	113,156	...	+ 28.7
	Forest Produce ... ..	143,088	79,907	...	63,181	- 44.2
	Gambier ... ..	15,248	25,393	10,145	...	+ 66.5
	Chandu ... ..	2,975,643	3,411,646	436,003	...	+ 14.7
Licences ... ..	Pawn Brokers ... ..	170,572	106,352	...	64,220	- 37.6
	Rubber Dealers ... ..	28,023	82,554	54,531	...	+ 194.6
Municipal ... ..	Stamp Duties ... ..	100,361	77,213	...	23,148	- 23.1
	Assessment ... ..	135,607	147,462	11,855	...	+ 9.0

The large increase in chandu is due to refunds made by the Colony on account of reduction in the cost of production in 1920 and 1921. If adjustments are made the revenue obtained from chandu in 1921 and 1922 is very nearly the same and about 40 per cent. under that of 1920.

4. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the annual total (excluding Land Sales) in the years 1918-1922 were as follows:

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Land Sales ... ..	8.7	9.3	9.6	13.3	15.5
Customs ... ..	29.4	32.0	32.4	25.0	24.8
Licences, etc. ... ..	51.3	47.0	47.8	45.5	45.4
Other Revenue ... ..	10.6	11.7	10.2	16.2	14.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



## EXPENDITURE.

5. The total expenditure was less than that of 1921 by \$2,373,576, a decrease of 21.3 per cent.

6. Expenditure for 1922 includes a sum of \$1,073,039 for Johore's share in the loss on the rice control. There was a decrease of over \$3½ millions in expenditure on Public Works Special Services.

7. The more important sub-heads of miscellaneous expenditure were :

	\$
Temporary Allowances ... ..	530,646
Causeway ... ..	1,291,189
Loss on Sale of Rice ... ..	1,073,039
Other Expenditure ... ..	144,664
	<hr/>
Total ...	3,039,540
	<hr/>

The total sum expended on the causeway up to the end of 1922 was \$2,406,775.

## INVESTMENTS.

8. During the year sales of investments equivalent to a cost price of \$79,102 were effected. The amount of investments at the end of December, 1922, at cost price, remaining to the credit of the Government, was \$2,853,727, of which the market value was about \$3,000,000.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$4,265,431. On the liability side, under deposits, is included a sum of over \$176,000 on account of Rubber Restriction Duty. Part of this will eventually be credited to revenue.

10. The following are shown in appendices :

Appendix A (i)—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1921 and 1922.

Appendix A (ii)—Statement of Actual Revenue, 1921 and 1922.

Appendix A (iii)—Statement of Actual Expenditure, 1921 and 1922.

Appendix C—Statistical Return of Progress, 1913 to 1922.

## II.—TRADE.

11. The total trade for the year 1922 shows a value of \$62,029,612 compared with \$56,564,423 in 1921 constituted as follows :

	1921. \$	1922. \$
Imports ... ..	24,730,135	24,407,531
Exports ... ..	32,029,128	37,861,597
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56,759,263	62,269,128
Less Re-exports ... ..	194,840	239,516
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56,564,423	62,029,612

an increase of 9.7 per cent. ; imports show a decrease of 1.3 per cent. and exports an increase of 18.2 per cent.

12. The following table shows, under the main heads the values for 1921 and 1922:

Class.	1921.	1922.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
	\$	\$	
A. Foods, Drinks and Narcotics ...	17,711,034	16,307,956	— 7.9
B. Raw Materials ...	2,677,317	3,067,060	+ 14.6
C. Manufactured Articles ...	3,733,932	4,368,395	+ 17.0
D. Coin and Bullion ...	2,585	8,468	+ 227.5
E. Sundries ...	605,267	655,652	+ 8.3
Total ...	24,730,135	24,407,531	— 1.3

*A detailed statement appears in Appendix B (i).*

13. The following table gives the percentages of the total exports from Singapore which represent the Johore exports in 1921 and 1922:

	1921.	1922.
Arecanuts ...	61.0	38.4
Copra ...	24.5	21.5
Pepper ...	1.2	.6
Gambier ...	26.0	20.3
Rubber ...	13.7	23.5
Tapioca ...	35.7	28.8

#### EXPORTS.

14. A detailed statement of exports appears in Appendix B (ii).

#### III.—CUSTOMS.

15. The total Customs revenue collected was \$2,303,040. This amount is 21.7 per cent. more than the 1921 total of \$1,892,208.

#### 16. (I) REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1918-1922.

District.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar ...	529,530	992,554	835,792	179,643	317,590
Batu Pahat ...	187,819	350,738	354,164	211,822	337,876
Kukub ...	119,404	199,251	257,868	150,811	159,541
Johore Bahru ...	841,880	1,172,459	1,386,913	975,907	1,099,505
Kota Tinggi ...	276,566	382,327	459,222	176,618	212,436
Endau ...	496,900	270,490	234,520	153,185	100,057
Segamat ...	113,610	204,033	190,972	44,222	76,035
Total ...	2,565,709	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040

#### (II) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1918-1922.

Group.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	94,973	91,551	107,629	78,322	86,065
Copra ...	115,337	241,683	330,130	220,027	204,392
Pepper ...	15,093	17,429	8,931	2,415	1,441
Gambier ...	92,360	68,806	46,744	16,050	25,497
Rubber ...	819,294	1,689,445	1,518,428	106,924	341,040
Tapioca ...	72,008	103,834	72,953	37,529	40,133
Other Agricultural Produce ...	39,019	60,849	104,003	89,312	106,850
Forest Produce ...	60,896	87,581	98,394	140,368	82,792
Minerals ...	582,687	346,074	389,080	265,175	287,108
Marine Produce ...	12,445	18,456	20,754	28,521	17,801
Miscellaneous Produce ...	4,351	4,522	6,045	3,632	2,657
Spirits Imports ...	340,696	466,451	553,807	390,150	374,449
Tobacco Imports ...	316,550	375,171	397,232	396,137	508,630
Live Animals ...	...	...	283	1,532	1,541
Petroleum ...	...	...	...	24,527	82,183
Matches ...	...	...	...	5,744	51,274
Tobacco Licence ...	...	...	484	896	1,134
Weighing Fees ...	...	...	64,154	84,947	88,053
Total ...	2,565,709	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040

17. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):

Group.	Percentage.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Arecanuts ... ..	3.7	2.6	2.9	4.3	3.8
Copra ... ..	4.5	6.8	9.0	12.2	9.2
Pepper ... ..	.6	.5	.2	.1	.1
Gambier ... ..	3.6	1.9	1.3	.9	1.1
Rubber ... ..	31.9	47.0	41.7	5.9	15.4
Tapioca ... ..	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Other Agricultural Produce ... ..	1.5	1.7	2.9	4.9	4.8
Forest Produce ... ..	2.4	2.4	2.7	7.8	3.7
Minerals ... ..	22.7	9.6	10.6	14.7	13.0
Marine Produce ... ..	.5	.5	.5	1.6	.8
Miscellaneous Exports ... ..	.2	.1	.0	.2	.1
Spirits Imports ... ..	13.3	13.6	15.3	21.6	17.0
Tobacco ... ..	12.3	10.5	10.9	21.9	23.0
Live Animals ... ..	...	...	...	.1	.1
Petroleum ... ..	...	...	...	1.4	3.7
Matches ... ..	...	...	...	.3	2.3
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

#### EXPORT DUTIES.

18. At the beginning of the year the scale of duty on cultivated rubber was on a sliding scale beginning at one and a half per cent. *ad valorem* when the price was between 35 cents and 37 cents a pound and rising to a maximum of three per cent. when the price was over \$1.50 a pound. In the case of lands not paying rent, the above duties were doubled.

From the 1st November the duties were fixed under the Rubber Restriction Scheme and are now two cents a pound for rent-paying land and three cents a pound for land not paying rent. In each case there is a heavy additional duty if rubber is exported in excess of the amount allowed to be exported at minimum rates.

The temporary weighing fees (now called temporary additional duties) to recoup the loss incurred in purchase of rice were taken off rubber as soon as the new duties were imposed.

Rubber goods manufactured in the State are exempted from duty for one year from 1st November, 1922.

Rubber seed oil and other rubber seed products are exempted from duty until the 30th June, 1926.

The duty on pepper, tapioca, sago, sugar, pineapples and indigo was fixed from the 19th July at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on fish and marine produce between the Endau and Seddi Rivers was reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on China clay was fixed at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duties on other articles remained as in the previous year.

19. The following table gives the average prices per pikul for the years 1921 and 1922 upon which duty was assessed:

	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$
Copra ... ..	12.07	10.35
Pepper ... ..	22.80	13.25
Gambier ... ..	8.20	14.25
Rubber ... ..	43.60	39.00
Tin ... ..	80.73	81.00

20. The total amount of export duties collected, less any refunds, was \$1,284,812 as against \$989,322 in 1921, an increase of 29.9 per cent. The main increase were rubber \$244,300, pineapples \$33,800, and iron-ore \$37,000. The main decreases were copra \$16,000, timber \$51,000, and tin-ore \$15,000.

## IMPORT DUTIES.

21. Duties on liquor were increased on the 19th July and a further alteration in the scale was made on the 1st November from which date the duty on whisky, brandy, rum and gin imported in bottle and accepted as not containing more than 81 per cent. of proof spirit was \$7.20 a gallon, and the duty on light claret, beer and stout 90 cents a gallon.

From the 19th July the duty on tobacco was as follows :

Cigars and snuff ... ..	\$ 1.20 a pound
Cigarettes ... ..	80 cents a pound
Unmanufactured tobacco and native tobaccos other than cigars, cigarettes and snuff ... ..	\$20.00 a pikul
Manufactured tobacco not included in the above ...	80 cents a pound

The duty on matches was fixed from the 19th July at \$1 or 75 cents per standard gross of 10,000 matches, according to whether the match boxes contain 80 or more than 80 matches. Matches manufactured in the Colony or Malay Peninsula are exempted from the duty.

22. The total amount of import duties collected, less refunds, was \$1,017,094 against \$817,043 in 1921, an increase of 24.5 per cent.

The duty on alcoholic liquors was less by \$15,700 and on tobacco greater by \$112,500 than in 1921.

## IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

23. From the middle of October the Chinese Protectorate was taken over by Mr. M. C. Hay who combines this work with that of Controller of Labour. From this date the Monopolies Department was taken over by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, but the work in connection with pawnshops was retained by the Protector of Chinese.

24. The usual work of supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

25. The Protector of Chinese is also Registrar of Societies under "The Societies Enactment, 1915," and under this Enactment 11 societies were registered and 8 were exempted from registration.

26. The number of Indian labourers employed on estates in Johore during the last five years was as follows :

1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,845
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,895
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,455
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,956
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,755

27. The health of the estates is reported as being the best for many years past.

28. During the year 32 (23 adults and 9 minors) decrepit and destitute Indians were repatriated through the Labour Office.

29. All the Indian labour employed in the State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice.

30. In July the labour law was amended by abolishing the punishment of imprisonment for the offence of absconding so that labourers can now leave without notice without incurring anything more than a fine and a civil liability. A new Labour Code on the lines of the Colony Labour Code is being drafted.

## V.—LAND AND MINES.

31. The revenue for 1921 and 1922 was as follows :

	1921.	1922.
<i>Rents—</i>	\$	\$
Land Rents, Recurrent ... ..	798,421	1,010,429
„ Annual Licences ... ..	10,960	14,154
Mining Rents ... ..	17,362	15,934
Rents of Government Plantations ...	445	749
<i>Licences—</i>		
Gravel, Stone, etc. ... ..	1,509	1,338
Mining ... ..	805	675
Prospecting ... ..	14,277	10,468
<i>Fees—</i>		
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,167	2,380
Notices, Warrants, etc. ... ..	2,981	3,775
Registration of Titles, etc. ... ..	5,702	7,155
Survey and Demarcation ... ..	92,730	146,907
Total ... ..	946,359	1,213,964
<i>Land Sales—</i>		
Premium on Agricultural Land ...	151,118	167,710
„ Mining Land ... ..	15,480	7,015
Total ... ..	166,598	172,725

Other sums collected in 1922 but not credited as land revenue were :

	1921.	1922.
<i>Licences—</i>	\$	\$
Rubber Dealers Enactment ... ..	26,134	79,798
Burials Enactment ... ..	—	500
Mineral Ores Enactment ... ..	—	400
<i>Fees—</i>		
Sale of Boundary Marks ... ..	14,120	22,151
Sale of Plans ... ..	1,292	885
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	1,742
Total ... ..	41,546	105,476
Grand total ... ..	1,154,503	1,492,165

32. The collections in the districts were as follows :

Revenue detailed.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Endau.	Segamat.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Rents—</i>						
Land Rents (Recurrent) ...	487,934	255,550	147,427	30,529	88,989	1,010,429
" " Annual Licences ...	7,610	482	3,217	2,426	419	14,154
Mining Rents ...	2,444	...	56	13,434	...	15,934
Government Plantations ...	312	286	75	76	...	749
<i>Licences—</i>						
Gravel, Stone, etc. ...	592	108	189	1	448	1,338
Mining ...	225	...	150	300	...	675
Prospecting ...	3,643	25	390	6,410	...	10,468
<i>Fees—</i>						
Miscellaneous ...	967	699	34	680	...	2,380
Notices and Warrants ...	657	1,147	1,578	188	205	3,775
Registration of Titles ...	2,822	2,149	980	643	561	7,155
Survey and Demarcation ...	69,337	29,311	12,838	17,203	18,218	146,907
Total ...	576,543	289,757	166,934	71,890	108,840	1,213,964
<i>Land Sales—</i>						
Premia on Grants ...	92,549	39,004	15,522	13,055	5,580	165,710
" Mining Lands ...	3,910	...	...	3,105	...	7,015
Total ...	96,459	39,004	15,522	16,160	5,580	172,725
<i>Miscellaneous Licences—</i>						
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...	5,834	51,913	16,892	440	4,719	79,798
<i>Reimbursements-in-Aid—</i>						
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	8,261	5,666	1,177	2,935	4,112	22,151
Sale of Plans ...	646	57	87	95	...	885
Total ...	14,741	57,636	18,156	3,470	8,831	102,834
Grand Total ...	687,743	386,397	200,612	91,520	123,251	1,489,523

The following additional revenue was collected by the Johore Bahru Land Office :

	\$
Licence under the Burial Enactment ...	500
" " Mineral Ore Enactment ...	400
House rents and registration fees on applications for prospecting licences ...	1,742
Total ...	2,642

#### COMPARISON.

33. A comparison of revenue for the last five years shows :

		Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.
1918 ...	731,876	+ 30 per cent.
1919 ...	978,525	+ 34 ..
1920 ...	1,061,279	+ 8 ..
1921 ...	946,359	- 11 ..
1922 ...	1,213,964	+ 28 ..

(In previous reports the forest revenue was included in the above table, but it has now been excluded.)

34. The total recorded alienation of land in the State is as follows :

	Acres.
For Agricultural Town and Village Land ... ..	810,035
Mining ... ..	17,731
Total ...	827,766

Of the above 590,454 acres are held under completed titles, 100,699 acres under approved application awaiting issue of titles and 118,882 acres are held under temporary titles.

#### REGISTRATION.

35. Registration work in the Office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table :

##### LAND ENACTMENT.

	1921.	1922.
Total number of transactions ... ..	2,337	2,549
Number of grants registered ... ..	606	826
„ transfers registered ... ..	507	638
„ charges registered ... ..	425	331

##### MINING ENACTMENT.

Total number of transactions ... ..	35	43
Number of mining leases registered ... ..	4	16
„ certificates registered ... ..	16	11

36. In the District Land Offices in Muar and Batu Pahat the following transactions were registered :

	Muar.	Batu Pahat.
Number of mukim entries registered ... ..	214	228
„ transfers registered ... ..	248	85
„ certificates registered ... ..	35	17

37. The application books were opened for applications for all types of cultivation except rubber.

#### LEGISLATION.

38. The Country Lands (Cultivation) Enactment 1921, the New Rubber Dealers Enactment 1921, the Waters Enactment 1921, the Agricultural Pests Enactment 1921 and the Forest Enactment 1921 were all put into force during 1922.

The Alsagoff Concession Enactment 1920 was put into force and a Receiver was appointed.

#### VI.—AGRICULTURE.

39. The Agricultural Department now consists of the Inspector of Agriculture, an Assistant Inspector (temporary) in Muar, five Sub-Inspectors and six Apprentices.

##### RUBBER.

40. The low price of rubber has been reflected in the general condition of the planted areas by lack of cultivation and neglect of disease control. Considerable interest, however, has been displayed in individual cases in the vegetative production of rubber and at least three estates have carried out an extensive programme of budding.



## RUBBER DISEASES AND PESTS.

41. Mouldy Rot was reported from six estates and in each case was successfully treated. The general distribution of Mouldy Rot is now in the Coast districts of Batu Pahat and Muar, and for about 20 miles on the southern bank of the Muar River. Small localized infections are present also in the Segamat district.

Pink disease was reported from 18 estates. It is fairly general in Segamat district.

Black stripe was reported on two estates, but was controlled before much damage was done.

Of root diseases *Fomes Lignosus* is present more or less on all young clearings but is generally properly attended to: large areas of mature trees are however affected on Japanese estates owing to neglect in the past.

Other root diseases noted are *Sphaerostilbe Repens*, *Ustulina Zonata*, *Fomes Pseudo Ferreus* and *Hymenochaeta Noxia*.

Brown Bast is still prevalent throughout the State. It is usually too advanced to warrant treatment.

*Loranthus* sp. a parasitic growth is common in some centres and is generally found on neglected trees growing in poor soil.

Rubber growers in Johore suffer considerably from damage by pig and deer. White ants are also common on land planted from heavy jungle which has not been properly cleared.

## COCONUTS.

42. There are no large individual coconut estates in Johore but there are extensive areas of small holdings along the West Coast where the crop flourishes in spite of the very small attention it receives. The manufacture of copra is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

## COCONUT DISEASES AND PESTS.

43. Stripe Weevil is fairly general and the damage by Rhinoceros Beetle is noticeable everywhere. Bud Rot, *Pestalozzia Palmarum* and Skipper Caterpillar have been noted but not much damage has been done by them.

## RICE.

44. The cultivation of rice is at present only undertaken on a very small scale, but it is hoped to extend the area under this cultivation by giving out land on easy terms, and by assisting growers to improve the varieties and increase the yield.

A rough estimate of the area under rice with the yield for 1922 is given below:

				Area in acres.		Yield in gantangs.
Wet rice	...	...	...	9,000	...	1,000,000
Dry "	...	...	...	6,000	...	400,000

## PINEAPPLES.

45. The area under pineapples is rapidly increasing, the light undulating lands of South Johore being particularly suitable for this cultivation.

The daily output of two factories near Johore Bahru is about 10,000 tins each, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 fresh fruit are exported to Singapore annually.

## ROSELLE FIBRE.

46. Experiments on a small scale have been tried, but the results are not very promising yet.

## VII.—MINES.

47. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector of Mines, two Mines Overseers and the usual clerical staff.

By arrangements with the Federated Malay States a Geologist was detailed for duty in Johore and the southern part of the State was thoroughly examined during the year and data collected for the basis of a geological map.

48. The total revenue derived from mining in 1921 and 1922 is shown below :

*Export duty—*

	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$
(a) Tin-ore ... ..	190,925	175,872
(b) Iron-ore ... ..	74,250	111,367
Rents on mining leases ... ..	17,367	15,935
Premium ... ..	15,480	7,015

*Licences—*

(a) Prospecting ... ..	14,277	10,443
(b) Individual ... ..	805	675
(c) Ore buyers ... ..	400	400
Total ... ..	313,504	321,707

49. The expenditure in 1922 was \$21,318. This was \$6,177 more than the expenditure in 1921 but included \$5,777 for the State's share in the cost of the geological survey of Johore.

50. The amount of tin-ore exported in 1922 was 25,031 pikuls (equivalent to 1,073 tons of smelted tin) against 25,078 pikuls (equivalent to 1,075 tons of smelted tin) in 1921.

About 19,000 pikuls, or 76 per cent. of the output, came from the Mersing Tin Field and 6,000 pikuls, or 24 per cent. from the Tengkil Valley.

In the Mersing field the more accessible land is being rapidly worked out, but stanniferous ground exists over a large area south of the Kluang-Mersing Road. Unfortunately it is often shallow and patchy, and expensive transport results in the richest land alone being worked. The best mines are now situated some 10 to 15 miles south of the Mersing-Kluang Road, the ore being taken down river to Mawai, thence by road to Kota Tinggi and thence by boat to Singapore.

A little tin was won in Batu Pahat near Bukit Banang, a district that will probably repay further prospecting.

The Middleton Tin Mines Limited remained idle for the second year in succession, but the plant is maintained in good condition.

Tengkil Tin Mines treated 173,000 cubic yards for a return of 1,407 pikuls of ore, a poorer return than in 1921 (192,000 cubic yards and 2,295 pikuls of ore) but still payable.

Lenggui Tin Limited treated 300,500 cubic yards for a return of 2,910 pikuls of ore against 246,444 cubic yards and 2,286 pikuls in 1921.

51. The Japanese Haematite (Iron-ore) Mine at Bukit Medan produced 111,367 tons of ore against 74,250 for 11 months in 1921. The ore won to date has been taken entirely from surface outcrops, and no machinery has been installed. A model of this mine was awarded a silver cup in the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

52. The labour force on the mines during 1922 was 3,513 persons and machinery of 684 horse-power was employed, making a total of 8,985 units. Except for a few Banjarese and Javanese on the Japanese iron mine the whole labour force is Chinese.

53. An area of 18,348 acres was held under mining leases in 1922 compared with 20,121 acres in 1921.

54. Prospecting licences were held over 64,074 acres. The Austral Malay Company very thoroughly tested the land once worked by the Royal Johore Tin Mining Company, but were unable to locate a sufficiently extensive area of payable ground to justify the installation of a modern plant.

55. Iron-ores—mostly haematite and magnetite—occur in several places and a deposit of ilmenite rich in titanium has been found in the Ulu Madak.

A rich deposit of wolfram was found in the foothills to the east of Sungei Sayong Railway Station but the price is not sufficiently tempting and it is not being worked.

There are constant rumours of the existence of coal and oil in the State but so far nothing has materialized.

56. China clay has been located in many places and the small pottery and kiln under Japanese management continues to be worked, and in another place it is being worked with a view to export.

Silica sands of great purity occur at Batu Pahat and might be suitable for glass making.

57. A new Mining Enactment came into force on the 27th June, 1922. It closely follows the mining legislation elsewhere in the Peninsula. Certain provisions of the Estate Labourers Protection of Health Enactment were made applicable to labour on mines by Enactment 6 of 1922. The stamping of dealings in sub-leases of mining land was facilitated by amendments to the Stamp Enactment (No. 2 of 1922).

#### VIII.—FORESTS.

58. Exploration was carried out, mainly in the Endau district. Thirty-five thousand acres were preliminarily notified as forest reserve for timber at Gunong Arong and Jemaluang. Twenty-two thousand acres of mangrove forest in the Kukub district were similarly notified.

59. The amount of timber actually cut in 1922 was 14,400 tons and the export was 12,917 tons. It is estimated that the amount actually cut in 1921 was about 21,000 tons but no accurate figures are available. In spite of this reduction the revenue from timber increased by about \$6,000 and this is attributed mainly to better supervision and the prevention of the smuggling of valuable timber under a false description.

60. The European saw-mill at Mersing had to shut down for a few months but is now again turning out a considerable quantity of planks.

61. The prohibition of export of mangrove firewood, adopted as a temporary measure to prevent over-exportation was removed in June, as the staff is now sufficiently trained to regulate the cutting by the issue of licences.

62. The total amount of firewood upon which royalty was paid was 16,308 tons but inland firewood is difficult to bring to account and probably the actual amount used was considerably greater.

63. The quantity of charcoal taken was only 625 tons. There appears here to be an opportunity for a local industry.

64. The result of the application of the licence system to minor forest produce is apparent from the increase of revenue under this heading—\$23,750 in 1922 against \$7,663 in 1921. Royalty on rattans rose from \$2,510 to \$10,672, and royalty on damar alone was \$9,349 whereas other produce in 1921 which included damar produced only \$2,698.

65. An attempt was made to take up the departmental tapping of penak trees for damar, but the difficulty is to find tappers, and so far no great advance has been made.

66. Jelutong was worked in Kluang and Segamat by private enterprise but only 39 pikuls had been exported by the end of the year.

67. The financial result of the year were very satisfactory and the forest revenue proper exceeded the expenditure by \$36,338 in 1922 compared with an excess of \$13,615 in 1921.

68. The total forest revenue for 1921 and 1922 is shown below :

	1921. \$	1922. \$
Timber ... ..	42,058	47,985
Firewood and charcoal ... ..	12,912	10,037
Minor produce ... ..	7,663	23,750
Other sources ... ..	—	563
	<u>62,633</u>	<u>82,335</u>

69. The Forest Enactment 1921 was brought into force in the beginning of January.

#### IX.—SURVEYS.

70. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 76 including the Superintendent and six European Surveyors.

71. The following returns shows the State of survey work with reference to requisitions :

Details.	Grant Lots.		Native Holdings.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1921 ... ..	3,338	146,980	8,323	27,620
Requisitions received during 1922 ... ..	716	41,646	2,029	5,638
	<u>4,054</u>	<u>188,626</u>	<u>10,352</u>	<u>33,258</u>
Requisitions satisfied during 1922 ... ..	1,009	89,220	996	2,955
Requisitions cancelled during 1922 ... ..	211	5,097	72	220
Requisitions remaining unsatisfied on 31st December, 1922 ... ..	2,834	94,309	9,284	30,083
	<u>4,054</u>	<u>188,626</u>	<u>10,352</u>	<u>33,258</u>
Details unsatisfied requisitions—				
Awaiting survey or demarcation ... ..	1,033	31,740	3,090	9,455
In hand in field ... ..	782	15,714	3,295	10,642
In Land Offices for settlement ... ..	868	39,641	2,300	7,463
In Office awaiting, check, etc. ... ..	151	7,214	599	2,523
	<u>2,834</u>	<u>94,309</u>	<u>9,284</u>	<u>30,083</u>

NOTE:—A requisition is satisfied when the work of the Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

72. During the year 920 grants, 31 mining leases, 13 agricultural leases, 4 other leases, 13 mining certificates, and 748 mukin extracts were prepared.

In addition to the ordinary work the minor triangulation of Batu Pahat district was completed, and sundry connections made to the roads and lot surveys, enabling the charting of nearly 200 previously surveyed but uncharted lots. A much needed standard survey of Batu Pahat town was completed, and a survey of the greater part of the lots in that town is proceeding.

73. Office work included preparation of 226 certified plans of agricultural lands, 61 certified plans of town lands and 75 plans of areas of mukim extract holdings. Four hundred and forty-two tracings in duplicate and 100 single tracings were supplied to Land Offices besides 37 tracings of standard 16 chain sheets. Some 600 miscellaneous tracings were prepared for the use of surveyors and the public.

74. During the year 69 lots totalling 35,511 acres were surveyed by contract surveyors at a cost of \$30,000. A forest reserve of 22,300 acres was also similarly surveyed at a cost of \$6,306.

75. The average cost of departmental surveys is somewhat higher in Johore than in the Federated Malay States except in the case of small holdings. The higher cost is largely caused by the want of sufficient reliable traverses, and to the inefficiency of some of the subordinate surveyors, both of which defects it is hoped in time to remedy.

76. The expenditure of this department amounted to \$279,125 being \$29,583 less than in 1921. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was \$131,499.

#### X.—JUDICIAL.

77. Fifty-five criminal cases were registered and 13 criminal appeals were heard. Five criminal assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

Two hundred and eighty-nine civil suits, 11 civil appeals, 144 administration suits and 256 miscellaneous suits were registered.

78. The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions.

#### MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

79. A new Court was opened at Kluang and is visited regularly by a Magistrate from Batu Pahat. The Court at Kukub was taken by the Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate.

For the first time the District Officers have proceeded on circuit for the purpose of trying minor cases and taking informations in outlying stations and from a police point of view the experiment has been amply justified.

80. A compilation of the returns of cases is given :

	Criminal.	Civil.
Johore Bahru (including Kota Tinggi, Kukub and Kluang) ... ..	2,866	990
Muar ... ..	1,348	1,386
Batu Pahat ... ..	1,026	579
Endau ... ..	395	164
Segamat ... ..	648	351
	6,283	3,470

#### XI.—POLICE.

81. The strength of the armed branch of the Force was on the 31st December, 25 officers and 815 other ranks as against the full complement of 35 officers, 879 other ranks.

82. New police stations were taken over at Paloh, Tingkil and Plintong and a conductor's quarters were adapted to use as a police station at Batu Ragi. Detachments were housed in rented buildings at Panchor and Renchong in Ulu Muar, at Sagil in Tangkak and at Sri Gading in Batu Pahat.

#### RECRUITMENT, CASUALTIES AND DISCIPLINE.

83. During the year under review 191 recruits were enlisted, of whom 165 were Malays and 26 Northern Indians. Ninety-six uniformed officers left the Force on pension, discharge or dismissal.

84. The discipline of the Force showed distinct improvement, and a higher educational and physical standard is now required of recruits.

## HEALTH.

85. Four hundred and ninety-four members of the Force were admitted to hospital, and 4,750 were treated as out-patients. There were five deaths compared with six in 1921. There is still rather too much malingering in out-stations where the medical supervision is of necessity not so strict as at head-quarters.

## CRIME.

86. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 9,280 compared with 6,947 in 1921. This is not so much due to an increase of crime as to a more careful registration of the reports and greater police activity. From the following figures for the last five years it will be seen that serious crime shows a very satisfactory decrease:

					Murder and culpable homicide.		Robberies.		Thefts.
1918	...	...	...	...	47	...	127	...	1,252
1919	...	...	...	...	40	...	107	...	1,280
1920	...	...	...	...	46	...	119	...	1,509
1921	...	...	...	...	52	...	154	...	1,371
1922	...	...	...	...	29	...	109	...	1,360

87. Robberies still gave considerable trouble in Muar but generally speaking did not appear to be the work of organized gangs. What is believed to be a branch of a wide-spread secret society in Segamat was unearthed at the close of the year, and it is confidently expected that its suppression will remove a serious cause of disorder in that district. The activity of these societies is still however wide-spread throughout the State. It is pleasant to record a marked improvement in the peace of Kukup and Kota Tinggi districts.

## FIREARMS.

88. Three thousand and two firearms were registered against 3,361 in 1921. There were 99 prosecutions under the Arms Enactment.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

89. Sixteen thousand one hundred and thirteen weights and measures were verified by the Police Department and 49 prosecutions were instituted.

## MOTOR CARS AND DRIVERS.

90. Two hundred and twenty-seven private cars and 213 hire cars were registered during the year. The corresponding figures for 1921 were 460 and 505. One hundred and five motor lorries compared with 117 in 1921, and 99 motor bicycles against 124 were also registered. Light motor buses were for the first time introduced into Muar four being licensed during the year. Licences were granted to 327 drivers as against 445 in 1921.

## NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

91. Rewards amounting to \$2,192 were paid for the destruction or capture of 24 tigers, 2 tiger cubs, 15 panthers, 20 crocodiles, 47 crocodiles' eggs and 5 snakes. Eighty-two persons were killed by tigers, 23 by crocodiles, 4 by elephants, 2 by snakes and 1 by hornets.

## GAMBLING SUPERVISION.

92. One hundred and six cases were brought and fines amounting to \$4,827 including confiscations were imposed.

## FIRES.

93. Forty-nine fires were reported to the Police during the year, but the only serious fire was that at Tangkak on the 7th January when eighty houses were destroyed. The estimated damage was \$300,000, of which \$223,000 was covered by insurance.

## EXPENDITURE.

94. The expenditure on the police was \$524,137 compared with \$393,894 in 1921. The great increase in expenditure was partly due to the revised scheme of salaries which only came into force in September, 1921, and also to the increased numbers of the Force.

## XII.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

95. The Johore Military Forces were maintained at their usual efficiency.

96. On the 31st March on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Singapore, Johore troops were invited to participate in welcoming him, and furnished a guard of 100 rank and file under the command of a Captain with the Regimental Colours and Band at the Government House, and a further contingent of 200 men of the Johore Military Forces and Johore Volunteer Forces lined the road from Government House Gates to Government House.

On the morning of the 3rd June a detachment of the Johore Military Forces went down to Singapore to take part in the review held in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

## MALAY VOLUNTEERS.

97. Attendance at drills is still reported as unsatisfactory, but the work of the year on the whole shows some improvement.

## EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS.

98. A new Enactment was passed but reorganization was not started during the year, as the new Adjutant had not arrived.

## XIII.—PRISONS.

## PRISON POPULATION.

99. Admissions to the two State prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,421 as against 1,513 in 1921.

The daily average numbers for 1921 and 1922 are shown in the following table:

	1921.				1922.			
	Johore Bahru.		Muar.		Johore Bahru.		Muar.	
Convicted prisoners	...	258.8	...	72.6	...	257.0	...	91.2
Civil prisoners	...	21.4	...	27.1	...	27.4	...	24.2

Convicted prisoners in the State prison numbered as follows:

	Johore Bahru.		Muar.	
Remaining on 1st January, 1922	...	230	...	82
Admitted during 1922	...	809	...	612
Total	...	1,039	...	694
Released during 1922	...	747	...	559
Transferred	...	—	...	52
Died	...	5	...	2
Executed	...	5	...	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1922	...	282	...	81
Total	...	1,039	...	694

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1922:

	Johore Bahru.		Muar.		Total.
Long sentence	...	168	...	—	168
Short sentence	...	114	...	81	195
Prisoners on remand	...	10	...	8	18
Awaiting banishment	...	3	...	—	3
Total	...	295	...	89	384

## HEALTH.

100. There were seven deaths, including one banishment prisoner, in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru, and there were two deaths at Muar.

The average daily number in hospital were:

Johore Bahru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
Muar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9



## DISCIPLINE.

101. One hundred and ninety-six offences by prisoners were dealt with and two floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

## LABOUR.

102. At Johore Bahru an average of 130 prisoners were engaged by the Public Works Department, on extramural labour, which consisted principally of earth work, drainage and tree felling connected with anti-malarial works and Government quarters.

A large number of concrete bricks and pipes were manufactured inside the prison.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

103. At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged, on extramural work was 51.5.

## RECIDIVISM.

104. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 68 had one, 32 two, and 19 three or more previous convictions.

## EXECUTION.

105. Five executions were carried out, all at Johore Bahru.

## STAFF.

106. The European staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and a European Gaoler.

## EXPENDITURE.

107. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to \$116,847 against \$124,726 in 1921. The expenditure at Muar was \$29,558 against \$32,588 in 1921.

## REVENUE.

108. A sum of \$6,316 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru. A sum of \$523 was collected at Muar.

## VAGRANT WARDS.

109. The two State prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment 1921.

Admission of vagrants in the two State vagrant wards during the year were as follows:

	Johore Bahru.		Muar.		Total.
Admitted during the year	...	156*	...	29†	160
Released during the year	...	20	...	4	24
Transferred	...	—	...	25	—
Died	...	15	...	—	15
Repatriated	...	113	...	—	113
Remaining on 31st December, 1922	...	8	...	—	8
	...	156*	...	29†	160

The daily average was as follows:

Johore Bahru	...	36.4
Muar	...	3.8

Of the vagrants admitted 76.3 per cent. were Chinese, 17.9 per cent. Indians and 5.8 per cent. Javanese and Malay.

\* Including the 25 transferred from Muar.

† Including 25 transferred to Johore Bahru.

110. In view of the number of sick and decrepit who were admitted good health could hardly be expected. There were 15 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and the daily average of sick was one. Sixteen vagrants who were too ill to be repatriated were released and transferred to the General Hospital.

#### XIV.—POST OFFICE.

111. The year's statistics show continued expansion. Outward despatch increased by 33.9 per cent. and inward receipts by 23.1 per cent. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Letters, papers and parcels received ... ..	1,856,296	1,968,472	2,423,135
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ... ..	1,165,566	1,214,570	1,626,107
Value of money orders issued	\$538,361	\$429,028	\$372,208
„ „ paid	109,639	93,698	90,846

The revenue was \$84,803 as against \$77,861 in 1921. The expenditure was \$99,499 against \$92,796 in 1921.

112. The local postage rate was raised from four cents to five cents on the 15th January, 1922.

#### TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

113. Thirty thousand telegrams were received and 14,533 telegrams were despatched during the year.

114. The trunk route mileage was increased from 228 to 280½ miles and the wire mileage from 445 to 617 miles. The number of subscribers increased from 108 to 138.

#### XV.—MEDICAL.

115. A Census of the State was taken on the 24th April, 1921. The final figures show that the population was 282,234 compared with 180,412 enumerated at the 1911 Census, an increase of 56.4 per cent.

116. It is not possible to give an exact statement of the population as on 31st December, 1922. The excess of births over deaths from the census date to the end of the year was 2,891. The excess of passengers booked to Johore by the railway over passengers booked from Johore to other places was 826. On the other hand there are no records of the number of persons who arrive and depart by road, and the returns of passengers arriving and leaving by the coasting steamers are incomplete. As far however as can be ascertained the arrivals and departures by such vessels about balanced one another, so that it may be taken that the population is slightly increasing.

117. The number of births registered in 1922 was 10,223 compared with 10,167 in 1921. The number of deaths registered was 8,248 against 8,770 in 1921.

118. On the 1921 Census figures the birth-rate was 36.22 per mille and the death-rate 29.22 per mille. Amongst the Malays the birth-rate was 48.36 per mille and the death-rate 26.34 per mille.

The infantile mortality for the year was 175.19 per mille.

#### EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

119. The territory has again been entirely free from both plague and cholera.

*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis*.—There were 23 cases, of which 20 were fatal. All the cases were sporadic and no source of infection could be traced.

*Chicken-pox and Measles*.—Sixteen cases of chicken-pox and 32 of measles were reported. There were no deaths from either disease.

*Influenza*.—This was more prevalent than in 1921, 72 deaths being reported in 1922 against 9 in 1921.

*Small-pox*.—There 87 cases with 6 deaths. Of these cases 51 were sporadic, being reported in widely separated areas, and 36 were the result of a small outbreak in Kesang.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Six cases were reported, of which four were fatal.

## SPECIAL DISEASES.

120. *Ankylostomiasis*.—Excellent results have been obtained in the treatment of this scourge and in 1922 the cases were 1,276 and the deaths only 46 compared with 1,409 and 80 respectively in 1921.

*Beri-beri*.—The number of deaths recorded as due to this disease fell from 338 to 318, but the number of cases treated in the Government hospitals rose from 246 to 396, and it is to be feared that the improvement in the incidence of this disease which was very marked during the period of food control is being gradually lost.

*Black Water Fever*.—Only seven cases with one death occurred during the year compared with 33 cases and three deaths in 1921.

*Dysentery and Diarrhæa*.—The cases and deaths in the hospitals show a satisfactory decrease from 810 and 209 in 1921 to 728 and 141 in 1922.

*Malarial Fever*.—Great improvement is shown in the malarial figures for 1922. Not only have the total number of deaths been less (3,821 in 1922 against 4,179 in 1921) but the percentage of deaths to total cases treated in the hospitals has enormously improved. (5.33 per cent. in 1922 against 8.81 per cent. in 1921).

*Phthisis*.—This disease is unfortunately rapidly increasing both in its incidence and mortality. In the Government hospitals there were 408 cases and 192 deaths against 247 cases and 140 deaths in 1921.

## HOSPITALS.

121. The existing Government hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 12,558. On the 31st December, 1921, there were 912 patients remaining and of the total 11,234 were discharged, 29 were transferred, 203 absconded, 1,221 died and 780 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1922. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 9.07.

## MATERNITY WARDS.

122. The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 62 against 60 in 1921. Forty-eight cases were treated in their own houses against 20 in 1921. At the close of the year 12 certified midwives were practising in the State, all of whom have been trained locally, and three probationers were entered for training during the year.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

123. The new Lunatic Asylum was completed during the year, and in September the scattered mental cases in Perak and Singapore were brought back to Johore. The new building is entirely satisfactory and can accommodate 150 patients. The number of patients at the end of the year was 128. As in previous years the Asylum was visited weekly by the Superintendent of the Singapore Asylum.

## LEPER ASYLUM.

124. The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 45. All female lepers, of whom there were three at the end of the year, are transferred to the Leper Camp at Singapore. Experiment were made on a few cases with the "Moorgol" treatment but the results were on the whole disappointing.

## VACCINATIONS.

125. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 39,229 compared with 17,047 in 1921. That the State is undoubtedly very well protected by vaccinations is shown by the fact that although cases occurred in many different places there was only one small epidemic, and even during the epidemic there was only one death out of 36 cases.

## OUT-PATIENTS.

126. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 60,032 compared with 64,137 in 1921.

## ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

127. A sum of \$15,000 was expended in oiling and the upkeep of anti-malarial drains under the supervision of the Health Department.

128. In Johore Bahru a considerable amount of permanent work was done in annihilating actual and potential breeding grounds either by filling or sub-soil drainage.

## SPECIAL DISEASES.

20. *Ankylostomiasis*.—Excellent results have been obtained in the treatment of the disease and in 1922 the cases were 1,276 and the deaths only 46 compared with 1,300 and 80 respectively in 1921.

*Beri-beri*.—The number of deaths recorded as due to this disease fell from 338 to 246 in 1922. The number of cases treated in the Government hospitals rose from 246 to 366. It is to be feared that the improvement in the incidence of this disease which was marked during the period of food control is being gradually lost.

*Black Water Fever*.—Only seven cases with one death occurred during the year compared with 33 cases and three deaths in 1921.

*Dysentery and Diarrhoea*.—The cases and deaths in the hospitals show a satisfactory decrease from 810 and 209 in 1921 to 728 and 141 in 1922.

*Malarial Fever*.—Great improvement is shown in the malarial figures for 1922. They have the total number of deaths been less (3,821 in 1922 against 4,179 in 1921) and the percentage of deaths to total cases treated in the hospitals has enormously decreased (5.33 per cent. in 1922 against 8.81 per cent. in 1921).

*Phthisis*.—This disease is unfortunately rapidly increasing both in its incidence and in its mortality. In the Government hospitals there were 408 cases and 192 deaths against 350 cases and 140 deaths in 1921.

## HOSPITALS.

The existing Government hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 1,234 in 1921. On the 31st December, 1921, there were 912 patients remaining and of the 1,234 were discharged, 29 were transferred, 203 absconded, 1,221 died and 780 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1922. The percentage of deaths to admissions treated was 9.07.

## MATERNITY WARDS.

The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 1,260 in 1921. Forty-eight cases were treated in their own houses against 1,212 in 1921. At the close of the year 12 certified midwives were practising in the State, 10 of whom have been trained locally, and three probationers were entered for training during the year.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new Lunatic Asylum was completed during the year, and in September 1922 several mental cases in Perak and Singapore were brought back to Johore. The new Asylum is entirely satisfactory and can accommodate 150 patients. The number of patients at the end of the year was 128. As in previous years the Asylum was managed by the Superintendent of the Singapore Asylum.

## LEPER ASYLUM.

The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 1,234. All female lepers, of whom there were three at the end of the year, are now in the Leper Camp at Singapore. Experiment were made on a few cases of "Morgol" treatment but the results were on the whole disappointing.

## VACCINATIONS.

The total number of vaccinations during the year was 39,229 compared with 38,000 in 1921. That the State is undoubtedly very well protected by vaccinations is shown by the fact that although cases occurred in many different places there was no smallpox epidemic, and even during the epidemic there was only one death out of 1,234.

## OUT-PATIENTS.

The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 60,032 compared with 64,137 in 1921.

## ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

A sum of \$15,000 was expended in oiling and the upkeep of anti-malarial measures under the supervision of the Health Department.

In Johore Bahru a considerable amount of permanent work was done in the removal of actual and potential breeding grounds either by filling or sub-soil drainage.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

129. *Rainfall*.—Kota Tinggi again shows the highest rainfall for Government stations, 163.54 inches. The lowest rainfall for Government stations was 78.62 at Segamat.

*Temperature*.—Temperature variations were rather less than during the previous year, there being a difference of 30 degrees between the highest maximum, 98 (Mersing) and lowest minimum, 68 (Kukub).

## BUILDINGS.

130. Owing to the financial position very few new works were undertaken. Besides the new Lunatic Asylum mentioned above a new disinfecting room was installed at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru, and new dressers' quarters were built at Segamat.

## FINANCIAL.

131. The expenditure during the year on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was \$442,208 and the revenue collected was \$38,538.

## XVI.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

132. During the year there was a severe epidemic of swine fever from April to July in Tangkak but though many animals died, the outbreak was localised.

133. An additional Veterinary Inspector was engaged for Batu Pahat and assumed duties in May.

134. The veterinary staff carried out the regular inspections of slaughter-houses and dairies throughout the year.

135. There were 101 prosecutions for cruelty to animals and fines to the amount of \$780.50 were inflicted.

## XVII.—EDUCATION.

## VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Number.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Staff.
136. Boys ...	67	4,571	3,633	131
Girls ...	5	246	212	8

## RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Boys ...	22	1,218	913	33
Girls ...	3	130	110	3

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 79.5 per cent. of the enrolment.

*Malay Training College*.—Ten teachers were under training.

## ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Masters.	Pupil teachers.
137. English College ...	68	61	6	—
Bukit Zahrah School	547	471	22	3
Muar School ...	202	180	9	—
Batu Pahat School ...	241	225	12	1
Totals ...	1,058	937	49	4

In 1921 seven boys sat for the Junior Cambridge Examination and three obtained certificates. In 1922 twenty-five sat and nine passed. Fifty candidates sat for the Government Entrance Examination and nineteen obtained the certificate. The examination of the schools was carried out by a local Board of Examiners and the results were satisfactory.

*English College.*—There are two English school masters and at the end of the year the number of pupils was 82 and the school was full. Arrangements were made during the year for a weekly inspection by a Medical Officer and the result was a marked reduction in absences owing to sickness. The Cadet Corps took a new lease of life and the Commissioner of Police was able to supply a number of condemned rifles and carbines for drilling.

*Bukit Zahrah Day School.*—During 1922 it was necessary to open a branch for Chinese boys, one of the workmen's dwellings in Jalan Ah Fook being converted into an excellent temporary school.

*Muar Day School.*—The Government Medical Officer carried out a medical examination of the whole school. The health compared very favourably with the previous year.

*Batu Pahat Day School.*—Four new class rooms were in course of construction at the end of the year. Six out of eight boys entered passed the Government Entrance Examination. This school shown greater progress than any other school in the State.

### XVIII.—TOWN BOARDS.

#### JOHORE BAHRU AND KOTA TINGGI.

138. At the beginning of the year a Town Board was in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Renggam, Kluang, Segamat, Buloh Kasap and Batu Anam.

In July the townships of Segamat, Buloh Kasap and Batu Anam were formed into a separate Town Board and passed from the control of Johore Bahru.

In August the township of Sedenak was added, to the Johore Bahru Board. Another Board, but having the same President, was in charge of the township of Kota Tinggi.

The total revenue collected by these two Boards was \$218,910 compared with \$142,784 in 1921.

New premises for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were built and also a few shop-houses in Johore Bahru, but building enterprise was generally at a low ebb during the year.

A public water supply was established for Kota Tinggi.

A new site was selected for Sedenak village and thirty houses lots were taken up and new houses were approaching completion at the end of the year.

The Board controls markets at Johore Bahru, Tebrau and Kota Tinggi. The prices of food-stuffs were fairly steady throughout the year but are still considerably above pre-war prices.

#### MUAR.

139. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor and Tangkak.

The revenue was \$117,789 in 1922 compared with \$125,311 in 1921, the expenditure was \$79,927 compared with \$77,898.

Only four building plans were passed by the Board, and only one shop-house was erected during the year.

The water supply of Bandar Maharani was very inadequate during the first half of the year, and a scheme for further storage was worked out, but had to be abandoned owing to the collapse of the top reservoir in December. It has now been decided to utilize water from the Muar River and pump it into the reservoir.

#### BATU PAHAT.

140. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang. The boundaries of the former were revised during the year.

The revenue was \$59,620 compared with \$49,691 in 1921 and the expenditure was \$35,680 compared with \$32,941.

Towards the close of the year there was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram.

*English College.*—There are two English school masters and at the end of the year number of pupils was 82 and the school was full. Arrangements were made during year for a weekly inspection by a Medical Officer and the result was a marked improvement in absences owing to sickness. The Cadet Corps took a new lease of life and Commissioner of Police was able to supply a number of condemned rifles and for drilling.

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The total revenue collected by these two Boards was \$218,910 compared with \$214,400 in 1921.

On the premises for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were built and also a few shop-houses in Johore Bahru, but building enterprise was generally at a low ebb during the year.

Public water supply was established for Kota Tinggi.

A new site was selected for Sedenak village and thirty houses lots were taken up. The houses were approaching completion at the end of the year.

The Board controls markets at Johore Bahru, Tebrau and Kota Tinggi. The prices of goods were fairly steady throughout the year but are still considerably above the 1921 level.

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The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor and Muar.

The revenue was \$117,789 in 1922 compared with \$125,311 in 1921, the expenditure was \$79,927 compared with \$77,898.

Four building plans were passed by the Board, and only one shop-house was completed during the year.

The water supply of Bandar Maharani was very inadequate during the first half of the year and a scheme for further storage was worked out, but had to be abandoned on the collapse of the top reservoir in December. It has now been decided to divert water from the Muar River and pump it into the reservoir.

#### BATU PAHAT.

This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Batu Pahat. The boundaries of the former were revised during the year.

The revenue was \$59,620 compared with \$49,691 in 1921 and the expenditure was \$32,941.

At the close of the year there was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram.

#### ENDAU.

141. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1922 was \$12,557 and the expenditure was \$14,284.

The boundaries of the township of Mersing were revised during the year.

#### SEGAMAT.

142. This Board was created on the 1st July and is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap. The revenue collected was \$14,056; these townships having been previously administered by the Johore Bahru Board no expenditure figures are available.

A water supply scheme for Segamat was started. No new shop-houses were erected, but a block of 18 insanitary atap houses was removed, being replaced by a new row of house built in 1921.

### XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

143. The provision and expenditure during the year were:

Provision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,877,369
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,169,319

The expenditure in 1922 was less than in 1921 by \$3,329,106. The cost of supervision including special temporary allowances was 13 per cent. of the total expenditure.

#### WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

144. The expenditure was as follows:

Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$104,986
Special Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254,739

Thirty-two sets of quarters for subordinate officers and clerks were completed or under construction at a cost of \$83,600.

\$21,523 was spent on reclamation of land.

\$19,341 was spent on protection of sea and river walls.

The Lunatic Asylum at Johore Bahru was completed.

In Batu Pahat \$14,907 was spent on the construction of a slipway and ferry.

#### ROADS, STREET AND BRIDGES.

145. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:

Annually Recurrent.				Special Services.			
Provision.	Expenditure.			Provision.	Expenditure.		
\$	\$			\$	\$		
739,200	...	720,615	...	481,626	...	339,579	...

#### MILEAGE.

The following shows mileage on roads and paths upkept during the year:

	Town Roads.			Country Roads.			Bridle-paths.
	Metalled.	Natural.		Metalled.	Natural.		
Johore Bahru...	46.80	...	—	86.15	...	—	—
Segamat	2.75	...	—	69.00	...	—	—
Kota Tinggi	3.00	...	—	30.00	...	—	—
Kluang	4.00	...	—	59.00	...	2.00	—
Muar	18.50	...	—	117.00	...	11.00	—
Batu Pahat	8.58	...	1.61	73.88	...	—	—
Endau	3.50	...	—	38.25	...	—	4.00
Total	87.13	...	1.61	473.28	...	13.00	4.00

The total length of metalled roads upkept was 560.41 miles at a cost of \$1,196 per mile compared with a cost of \$1,079 per mile in 1921.

The rainfall throughout the year was :

Johore Bahru	...	...	...	...	...	...	113.83 inches.
Muar	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.92 ..
Batu Pahat	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.18 ..
Endau	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.56 ..

#### SPECIAL SERVICES.

146. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1921 there were 244.5 miles open to traffic and during 1922 an additional four miles were opened, making a total of 248.5.

There were, in addition, ten miles under construction.

The total expenditure during the year was \$63,869, making a total since 1911 of \$4,488,958.

The position on each section was as follows :

*Section I.*—Batu Anam-Tambang, 8½ miles.—Completed in 1920.

*Section II.*—Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles.—Completed in 1918.

*Section III.*—Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles.—Completed in 1917.

*Section IV.*—Ulu Jementah-Tangkak, 19 miles.—Completed in 1918.

*Section V.*—Tangkak-Sungei Mati, 9 miles.—Completed in 1914.

*Section VI.*—Sungei Mati-Kesang, 5 miles.—Completed in 1912.

*Section VII.*—Tangkak-Chohong, 3 miles.—Completed in 1913.

*Section VIII and IX.*—Tenang-Segamat.—This road was substituted for the Segamat-S'Pinang and Tenang-Kampong Tenang roads. Completed and opened to traffic in 1921.

*Section X.*—Labis-Muar, 47 miles.—This road is metalled to the 14th mile (Lanadron Estate), from the Muar end, and a further six miles of earthwork has been completed. No further work was done in 1922 on this road.

*Section XI.*—Kluang-Batu Pahat, 33 miles.—Completed in 1917.

*Section XII.*—The section between Ayer Hitam and Yong Peng (12 miles) is now completed and open to traffic. Thirteen miles from Muar are metalled and a further three miles of earthwork are completed.

*Section XIII.*—Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles.—Completed in 1919.

*Section XIV.*—Renggam-Ulu Benut, 8 miles.—Completed in 1918.

*Section XV.*—Kluang-Mersing, 65 miles.—Completed and opened to traffic early in the year. Parts of this road near the Sungei Kahang are liable to flooding and deviation will be necessary.

*Section XVI.*—Ulu Lenggor-Endau, 25 miles.—Not undertaken.

*Section XVII.*—Layang-Layang-Ulu Johore, 4½ miles.—Earth road only and very little traffic.

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION.

147. \$11,754 was spent on improving gradients and metalling of the road between Yong Peng and Paloh Railway Station (19 miles). Only four miles remain to complete this road. \$82,497 was spent on remetalling the Parit Jawa-Batu Pahat road and a route from Johore Bahru to Muar via Batu Pahat is now open. \$33,803 was spent on construction of town drains and \$35,087 on new streets and back lanes.

#### BRIDGES.

148. \$101,247 was spent on the substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts throughout the State.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

149. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows :

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
\$	\$	\$	\$
402,630	267,427	397,862	136,875

The Johore Bahru Waterworks were maintained at a cost of \$24,769. A sum of \$38,457 was spent on the Muar Water Supply.

## ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

150. The new 225 K.W. Diesel engine was put into service in April. The present cost per unit of electricity generated is a little over 31 cents but it is hoped that this will be considerably reduced when the causeway and new pumping station for the waterworks are in operation and so utilize the day load.

## TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

151. Many of the existing pole routes had to be rebuilt owing to the use in the past of soft wood. The Johore-Kota Tinggi route has been strengthened by the use of iron rails. The substitution of chengai hard wood poles for 26 miles of the Kluang-Mersing road was completed. The Muar-Batu Pahat route has been entirely re-constructed.

Two armoured sub-marine cables were laid across the Muar River in October replacing the old cable which owing to low insulation was very unsatisfactory. One of the new cables is for the telephone and the other for the Muar-Malacca telegraph circuits.

The total expenditure on construction during the year was \$33,787. The cost of maintenance was \$4,188 (exclusive of personal emoluments).

## XX.—DISTRICTS.

## MUAR.

152. The revenue collected in the district was \$877,944 in 1922 compared with \$802,323 in 1921. Land revenue increased from \$234,305 in 1921 to \$289,761 in 1922.

Four hundred and seventy-three steam ships of a tonnage of 110,476 tons entered the port and the same number and tonnage left. In addition 567 native vessels (tonnage 13,649 tons) entered and 703 vessels (tonnage 15,056 tons) left.

The number of passengers arriving at the port was 13,993 and the number leaving was 17,902.

## BATU PAHAT.

153. The revenue collected was \$617,340 compared with \$410,307 in 1921. Land revenue rose from \$74,088 in 1921 to \$166,922 in 1922.

There is on an average rather more than one steamer a day to and from Singapore, and in 1922, 12,143 passengers arrived and 12,060 passengers left.

The administration of four mukims in Benut was taken over from Johore Bahru during the year.

## ENDAU.

154. The revenue collected was \$214,982 against \$328,101 in 1921. Land revenue increased from \$102,773 in 1920 to \$107,676 in 1921. The road to Kluang was opened in the early part of the year and considerable motor traffic has developed.

The tonnage of ships entering the port was 3,243 tons; the number of passengers arriving was 1,645 and leaving 1,582.

Twenty-five wood and atap houses were destroyed by fire at Mersing Kanan on the 27th July.

## SEGAMAT.

155. The revenue collected was \$228,419 against \$175,609 in 1921. The mukim of Jementah was transferred from Muar to this district.



## XXI.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

156. The Council of State met on nine occasions and the following Enactments were passed :

1. Railways (Amendment).
2. Stamp (Amendment).
3. Johore European Volunteers.
4. Stamp (Amendment No. 2).
5. Agricultural Labourers (Amendment).
6. Estate Labourers Protection of Health (Amendment).
7. Labourers Wages (Amendment).
8. Johore Military Forces (Amendment).
9. Trade and Customs (Amendment).
10. Judgments (Reciprocity).
11. Agricultural Pests (Amendment).
12. Mining.
13. Increase of Rent Restriction (Repeal).
14. Registration of Schools.
15. Indian Immigration Fund (Amendment).
16. Seditious Publications (Prohibition).
17. Inventions (Amendment).
18. Export of Rubber Restriction.
19. Auctioneers (Amendment).

The Executive Council met as usual once a week.

## XXII.—STAFF.

## MALAY STAFF.

157. Dato Mohamed bin Mahbob, c.m.g., who had been Chief Minister since 16th July, 1920, was compelled owing to failing health and old age to retire in September. He had been in the service of the State for 38 years, and the State has lost in him a very valuable officer. He was succeeded by Dato Abdullah bin Jasar, the State Commissioner, Muar. Ungku Mohamed bin Mohamed Kahlid, the State Commissioner, Batu Pahat, was appointed to Muar and his place at Batu Pahat was taken by Ungku Ali bin Abdullah.

## EUROPEAN STAFF.

158. Mr. W. D. Scott acted temporarily as General Adviser in December while I was away on privilege leave.

Mr. G. A. Hereford, Legal Adviser, took up his duties on 27th January.

Mr. L. McLean relieved Mr. J. W. Simmons as Financial Commissioner on 7th May.

Mr. F. E. Taylor relieved Mr. J. V. Cowgill as Commissioner of Customs on 27th October.

Mr. C. D. Ahearne went on leave and was relieved as Assistant Adviser, at Batu Pahat first by Mr. M. C. Hay and later by Mr. F. T. Tree. Mr. H. F. Monk relieved Mr. M. C. Hay at Mersing.

Mr. J. J. Sheehan was relieved of his duties as Collector of Land Revenue, Johore Bahru, and put in charge of Rubber Restriction. Mr. C. R. Howitt succeeded him in the Land Office.

Captain North Hunt relieved Mr. E. Hazelton as Second Assistant Adviser in Batu Pahat.

Mr. A. E. C. Doseas relieved Mr. A. G. G. Ellis as Agricultural Inspector.

In the Education Department Messrs. Crombie, Butler and Martin Smith retired from the service. Only one new master Mr. E. de la Stowell was obtained to replace them.

Major B. A. Thompson replaced Captain R. G. Vyner as Instructor to the Johore Military Forces and his title was altered to that of Military Adviser.

In the Medical Department Dr. C. L. Stewart relieved Dr. L. J. Pavillet.

In the Public Works Department Mr. S. J. W. Gooch replaced Mr. R. C. Drew as Executive Engineer, Johore Bahru.

#### XXIII.—GENERAL.

159. As recorded elsewhere the Johore Military Forces participated in the welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to Singapore and on the same occasion H.H. the Sultan had the honour of a private audience with H.R.H. at Government House.

160. H.H. the Sultan's third son Tungku Ahmed has completed his education in England and returned to Johore in March. He has been appointed an Assistant Engineer in the telegraph branch of the Public Works Department.

161. At the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition there was a Johore Pavilion and the State obtained several awards.

162. H.M.S. "Merlin" was a constant visitor to the port during the south-west monsoon and H.M.S. "Despatch" paid a visit for two days in December.

163. The depression in trade was not so marked as in the previous years, and even before rubber restriction was introduced in November there were distinct signs of improvement.

164. It is still too soon to say what will be the ultimate effect of rubber restriction, but there can be no doubt that the immediate results were very beneficial both to planters and Government.

165. The 1922 Expenditure Estimates were prepared on a very conservative basis, and had it not been for the final payment of over one million dollars in settlement of the rice control account, revenue would have more than balanced expenditure. The State is now again in a very sound financial position and with a surplus of over four million dollars it is possible to look forward to the spending of money on urgent public works which have had to be postponed owing to the slump.

H. MARRIOTT,

*General Adviser.*

*23rd April, 1923.*



## APPENDICES.

### A. FINANCIAL RETURNS—

- (i) Assets and Liabilities, 1921 and 1922.
- (ii) Revenue Receipts.
- (iii) Expenditure.

### B. TRADE RETURNS—

- (i) Imports, 1921 and 1922.
- (ii) Exports, 1921 and 1922.
- (iii) Trade Returns, 1913-1922.

### C. STATISTICAL RETURN, 1913-1922.

## APPENDIX A (i).

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1922, with corresponding figures for 1921.

Liabilities.	31st December, 1921.	31st December, 1922.	Assets.	31st December, 1921.	31st December, 1922.
Deposits ... ..	\$ 1,037,465	\$ 675,913	Cash ... ..	\$ 1,408,731	\$ 1,987,722
Loan from Straits Settlements ... ..	800,000	800,000	Cash-in-transit ... ..	107,183	122,567
Suspense ... ..	...	3,506	Investments (at cost):		
Surplus ... ..	4,426,081	4,265,431	British War Loan, 1929-47, £83,551 l.s. 5d. ... ..		\$ 659,227
			National War Bonds, 1928-9, £4,050 ... ..	34,673	
			Straits Settlements Conversion Loan, 1919-29, \$631,000 ... ..	595,837	
			Straits Settlements War Loan, 1918-28, \$601,900 ... ..	558,435	
			Five per cent. Victory Loan, 1920-34, \$3,900 ... ..	3,461	
			Fixed Deposits ... ..	1,002,091	
			Due by other Government ... ..	2,430,934	2,853,727
			Stock of Chandu ... ..	258,241	265,152
			Advances ... ..	4,739	8,832
			Loans ... ..	2,031,099	468,855
			Suspense ... ..	22,495	37,995
				122	...
	6,263,547	5,744,852		6,263,547	5,744,852

JON.

## APPENDIX A (ii).

## Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1921 and 1922.

Head of Revenue.	Actual, 1921.	Actual, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ... ..	942,035	1,224,989	282,954	
Forest Revenue ... ..	63,575	86,686	23,110	
Customs ... ..	1,883,769	2,098,595	214,826	
Licences, Excise, etc. ... ..	3,422,286	3,838,615	416,329	
Fees of Court, etc. ... ..	169,090	178,664	9,573	
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	77,204	85,153	7,949	
Port and Harbour Dues ... ..	29,069	29,974	904	
Railways ... ..	221,933	357,000	135,066	
Interest ... ..	317,552	137,159	...	180,393
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	9,253	7,278	...	1,975
Municipal ... ..	387,222	408,073	20,850	
Land Sales ... ..	166,058	173,032	6,974	
Total ...	7,689,054	8,625,223	1,118,538	182,369

## APPENDIX A (iii).

## Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1921 and 1922.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual, 1921.	Actual, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc. ... ..	170,220	179,374	9,154	
Personal Emoluments ... ..	2,082,872	2,368,716	285,844	
Other Charges ... ..	1,455,159	1,273,388	...	181,770
Railways ... ..	107,623	24	...	107,598
Transport ... ..	26,524	32,623	6,099	
Interest ... ..	...	49,807	49,807	
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	2,030,737	3,039,540	1,008,803	
Purchase of Land ... ..	149,524	19,518	...	130,005
Public Works Annually Recurrent ... ..	1,118,829	1,089,538	...	29,290
Public Works Special Services ... ..	4,017,959	733,340	...	3,284,619
Total ...	11,159,449	8,785,873	1,359,708	3,733,284

## APPENDIX B (i).

## Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922.

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS.					
Animals—					
Cattle...	Nos.	1,408	143,409	554	47,186
Goats...	"	134	2,993	260	3,680
Horses...	"	9	3,600	9	4,800
Poultry...	Dozs.	3,372	79,977	4,170	45,552
Sheep...	Nos.	204	4,451	288	4,689
Swine...	"	1,929	93,372	1,115	40,818
Other animals (not specified)	"	902	1,468	285	559
Birds...	"	57	981	...	71
Birds' nests...	"	...	1,400	...	...
Blachau...	Pikuls	2,235	45,269	2,723	37,643
Bread and biscuits...	"	...	123,095	...	129,683
Butter and cheese...	"	...	39,464	...	39,265
Beche-de-mer...	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Chandu...	Tahils	225,159	3,503,570	293,809	3,464,154
Chocolate and cocoa...	Pikuls	34	4,602	44	6,041
Coconuts...	Nos.	...	15,033	246,640	13,577
Coffee...	Pikuls	2,222	56,071	2,668	78,332
Confectionery...	"	...	91,758	...	78,498
Curry-stuffs...	"	...	56,181	...	40,185
Drugs and medicines...	"	...	181,577	...	237,475
Eggs...	"	...	93,546	...	121,033
Fish, dried...	Pikuls	12,949	402,333	16,765	369,299
" fresh...	"	2,394	90,961	2,499	44,786
" sharks' fins...	"	...	...	23	1,282
Fruits, dried...	"	...	68,573	...	82,334
" fresh...	"	...	105,241	...	108,595
Ghee...	Pikuls	...	43,578	676	54,890
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas...	Pikuls	16,114	192,075	22,807	173,448
Bran...	"	99,761	332,209	242,991	384,605
Crushed food...	"	4,465	32,084	2,873	23,891
Dholl...	"	1,912	28,140	2,262	25,675
Gram...	"	176	3,068	604	1,268
Padi...	"	2,361	12,674	5,886	26,659
Rice...	"	818,633	5,766,682	615,284	5,212,415
Wheat...	"	3,623	43,309	75	900
" flour...	"	3,522	451,986	43,256	272,779
Other grains...	"	...	23,284	953	17,366
Lard...	"	...	83,910	3,096	81,277
Malt liquor—					
Beer and ale...	Dozs.	23,501	166,255	23,772	127,331
Porter and stout...	"	9,261	66,440	11,625	89,279
Milk, condensed...	Cases	27,234	606,117	33,435	552,608
Mineral and aerated water...	"	...	115,861	...	95,756
Onions and garlic...	Pikuls	10,320	90,862	14,947	120,310
Potatoes...	"	...	...	65	630
Provisions, fresh and salted...	"	...	272,350	...	212,293
Oilman's stores...	"	...	202,739	...	233,324
Sago flour...	Pikuls	1,970	12,495	1,703	16,118
" pearl...	"	...	20,472	37	546
Salt...	"	40,706	72,788	27,233	50,813
Sea-weed...	"	39	1,766	51	7,483
Sauce...	"	...	...	...	6,855
Spices—					
Pepper, black...	Pikuls	53	1,427	29	554
" long...	"	1,561	46,951	2,350	55,956
" white...	"	46	2,400	26	641
Other sorts...	"	175	11,970	1,243	16,403
Sugar...	"	40,674	704,513	54,943	551,144

## APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

## Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS—(cont.).</b>			\$		\$
<b>Tapioca—</b>					
Root ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	15,870	41,829
Flake ... ..	"	54	5,411	386	5,593
Flour ... ..	"	517	3,989	389	4,506
Pearl ... ..	"	338	1,981	143	1,453
Tapioca and sago refuse	"	...	3,592	1,538	7,260
Tea ... ..	"	3,101	147,676	3,307	218,709
Tobacco ... ..	"	16,252	741,085	9,750	811,956
Cigars and cigarettes	...	...	1,071,564	...	842,985
Vegetables, fresh	...	...	110,941	...	98,814
" preserved	...	...	152,162	...	158,065
<b>Wines and spirits—</b>					
Arrack and samsu ...	Gallons	76,356	372,046	48,499	318,451
Brandy ... ..	Dozs.	6,794	232,733	6,565	171,218
Gin ... ..	Cases	955	15,154	847	14,568
Liqueurs ... ..	"	252	10,788	387	8,498
Rum ... ..	Dozs.	406	11,817	92	2,407
Whisky ... ..	"	5,387	159,088	4,571	125,987
Champagne ... ..	"	59	3,968	61	3,376
Claret ... ..	"	200	2,400	165	1,141
Port ... ..	"	217	5,598	11,190	39,292
Sherry ... ..	"	701	32,584	113	2,325
Vermouth and other still wines	"	141	2,592	285	5,906
Cider and perry ...	"	16	265	322	8,099
Other liquors ...	"	279	6,270	102	2,764
<b>Total Value A ...</b>	...	...	17,711,034	...	16,307,956
<b>B.—RAW MATERIALS.</b>					
<b>(a) Textile—</b>					
Cotton ... ..	Pikuls	200	12,632	337	13,707
Silk ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	"	...	3,791	39	195
<b>Value (a) ...</b>	...	...	16,423	...	13,902
<b>(b) Metals—</b>					
Copper ... ..	...	...	...	...	15
Iron ... ..	Tons	4	1,031	874	375,337
Lead ... ..	Pikuls	34	1,623	6	582
Tin ... ..	"	...	...	39	2,285
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	2,768	...	...
<b>Value (b) ...</b>	...	...	5,422	...	378,219
<b>(c) Other—</b>					
Arecanuts ... ..	Pikuls	...	2,181	3,619	24,978
Ataps ... ..	...	...	7,794	...	9,282
Bark ... ..	Pikuls	...	15,308	107	698
Canes and sticks	...	...	1,050	...	92
Coal ... ..	Tons	170	4,952	6,458	131,264
Copra ... ..	Pikuls	672	6,030	1,099	9,342
Gambier ... ..	"	328	11,243	450	10,759
<b>Gums, resins, etc.—</b>					
Getalis ... ..	Pikuls	76	1,757	49	4,858
Damar ... ..	"	556	9,693	648	8,820



## APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

## Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>B.—RAW MATERIALS—(cont.).</b>			\$		\$
(c) Other—(cont.).					
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Damar torches ... ..	Pikuls	67	7,226	476	7,911
Hides (raw) ... ..			9,045	165	16,136
Sheeps' skins ... ..					30
Manure, fish ... ..	Pikuls	5,851	26,389	12,341	41,486
" guano ... ..	"	217	1,521	171	913
Nuts, ground ... ..	"	7,670	59,836	4,837	53,418
Oil cake ... ..	"				
Oils—					
Benzine ... ..	Gallons	495,825	469,212	489,390	490,219
Cajeput ... ..			2,182		
Castor ... ..	Cases	335	19,201	204	4,018
Coconut ... ..	Pikuls	4,715	138,676	13,328	156,122
Gingelly ... ..	"	179	8,271	242	11,550
Kachang ... ..	"	8,919	227,837	8,476	207,865
Linseed ... ..	Gallons	3,556	15,570	13,956	17,639
Lubricating ... ..			171,200	66,788	133,969
Naptha ... ..					
Petroleum ... ..	Cases	153,248	900,928	85,340	771,742
Turpentine ... ..	Gallons		2,743	440	1,791
Liquid fuel ... ..					4,130
Wood ... ..	Pikuls			58	920
Other sorts ... ..			9,267		97,685
Precious stones ... ..			24,676		3,981
Rattans ... ..	Pikuls			818	19,936
Seeds, cotton ... ..	"	218	9,209	1,208	6,733
" rubber ... ..		17	729	367	12,981
" others ... ..					1,161
Shell, tortoise ... ..					133
" others ... ..			905		
Stone, marble ... ..			8,441		3,634
" various ... ..			4,825		3,772
Sand ... ..	Tons			5,223	15,569
Sulphur ... ..	Pikuls			516	5,670
Tallow ... ..	"			12	512
Trees and plants ... ..			3,803		720
Wax ... ..	Pikuls		13,020	662	10,772
Alum ... ..	"			966	5,898
Wood—					
Firewood ... ..	Pikuls		15,542	30,912	12,039
Gharu ... ..					
Planks ... ..			391,214		253,397
Sandal ... ..	Pikuls				
Timber ... ..	Tons		53,996	1,546	100,394
Value (c) ... ..			2,655,472		2,674,939
Total Value B ... ..			2,677,317		3,067,060
<b>C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.</b>					
(a) Textile—					
Apparel ... ..			112,984		88,481
Canvas ... ..		41	3,175		4,259
Cotton goods—					
Plain ... ..	Pieces	16,434	163,396	26,113	230,845
Dyed ... ..	"	26,551	296,514	40,011	307,816
Printed ... ..	"	22,974	297,010	49,013	281,758
Thread ... ..			17,039		25,250
Handkerchiefs ... ..	Dozs.	3,501	14,036	4,383	9,707

## APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

## Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
<b>C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).</b>					
<b>(a) Textile—(cont.).</b>					
<b>Cotton goods—(cont.).</b>					
Sarongs, etc. ...	...	...	168,976	...	266,682
Blankets ...	Pieces	1,750	24,190	2,975	10,481
Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	141
Wick and waste ...	...	...	10,487	...	6,886
Towels ...	...	5,446	27,433	...	6,980
Linen cloth ...	Pieces	...	18,514	9,445	33,625
Cordage, coir ...	Pikuls	945	14,901	1,229	23,337
„ European ...	„	...	4,652	...	...
„ Manila ...	„	...	...	831	25,132
Gunnies ...	...	...	35,492	...	32,637
Hats and caps ...	...	...	45,825	...	34,803
<b>Silk goods—</b>					
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	...	3,191	...	2,015
Piece goods ...	Pieces	2,229	59,444	1,992	11,656
Sarongs ...	Corges	1,411	61,390	3,196	72,451
Thread ...	...	...	6,859	...	600
Twine ...	Pikuls	181	13,667	375	15,360
Umbrellas ...	...	...	15,000	...	15,043
<b>Woollen goods—</b>					
Blankets ...	Pieces	127	1,622	2,867	10,239
Cloth ...	„	...	5,415	58	1,879
Textiles, others ...	...	...	34,933	...	140,559
Value (a) ...	...	...	1,446,145	...	1,658,622
<b>(b) Metal—</b>					
<b>Arms, etc.—</b>					
Cartridges ...	...	...	3,953	...	5,319
Guns ...	...	...	1,785	...	2,030
Percussion caps ...	...	...	53	...	83
Pistols and revolvers ...	...	...	355	...	...
Swords and spears ...	...	...	...	...	1,177
Shot ...	...	...	812	...	25
<b>Machinery—</b>					
Machinery ...	...	...	235,603	...	185,697
Anchor and chains ...	...	...	8,915	...	905
Brassware ...	...	...	5,708	...	5,631
Copperware ...	...	...	14,672	...	20,029
Cycles, motor cars and accessories ...	...	...	157,312	...	217,895
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	...	21,196	...	33,262
Cooking Utensils ...	...	...	...	...	1,349
Iron, rod and hoop ...	Pikuls	...	16,732	400	4,064
„ corrugated ...	„	...	1,512	...	4,726
„ nails ...	„	3,562	113,701	3,791	53,372
„ sheet ...	„	88	17,088	...	2,540
Ironware ...	...	...	99,240	...	106,638
Lead ...	...	...	...	...	156
Leadware ...	...	...	356	...	3,885
Steel ...	Pikuls	20	780	269	3,926
Tin plates ...	„	98	11,804	36	522
Tinware ...	...	...	1,010	...	10,950
Tools ...	...	...	1,219	...	106,463
Wire rope ...	Pikuls	...	13,904	3,585	75,176

## APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

## Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
<b>C.—MANUFACTURED</b>					
<b>ARTICLES—(cont.).</b>					
<b>(b) Metal—(cont.)</b>					
Zincware ...	...	...	1,450	...	46,752
Platedware ...	...	...	237	...	1,768
Metals of sorts ...	...	...	4,848	...	17,794
<b>Materials—</b>					
Bridge ...	...	...	...	...	51,662
Gas and electric lighting ...	...	...	20,080	...	17,608
Telegraph and telephone ...	...	...	3,141	...	230
Tramway and Railway ...	...	...	...	...	26,690
Roofing ...	...	...	9,098	...	...
Value (b) ...	...	...	774,564	...	1,018,324
<b>(c) Other—</b>					
<b>Ammunition—</b>					
Acid ...	Jars	...	...	5,339	13,826
Detonaters and fuse ...	...	...	1,468	...	5,191
Dynamite ...	Cases	...	2,739	219	9,701
Gunpowder ...	Pikuls	...	440	...	11,517
Bamboo and rattanware ...	...	...	34,148	...	20,906
Beads ...	...	...	857	...	524
Books and maps ...	...	...	28,534	...	17,410
Bricks and tiles ...	...	...	93,125	...	127,037
Cabinetware ...	...	...	71,600	...	55,341
Candles ...	...	...	19,169	...	18,198
Carbide ...	...	...	...	...	1,878
Carriages and materials ...	...	...	7,199	...	19,521
Cards (playing) ...	...	...	...	...	4
Cement ...	Casks	8,481	140,424	...	181,999
Charcoal ...	Pikuls	...	88,193	...	53,481
Chemical ...	...	...	6,895	...	18,725
Clocks and watches ...	...	...	15,746	...	6,884
Coke ...	...	...	...	...	...
Crockery and earthenware ...	...	...	145,223	...	177,453
Fancy goods and toys ...	...	...	5,844	...	11,004
Fireworks ...	...	...	40,559	...	47,717
Glass and glassware ...	...	...	40,738	...	61,926
Glue ...	...	...	252	...	966
Hides (tanned) ...	Pikuls	...	11,778	234	16,238
Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...
India-rubber goods ...	...	...	38,936	...	45,937
Rubber tyres ...	...	...	...	...	17,217
Jewellery ...	...	...	40,636	...	40,423
Joss sticks and joss paper ...	...	...	38,424	...	37,230
Lamps and lampware ...	...	...	24,867	...	28,390
<b>Leather—</b>					
Boots and shoes ...	...	...	30,552	...	47,203
Boxes and trunks ...	...	...	26,256	...	24,152
Saddlery ...	...	...	1,633	...	305
Ware ...	...	...	4,672	...	1,566
Lime ...	Pikuls	19,595	30,264	18,126	20,847
Matches ...	Cases	4,683	124,884	...	55,075
Mats and matting ...	...	...	20,152	...	24,313
Musical instruments ...	...	...	16,283	...	9,615
Paints ...	...	...	35,963	...	26,331
Paper and paperware ...	...	...	105,773	...	136,542
Perfumery ...	...	...	17,893	...	25,422

**APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).**  
**Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).**

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED					
ARTICLES—(cont.).			\$		\$
(c) Other—(cont.).					
Photographic materials	...	...	10,835	...	5,405
Saltpeter	...	Pikuls	11,455	164	3,803
Soap and soda	...	"	3,646	8,198	144,080
Stationery	...	...	...	...	12,175
Tar-coal	...	Casks	378	1,457	20,692
Pitch	...	"	142	249	5,598
Woodenware	...	...	60,552	...	81,681
Value (c)	...	...	1,513,223	...	1,691,449
Total Value C	...	...	3,733,932	...	4,368,395
D.—COIN AND BULLION.					
Gold	...	...	...	...	940
Gold coin	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	1,780	...	5,225
Copper	...	...	805	...	2,303
Total value D	...	...	2,585	...	8,468
E—SUNDRIES.					
Sundries	...	...	605,267	...	655,652
Total Value E	...	...	605,267	...	655,652
Grand Total Value	...	...	24,730,135	...	24,407,531

**APPENDIX B (ii).**  
**Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1921 and 1922.**

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.*		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Arecanuts ... ..	Pikuls	199,623	1,435,551	217,824	1,852,901
Copra ... ..	"	385,538	4,587,530	416,056	4,287,820
Pepper ... ..	"	2,786	40,089	1,874	25,834
Gambier ... ..	"	30,686	307,843	40,809	452,545
Rubber ... ..	"	439,198	18,934,727	635,431	23,757,186
Tapioca ... ..	"	112,183	950,081	95,439	848,041
Sweet Potatoes ... ..	"	...	...	49,940	154,884
Other agricultural produce ... ..	...	...	669,138	...	465,658
Pineapples ... ..	...	...	...	13,561,006	1,149,533
Timber ... ..	Tons	19,528	952,934	12,917	458,022
Other forest produce ... ..	...	...	465,903	...	378,451
Tin-ore ... ..	Pikuls	25,078	2,097,038	25,032	2,038,593
Wolfram ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Iron-ore ... ..	Tons	74,250	742,500	111,367	1,113,670
Marine produce ... ..	...	...	285,118	...	195,119
Swine... ..	Head	9,457	371,522	9,098	389,316
Cattle... ..	"	166	16,075	256	28,915
Goat and sheep ... ..	"	699	24,555	186	6,240
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	52,009	...	122,898
Eggs ... ..	Nos.	1,296,410	86,396	3,970,328	122,963
Poultry ... ..	Dozs.	921½	10,119	1,546¼	13,008
Total ... ..	...	...	32,029,128	...	37,861,597

\* Corrected figures.

APPENDIX B (iii).  
Trade Returns, 1913-1922.

Year.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						
	Class A. Foods, drinks and narcotics.	Class B. Raw materials.	Class C. Manufac- tured articles.	Class D. Coin and bullion.	Class E. Sundries.	Total.	Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Other exports.	Total.
1913...	\$ 7,398,150	\$ 543,907	\$ 939,314	\$ 174,985	\$ 248,153	\$ 9,304,509	\$ 13,359,350	\$ 190,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 120,000	\$ ...	\$ 13,500	\$ 14,212,850
1914...	6,683,520	635,577	994,576	171,196	207,865	8,692,734	15,315,000	340,000	720,000	120,000	40,150	300	16,535,450
1915...	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,140	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
1916...	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,727	175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,863,700
1917...	10,440,305	2,052,205	4,076,763	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
1918...	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,017	28,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
1919...	20,905,117	2,699,281	5,147,919	52,561	719,822	29,524,700	67,499,900	876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930
1920...	29,732,061	3,810,051	7,405,747	6,900	1,923,137	42,877,896	63,354,970	983,940	3,996,000	207,540	52,128	91,209	68,685,787
1921...	17,711,034	2,677,317	3,733,932	2,585	605,267	24,730,135	26,924,959	1,418,837	2,839,538	285,118	412,152	148,524	32,029,128
1922...	16,307,956	3,067,060	4,368,395	8,468	655,652	24,407,531	32,994,402	836,473	3,152,263	195,119	424,471	258,869	37,861,597

APPENDIX C.  
Statistical Return of Progress 1913-1922.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works,†	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Lbs.	Pkls.
1913...	4,378,555	3,267,484	233,939	933,210	2,742,727	23,023	83,356	74,420	753,126	6,195,466	7,740
1914...	4,352,896	3,899,698	275,245	1,045,866	2,528,925	23,002	103,925	48,585	1,437,538	11,805,866	14,175
1915...	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,569	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	47,756
1916...	7,976,862	4,602,433	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,246
1917...	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,697,333	54,966
1918...	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	2,612,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	39,421
1919...	11,002,777	8,223,862	1,019,532	3,523,174	5,172,117	61,381	282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,484,100	31,019
1920...	11,838,975	13,070,283	1,115,649	3,759,136	5,552,341	75,205	328,101	225,850	3,794,880	60,104,900	26,640
1921...	7,689,054	11,159,449	1,005,611	1,883,769	3,422,286	77,204	387,222	166,058	5,136,788	58,559,700	25,078

	articles.	bullion.	commodities.	products.	produce.	minerals.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works.	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.	Total.
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works.	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
1913...	\$ 7,398,150	\$ 543,907	\$ 939,314	\$ 174,985	\$ 248,153	\$ 9,304,509	\$ 13,359,350	\$ 190,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 14,212,850
1914...	6,683,520	635,577	994,576	171,196	207,865	8,692,734	15,315,000	340,000	720,000	13,500	16,535,450
1915...	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,140	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	97,500	35,000	28,917,800
1916...	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,727	175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	2,588,000	26,961	41,863,700
1917...	10,440,305	2,052,205	4,076,763	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	3,580,100	27,540	49,340,300
1918...	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,017	287,116	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,163,200	24,600	43,560,700
1919...	20,905,117	2,699,281	5,147,919	52,561	719,822	29,524,700	67,499,900	876,100	4,211,800	22,800	71,279,930
1920...	29,732,061	3,810,051	7,405,747	6,900	1,923,137	42,877,896	63,354,970	983,940	2,638,600	27,380	68,685,787
1921...	17,711,034	2,677,317	3,733,932	2,585	605,267	24,730,135	26,924,959	1,418,837	2,839,538	52,128	32,029,128
1922...	16,307,956	3,067,060	4,368,395	8,468	655,652	24,407,531	32,994,402	836,473	3,152,263	424,471	37,861,597

## APPENDIX C.

## Statistical Return of Progress 1913-1922.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works.	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
1913...	\$ 4,378,555	\$ 3,267,484	\$ 233,939	\$ 933,210	\$ 2,742,727	\$ 23,023	\$ 83,356	\$ 74,420	\$ 753,126	Lbs. 6,195,466	Pkls. 7,740
1914...	4,352,896	3,899,698	275,245	1,045,866	2,528,925	23,002	103,925	48,585	1,437,538	11,805,866	14,175
1915...	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,569	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,138	47,756
1916...	7,976,862	4,602,438	412,056	2,605,734	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,946
1917...	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,308,342	5,097,014	42,176	216,350	227,265	2,521,428	42,697,338	54,966
1918...	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	2,632,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,428	51,108,800	39,421
1919...	11,002,777	8,228,862	1,019,582	3,529,174	5,172,117	61,381	324,106	216,976	3,300,517	61,104,100	31,019
1920...	11,838,975	13,070,283	1,115,649	3,759,174	5,552,341	75,205	387,222	170,760	3,714,880	68,524,100	36,575
1921...	7,680,054	1,769,449	1,005,611	1,883,739	3,434,616	77,204	404,073	171,032	1,422,574	54,524,100	36,575
1922...	6,625,223	4,785,573	1,311,675	2,098,595	3,434,616	86,163	404,073	171,032	1,422,574	54,524,100	36,575



**KELANTAN**

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1922**

**BY**

**A. F. WORTHINGTON,**  
**BRITISH ADVISER.**

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**KUALA LUMPUR:**  
**PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.**

**1923.**

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# KELANTAN

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR. 1922.

### I.—FINANCIAL.

Appendices A (i), (ii), and (iii) show the revenue and expenditure for the year 1922, and the assets and liabilities of the State on 31st December, 1922.

2. The revenue was \$1,310,020, an increase of \$149,759 over the revenue of the previous year and \$129,988 over the estimate.

The principal decreases and increases were :

	1921.		1922.		Increase.		Decrease.
Land Revenue ...	\$320,572	...	\$349,190	...	\$28,618	...	—
Customs ...	328,816	...	344,557	...	15,742	...	—
Licence, Excise, etc....	355,035	...	437,510	...	82,475	...	—
Fees of Office, etc. ...	49,631	...	64,192	...	14,562	...	—
Posts and Telegraphs	55,095	...	70,143	...	15,049	...	—
Interest ...	5,272	...	3,747	...	—	...	\$ 1,525
Miscellaneous receipts	14,204	...	3,662	...	—	...	10,542
Municipal ...	27,829	...	33,135	...	5,306	...	—

3. The expenditure was \$1,539,318 against an estimate of \$1,350,639 and \$139,113 less than the expenditure for 1921.

#### EXCESSES—

Miscellaneous ...	\$ 42,650
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent ...	5,909
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services ...	4,795
Special Expenditure ...	104,366
Temporary Allowance ...	5,464
Loan Works ...	88,465

#### SAVINGS—

Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 20,365
Transport ...	1,045
Other Charges ...	25,762
Compensation for Lands and Crops ...	4,789
Works and Buildings, Special Services ...	7,042

4. The revenue and expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain are given below:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of liabilities over assets.	
1910 ...	\$ 419,327	\$ 403,552	\$ 81,983	
1911 ...	487,467	574,850	165,692	
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	301,788	
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	2,870,351	D. D. C. L. Loan £300,000
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	3,309,226	
1915 ...	692,556	807,714	3,416,426	Pasir Puteh riots
1916 ...	822,860	808,164	3,432,078	Surplus Arbitration costs paid
1917 ...	910,291	757,946	3,277,290	
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	3,230,728	
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	2,688,948	
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	2,781,841	Loan from F. M. S. \$100,000 for road works
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,342,615	Loan from F. M. S. \$225,000 for road works and \$200,000 for general expenditure
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	3,567,895	

The increase in liabilities is due to further loans of \$88,500 granted by the Federated Malay States for the construction of roads in Kelantan and \$200,000 granted by the Straits Settlements Government for general expenditure, and to the expenditure incurred in connection with the D.D.C.L. arbitration amounting to \$87,560.

## II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

5. The total revenue of the Marine and Customs Department was \$357,337, as against an estimate of \$333,460 and a collection in 1921 of \$341,125. The increase is due to export duties, import duties being rather less than in previous years.

6. The total expenditure was \$45,602 as against \$57,211 in 1921. No part of the salary of the Superintendent is debited to this department now, and there were other savings on personal emoluments, and other charges, especially in connection with launches.

7. Export duty collected was \$100,213 as against \$78,243 collected in 1921, and an estimate of \$76,910. The more important items are:

	Actual, 1922.	Estimate, 1922.	Actual, 1921.
Betel-nuts ...	\$16,330	\$12,000	\$11,413
Copra ...	32,775	22,000	24,959
Padi and rice ...	550	2,000	1,587
Rubber ...	37,155	30,000	30,527
Cattle ...	3,652	—	16
Dried fish ...	4,897	5,000	4,460
Hides and horns ...	1,417	1,000	726
Silk sarongs ...	1,070	1,500	786

A limited export of cattle was allowed from 1st July, and free export of padi towards the end of the year.

Owing to the fact that no duty is collected on rubber when the price falls below 25 cents per lb., 337,986 lbs. were exported free of duty.

8. Import duty amounted to \$244,343 against an estimate of \$243,350, and an actual revenue in 1921 of \$249,642.

The principal items are :

		Actual, 1922.		Estimate, 1922.		Actual, 1921.
Gambier	...	\$ 4,565	...	\$ 5,000	...	\$ 5,336
Kerosene	...	36,047	...	35,100	...	36,591
Salt	...	5,534	...	4,200	...	4,247
Spirits	...	42,793	...	42,000	...	45,005
Sugar	...	20,378	...	15,000	...	16,861
Tobacco	...	64,365	...	65,000	...	67,885
Miscellaneous goods		55,701	...	75,050	...	71,046

In 1921, the duty on matches was classed under the heading "Miscellaneous." The duty on spirits was raised considerably, but in spite of that, there was a decreased revenue, and also a decrease in receipts on tobacco due to the general depression.

9. The total volume of trade is valued at \$6,560,286, as against a total of \$6,956,766 in 1921, a decrease of \$396,480.

The comparative values for the last three years are :

	1920.		1921.		1922.
Exports ...	\$6,206,642	...	\$2,848,171	...	\$3,577,038
Imports ...	5,679,510	...	4,108,595	...	2,983,248

The volume of trade represents an amount of approximately \$21.21 per head of the population, of which \$11.56 are receipts on account of exports, and \$9.65 expenditure on account of imports.

10. *Exports*.—Exports show a recovery. In Class A (live animals, foods, drinks and narcotics), the only marked decrease is in padi, the export of which was prohibited during a great part of the year. There is a considerable increase in betel-nuts and dried fish, and in Class B there is a considerable increase in copra and rubber. As these four items form the staple exports of the State, the result is satisfactory.

11. *Imports*.—In Class A there is a marked decrease in liquors of all kinds, in chandu, and in manufactured tobacco. In Class C there is a similar decrease in cotton and silk goods, and large decreases in machinery, hardware and cutlery, miscellaneous ironware, motor cars and tools. Owing to the general tightness of money, consumption of these articles decreased, while importers were prevented from maintaining their usual stocks, and there was also a fall in values.

The principal decreases are Class C, Sub-class (a) :

Cotton goods, plain, a decrease of	...	...	...	\$ 60,000
"    "    dyed                    "    "	...	...	...	50,000
"    "    printed                "    "	...	...	...	40,000
Sarongs, slendangs and Kains, a decrease of	...	...	...	130,000

**Sub-class (b) :**

Machinery, a decrease of	...	...	...	...	...	\$34,000
Hardware and cutlery, a decrease of	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
Ironware, a decrease of	...	...	...	...	...	70,000
Motor cars, etc., a decrease of	...	...	...	...	...	50,000

A comparative return of exports is annexed.

12. The bulk of the exports and imports trade continues to be by sea. The Railway Construction Department brings in its materials by the Siamese line, but apart from that the goods traffic is practically nothing.

**MARINE.**

13. The tonnage of steamers using the ports of Kelantan was 93,788 as against 88,140 tons in 1921. On the other hand sailing vessels showed a reduced capacity of 139,327 piculs compared with 191,856 piculs in 1921, thus going back to the 1920 figures.

14. Mr. G. L. Ham was in charge of the department till 8th April, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. Bartley, M.B.E., who remained in charge till the end of the year.

Mr. W. Kerr was in charge at Tumpat, and controlled the Coast stations the whole year.

15. The Federated Malay States Railways Department gave up their lighter service at Tumpat in April.

A reduced service was started by local enterprise at the end of December.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

16. The State Council met on 18 occasions and passed 10 Enactments.

- (1) An Enactment to further amend "The Labour Enactment, 1912."
- (2) An Enactment to amend the Courts Enactment 1910.
- (3) An Enactment to amend the Criminal Procedure Regulation 1322.
- (4) An Enactment to amend the Civil Procedure Code 1322.
- (5) An Enactment to amend "The Administration Enactment, 1919."
- (6) The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment.
- (7) An Enactment to suppress Common Gaming Houses, Public Gaming and Public Lotteries.
- (8) An Enactment to provide for the compulsory attendance of Malay children at Government Schools.
- (9) An Enactment to amend the Kelantan Penal Code 1325.
- (10) Temporary Detention of Fugitive Criminals (Siamese) Enactment.

The Council also passed 34 Executive Orders (Notices) dealing with a variety of matters chief of which being Notice levying an increased import duty on matches, liquors and lime; procedure to be followed in making deeds or documents whereby lands are transferred, charged, etc., additional rules under the Boat Regulation and Licensing Enactment, 1915; the export of a certain number of cattle monthly; rules regarding vaccination; and rules under the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1922.

### IV.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

17. *Pasir Puteh*.—The total revenue amounted to \$98,693, compared with \$95,851 in 1921. Out of this total \$75,296 was Land Revenue.

18. The total expenditure was \$60,119.

19. Mr. R. S. Jervoise officiated as District Officer until 1st June, 1922, when he was transferred, and Mr. A. E. Coope officiated till the end of the year. Nik Mohamed officiated as Assistant District Officer, Bachok, throughout the year.

20. There were 9 schools in the district, with no lack of pupils. More schools and teachers are required, the only difficulty being the lack of funds.

21. In July, there was a series of robberies by criminals from Trengganu, probably with local accomplices. Six arrests were made and three convictions obtained, after an attempt to rob a house, when the band was fired on, and one man believed to be seriously wounded, the robberies ceased. Generally speaking crime is lessening.

22. The general depression was felt all through the district, but there are signs of the revival of confidence.

23. *Ulu Kelantan*.—The total revenue collected was \$88,630 a slight increase on the previous year. The increase is again due to royalty on timber, used chiefly in Railway Construction.

24. The total expenditure was \$57,489.

25. At the end of the year, there were five Government schools in the district, two new schools being opened, and one being closed for lack of pupils. The advantages of education are not appreciated yet in this district, and it was at the request of certain of the more enlightened that an Enactment was passed making attendance compulsory. The result should be considerable improvement.

26. There was a decrease in crime, particularly in cattle thefts.

27. Mr. A. E. Coope was in charge of the district until 10th June, when he was relieved by Mr. L. Forbes, who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

## V.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

28. *Land Office, Kota Bharu.*—The total revenue was \$231,453 as against \$208,658 in 1921. Of this \$61,770 was collected in Pasir Mas.

29. Five more "daerahs," Bunut Susu, Kubang Gadong, Pasir Mas, Kuala Lemal, and Rantau Panjang were brought on to the fixed rent roll system. The settlement of the district is now complete, except for the three outlying "daerah" of Jedoh, Jeli, and Belimbing, i.e., Kelantan Bharu.

30. The collection of rent is still a slow and laborious process, as the system is not yet fully understood, and there are probably still a number of transfers which are not registered. But there is a noticeable improvement, as the system becomes more familiar. The number of cases of disputed ownership is decreasing, while the applications for orders of succession to small estates are increasing. The way in which these cases are heard by the Datoh Sri Derja in Kota Bharu, and the Assistant District Officer Che Abdul Hamid in Pasir Mas is most gratifying.

31. There were 124 applications for State Land in the year, 52 in the Kota Bharu division and 72 in Pasir Mas. There is very little available land left in the plain, and expansion will have to be in to Kelantan Bharu, which is broken country under heavy jungle, and for which so far there has been little demand.

32. The yield of padi chedongan (i.e., padi transplanted from nurseries) was good, but the padi tugalan (planted directly into the fields) suffered from the dry weather at the end of 1921 and beginning of 1922, and was lighter than usual. The price remained steady at \$10 per 100 gantangs.

33. The number of cattle increased, and there was no serious epidemic. There is great difficulty in finding food for the cattle in the plain during the padi season, and this coupled with in-breeding is doing considerable harm.

34. Mr. A. Sleep was in charge of the Land Office the whole year.

35. *Land Office, Pasir Puteh.*—The whole of the Pasir Puteh district has been brought on to the fixed rent system. 1334 new lots were brought on to the register, and about 1,520 acres of State Land were alienated. The area of available State Land is limited in this district also, much of what remains being better suited for growing "glam" for firewood than for agriculture.

36. In Pasir Puteh 109 Land cases were decided mostly claims by the Tengku Penglina Raja carried over from 1921. In Bachok, 32 cases were decided.

37. The padi crop at the beginning of the year was only fair, but was sufficient for the needs of the district and for a little export.

38. *Ulu Kelantan.*—Land work in this district is hampered by the difficulties of communication and a population scattered over a large area. Good progress was made with demarcation in Ulu Lebir and Pergau, as long as funds permitted.

39. Three hundred and sixty acres of State Land were alienated for small holdings during the year.

40. *Mining.*—Twenty-two Prospecting Licences were issued in Ulu Kelantan during the year, but only one selection was made and that was not properly located. Better prospecting may be expected in 1923. In Kota Bharu district eight licences were in force. No selections were made.

His Highness the Sultan and many of the leading Malays are interested in the prospecting, most of which is in Kelantan Bharu, near the Perak and Siamese borders.

Only actual work however will show whether there is gold in sufficient quantity anywhere to compensate for the difficulties of communication and the extra precautions that will be necessary to prevent any fouling or silting of the rivers.



## VI.—SURVEYS.

41. Mr. R. A. Crawford was in charge till 20th July, when he went on leave. Major A. R. White, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who had returned from leave on 31st May, 1922, then took charge for the rest of the year.

The post of Survey Probationer was abolished in March as a measure of retrenchment.

The rest of the office staff consisted of three draftsmen, two clerks, and an average of 22 junior draftsmen, tracers and typers.

The field staff consisted of six Assistant Surveyors reduced later to five and an average of 12 plane-tablers.

42. The expenditure for 1922 was \$100,723. In addition \$1,815 was paid to officers of the department by the Land Offices where they were employed. On the other hand half the salary of Mr. Crawford is debited to the Public Works Department, making the net expenditure for the year \$95,900 compared with \$117,869 in 1921.

43. Survey fees collected amounted to \$7,911. The general survey work included the survey of 135 town lots; some 10,000 acres, one large agriculture holding; two small reserves were surveyed; 16½ miles of standard traverse were surveyed, 24½ miles of first class traverse, and 84 miles of other traverse.

Of native holdings, 770 lots amounting to 2,079 acres were demarcated, and 88 lots sub-divided.

The settlement survey plane-tabled 86 lots only amounting to 386 acres. These were scattered outlying blocks required to complete the last daerah. Under this system, between 1916 and 1922, 278,657 lots amounting to 319,689 acres, have been surveyed and settled, and the first rent rolls supplied to the Land Offices, at a cost of \$1.23 per acre.

In June, 4 planetablers were discharged, as there was no further work for them.

44. On the death of Mr. Crawford in December, the Survey Department was separated from the Public Works, and Major A. R. White was placed in charge, as Superintendent.

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

45. The total expenditure from revenue was \$123,797, compared with \$131,802 in 1921. Of this total \$25,753 was spent on Personal Emoluments and Allowances, \$8,479 on other charges, \$50,943 on Works and Buildings, and \$38,618 on Roads, Streets and Bridges.

46. Besides the above expenditure, a sum of \$88,465 was spent on the Pasir Puteh-Temangan and Trunk Roads out of the loan given by the Federated Malay States. This sum represented work on contracts made in 1921, and no further advances were made owing to the financial stringency. On the Pasir Puteh-Temangan Road there is a gap of about 1 mile where no earthwork has been done. On the Trunk Road the Nal bridge 240 feet was completed in August and the road opened for traffic to Kuala Krai; and the branch road to the Nal station was also opened for traffic. But parts of the road are still only fit for wheeled traffic in dry weather.

47. The Nal bridge had to withstand a record flood of 45 feet rise in December but suffered no damage except to the protecting dolphins.

48. The principal works carried out were a Customs Raft at Kota Bharu, new Customs Office at Sungei Pinang, Customs Stations at Pengkalan Kubu, Rantau Panjang and Sabak, and a new District Office and Kathi's Court at Kuala Krai to replace those destroyed by fire in January.

Owing to the financial stringency all works had to be reduced to the minimum.

49. Mr. R. A. Crawford was in charge till 20th July, when he went on leave, and Mr. I. D. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, acted till the end of the year.

Mr. A. Gidley was Assistant Engineer till 20th February, 1922, when he was succeeded by Mr. I. D. Robertson. On the latter's acting as Director of Works, the appointment of Assistant was left vacant, and will not be filled till funds allow of greater expenditure.

## VI.—SURVEYS.

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The field staff consisted of six Assistant Surveyors reduced later to five and an average of 12 plane-tablers.

42. The expenditure for 1922 was \$100,723. In addition \$1,815 was paid to draftsmen of the department by the Land Offices where they were employed. On the other hand half the salary of Mr. Crawford is debited to the Public Works Department making the net expenditure for the year \$95,900 compared with \$117,869 in 1921.

43. Survey fees collected amounted to \$7,911. The general survey work included a survey of 135 town lots; some 10,000 acres, one large agriculture holding; two reserves were surveyed; 16½ miles of standard traverse were surveyed, 24½ miles of class traverse, and 84 miles of other traverse.

Of native holdings, 770 lots amounting to 2,079 acres were demarcated, and 86 lots divided.

The settlement survey plane-tabled 86 lots only amounting to 386 acres. These scattered outlying blocks required to complete the last daerah. Under this system, between 1916 and 1922, 278,657 lots amounting to 319,689 acres, have been surveyed and settled, and the first rent rolls supplied to the Land Offices, at a cost of 23 per acre.

In June, 4 planetablers were discharged, as there was no further work for them.

On the death of Mr. Crawford in December, the Survey Department was transferred from the Public Works, and Major A. R. White was placed in charge, as Assistant Superintendent.

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The total expenditure from revenue was \$123,797, compared with \$131,802 in 1921. Of this total \$25,753 was spent on Personal Emoluments and Allowances, \$50,943 on Works and Buildings, and \$38,618 on Roads and Bridges.

Besides the above expenditure, a sum of \$88,465 was spent on the Pasir Temangan and Trunk Roads out of the loan given by the Federated Malay States. This represented work on contracts made in 1921, and no further advances were owing to the financial stringency. On the Pasir Puteh-Temangan Road there was a gap of about 1 mile where no earthwork has been done. On the Trunk Road a bridge 240 feet was completed in August and the road opened for traffic to the station; and the branch road to the Nal station was also opened for traffic. But the road are still only fit for wheeled traffic in dry weather.

The Nal bridge had to withstand a record flood of 45 feet rise in December and red no damage except to the protecting dolphins.

The principal works carried out were a Customs Raft at Kota Bharu, new Office at Sungei Pinang, Customs Stations at Pengkalan Kubu, Rantau Panjang, and a new District Office and Kathi's Court at Kuala Krai to replace those destroyed by fire in January.

Due to the financial stringency all works had to be reduced to the minimum.

Mr. R. A. Crawford was in charge till 20th July, when he went on leave, and Mr. I. D. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, acted till the end of the year. Mr. A. Gidley was Assistant Engineer till 20th February, 1922, when he was replaced by Mr. I. D. Robertson. On the latter's acting as Director of Works, the post of Assistant was left vacant, and will not be filled till funds allow of expenditure.

50. On the death of Mr. Crawford, the Public Works Department, was separated definitely from the Survey Office, and Mr. I. D. Robertson placed in charge as Director of Works.

## VIII.—EDUCATION.

51. There were 13 vernacular schools and one English Girls' school in the Kota Bharu district, besides 9 vernacular schools in the Pasir Puteh district, and five in Ulu Kelantan. A new school at Kampong Tendong in the Kota Bharu district was opened on 1st February, 1922.

52. The average daily enrolment in the Kota Bharu district was 644 as against 573 in 1921, with an average attendance of 70 per cent. This figure however is rather misleading, if attendance is compared with schools in other States, because in Kelantan schools are not closed during the padi season, though many of the pupils are absent helping in the fields, both at the time of sowing and of harvesting.

53. The Malay staff in the Kota Bharu district is under the charge of the Datoh Bentara Luar, and consists of 17 teachers, mostly Kelantanese and trained locally. The District Officers are in charge in Pasir Puteh and Ulu Kelantan.

54. The Kota Bharu girls' School which also takes small boys had an enrolment of 33 with an average attendance of 80 per cent. The progress of the school appears satisfactory.

55. English night schools chiefly for members of the Malay Subordinate Service are maintained at Kota Bharu, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai. The teachers are members of the Government Service.

In addition to these, the Mejlis Ugama maintain an English school at Kota Bharu with 6 teachers and 336 pupils, and vernacular schools at Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh and Kutang with 160 pupils in all.

56. An Enactment was passed to make attendance compulsory where a Government school is available, which will be of use in the more backward parts of the State. In most places no compulsion is necessary, and with more funds available, many more schools could be filled, while higher salaries for teachers would soon produce higher standards of education.

## IX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

57. The total revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department was \$70,143 compared with \$55,095 in 1921. Of this increase some \$10,000 is due to the sale of Malaya-Borneo Exhibition stamps outside the State. Within the State the sale of these stamps did not produce additional revenue. The remainder of the increase is due chiefly to sale of stamps, for revenue purposes such as Court fees, and not for Postal purposes.

58. The total expenditure was \$37,713, against \$41,701, but this is not a matter for congratulation as it is accounted for by the decrease in expenditure on Foreign Mails and Foreign telegrams, and represents diminished business.

59. Owing to the trade depression, there was a considerable falling off in all kinds of business, as is shewn by the following figures:

	1922.	1921.
Foreign telegrams despatched	5,214	5,995
.. .. received	7,023	7,694
Total telegrams despatched	12,199	13,634
.. .. received	20,630	23,070
Registered letters despatched	9,383	16,319
.. .. received	9,865	15,130
Parcels despatched	8,567	8,667
.. .. received	13,942	22,857
Money Orders issued	\$143,923	\$201,290
.. .. received	\$156,023	\$216,201

60. Customs duty to the amount of \$1,058 was collected, which is practically the same as in 1921.

61. The number of C.O.D. parcels was 1,643, valued at \$17,846, compared with 1,260 valued at \$15,852 in 1921. The service is maintained only with the Straits Settlements and present demand does not warrant its extension to the Federated Malay States.

62. The despatch of mails to China, Japan, the United States of America and Australia has been accelerated by an arrangement with the Straits Settlements whereby letters for those destinations are sent direct to Singapore.

63. Mr. G. L. Ham was Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs, till 6th April, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. Bartley, M.B.E., who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

#### X.—MEDICAL.

64. Dr. H. W. Furnivall acted as Residency Surgeon till 21st October, when he was relieved by Dr. J. R. McVail. Dr. Lim Shin Thwin assisted in Kota Bharu when required and Dr. W. J. Geale assisted in Ulu Kelantan.

Miss Pearn, the Matron of the European Hospital, was transferred to Kuala Lumpur in August and her place taken by Miss Ford. Miss Brown arrived from Kuala Lumpur on 28th August, to act as Nursing Sister, but had to be sent to Singapore Hospital on 3rd November, and no successor had arrived by the end of the year. A private Nurse was engaged temporarily.

65. IN-PATIENTS.—*State European Hospital, Kota Bharu.*—There were 18 admissions during the year. There were no deaths.

*State Hospital (native), Kota Bharu.*—There were 102 patients on 1st January, 1922, and 1,717 admissions giving a total of 1,819 patients for the year. There were 42 deaths, equal to 2.30 per cent., but of these 9 deaths took place within 48 hours of admission.

*State Hospital, Kuala Krai.*—There were 31 patients on 1st January, 1922, and 448 admissions making 479 in all. There were 21 deaths, equal to 4.38 per cent.

*Kota Bharu Isolation Camp.*—There were 84 admissions during the year, mostly influenza, phthisis and dysentery. There were 21 deaths.

*Tumpat Isolation Camp.*—There were no admissions during the year.

*Leper Camp, Kota Bharu.*—There were 6 lepers on 1st January, 1922, and 8 admissions during the year. Three were discharged after treatment apparently cured, one died and one absconded. There were 9 remaining at the end of the year.

*Emergency Ward, Tumpat.*—There were 12 admissions during the year, and one death from abdominal stab wounds. The admissions are assault cases sent in by the Police and accidents.

66. The Federated Malay States Railways maintained hospitals at Kuala Krai and Tanah Merah, which treated 1,967 patients. There were 23 deaths at Kuala Krai and 33 at Tanah Merah.

67. *Private Hospitals.*—The Duff Development Company closed its hospital at Kuala Lebir in September, opening instead a new hospital on Taku Estate.

Dr. Russel Square was Medical Officer to the Duff Development Company Limited, till 28th February, when Dr. Geale took over from him. Dr. Geale is now Medical Officer for the Federated Malay States Railways, and all the Estates in Ulu Kelantan.

Estate hospitals were maintained as in the previous year.

68. OUT-PATIENTS.—At the State Hospital, Kota Bharu, 23,501 were treated as against 24,670 in 1921. Of these 18,561 were new cases and 4,940 repetitions.

At the Tumpat Dispensary 7,003 patients were treated compared with 8,640 in 1921. Of these 5,105 were new cases, and 1,928 repetitions.

40. Customs duty to the amount of \$1,058 was collected, which is practically the same as in 1921.

41. The number of C.O.D. parcels was 1,643, valued at \$17,846, compared with 1,543 valued at \$15,852 in 1921. The service is maintained only with the Straits Settlements and present demand does not warrant its extension to the Federated Malay States.

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45. Miss Pearn, the Matron of the European Hospital, was transferred to Kuala Lumpur in August and her place taken by Miss Ford. Miss Brown arrived from Kuala Lumpur on 28th August, to act as Nursing Sister, but had to be sent to Singapore on 3rd November, and no successor had arrived by the end of the year. A Maternity Nurse was engaged temporarily.

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*State Hospital (native), Kota Bharu.*—There were 102 patients on 1st January, and 1,717 admissions giving a total of 1,819 patients for the year. There were 42 deaths, equal to 2.30 per cent., but of these 9 deaths took place within 48 hours of admission.

*State Hospital, Kuala Krai.*—There were 31 patients on 1st January, 1922, and 479 admissions making 479 in all. There were 21 deaths, equal to 4.38 per cent.

*Kota Bharu Isolation Camp.*—There were 84 admissions during the year, mostly for phthisis and dysentery. There were 21 deaths.

*Tumpat Isolation Camp.*—There were no admissions during the year.

*Leprosy Camp, Kota Bharu.*—There were 6 lepers on 1st January, 1922, and 8 admissions during the year. Three were discharged after treatment apparently cured, and one absconded. There were 9 remaining at the end of the year.

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Hospitals were maintained as in the previous year.

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At the Tumpat Dispensary 7,003 patients were treated compared with 8,640 in 1921. Of these 5,105 were new cases, and 1,928 repetitions.

80. **TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.**—The highest shade temperature recorded in Kota Bharu was 95.0 F., and the lowest 68.0 F. The highest and lowest in the State, viz., 97.0 F. and 66.0 F. were both reported from Pasir Besar Estate.

The rainfall for Kota Bharu was 194.25 inches against 126.99 in 1921. At Pasir Puteh it was 223 inches. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was also at Pasir Puteh, 20.97 inches. It was the wettest year yet recorded.

81. **HEALTH OF ESTATES.**—Every estate was visited by the British Adviser at least once in the year in company with Dr. Geale, and other visits were paid by the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan.

Under Dr. Geale's care the estates have attained a high standard of sanitation, with a view to the prevention of disease.

82. The precautions are practically the same on all estates.

*Malaria.*—A mixture of crude oil and kerosene is sprayed on all ravines and swamps in the vicinity of cooly lines and preventive drainage is carried out where practicable.

*Hookworm.*—All coolies are systematically examined for this disease twice a year, while the medical officer on his monthly visit notes all coolies whose haemoglobin index is low and these are specially examined for hookworm infection. A clear space is kept clean weeded round all lines, and the need of personal cleanliness is impressed on all coolies.

*Beri-beri* is practically unknown. The use of Kelantan rice and provision of abundant vegetables seems to be the reason.

Special attention is paid to the water-supply. Food supplies are good and abundant.

#### XI.—POLICE.

83. Captain H. A. Anderson was in charge the whole year. Mr. A. W. Greaves acted as Chief Inspector until April, but had then to take long leave under medical orders, and was not replaced.

84. The strength at the end of the year was :

*Malays*—Six Inspectors and 263 other ranks ;

*Sikhs*—One Jemadar and 72 other ranks ;

*Detectives*—Two Sergeants and 25 other ranks.

The Sikh Contingent furnished guards and escorts; small detachments were posted at Rantau Panjang and Kuala Krai.

The detective force was fairly satisfactory, but it is still difficult to get the right type of recruit.

The total number of breaches of discipline was 624, a slight decrease from the previous year.

85. The total revenue was \$24,916, the apparent large increase being due to the sale of Weights and Measures. Omitting this item altogether there was a small increase over the revenue of the previous year.

The large increase in sales of weights and measures was due to the adoption of the Singapore Standard gantang, in place of the old Kelantan Standard, which was slightly smaller.

86. The total expenditure was \$208,449 compared with \$216,799. This included a sum of \$2,337, spent in connection with the Volunteers. There is however a number of short rifles "on loan," which are to be paid for by instalments.

87. Reports for the year totalled 1,677 being 209 less than in 1921, of these 684 were "refused reports," *i.e.*, considered false or relating to offences for which a summons should be taken. The percentage of convictions was 56.22.

The large number of "refused cases" is due to the fact that among the country Malays it confers a distinction on a man to make a report. Consequently a large number of absurd reports are made.

Thefts are the subject of more than half the reports but cattle thieving is still on the decrease.

88. The Fire-brigade was exercised regularly and shows improvement.

89. The whole force maintains a high standard of smartness.

## XII.—COURTS.

90. The Court of Revision, which consists of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser, dealt with 18 criminal and 107 civil cases. The decisions were revised or varied in three criminal and four civil cases, respectively.

91. *HIGH COURT*.—The revenue collected for the year was \$5,026 as compared with \$3,317 for 1921. The majority of this revenue is of course collected in stamps and actually appears under Postal receipts. The increase is due to the rise in the number of suits instituted and amounts involved.

The expenditure for the year was \$2,395 as compared with \$4,251 for 1921. There was a saving of \$288, on the estimates for the year. The Judge drew salary as Assistant Adviser.

92. *Original Jurisdiction*.—There were 22 committal cases heard and decided during the year. The following table shows the charges with the result :

Offence.	No. of Cases.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Murder ... ..	5	3	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	4	3	1
Attempted murder ... ..	1	1	—
Robbery and gang robbery	7	5	2
Rape ... ..	2	1	1
Perjury ... ..	2	2	—
Cheating ... ..	1	1	—
	—	—	—
	22	16	6
	—	—	—

*Civil Cases*.—Forty-six cases came up for hearing and forty-five were decided. There remained one pending at the end of the year.

93. *Appellate Jurisdiction*.—One hundred and seven criminal appeals were decided. Of them eighty were dismissed, in twenty-one cases the conviction was set aside and in five cases the sentences passed were amended, and one sent for retrial. There was one appeal pending at the end of the year. Eighteen of the appeals were by the Public Prosecutor of which one was against the inadequacy of the sentence in which instance the sentence was enhanced on appeal and seventeen against the order of the Court discharging the accused. Of these appeals eight were dismissed and in nine cases the accused were convicted.

94. One hundred and eighty-one civil appeals were heard and decided during the year of which 134 were dismissed and 17 allowed. In 24 cases the judgments appealed against were amended, four cases were sent for retrial and two settled out of Court. There were 12 appeals pending at the end of the year.

95. One hundred and twenty-two appeals in land cases were heard and decided during the year of which 105 were dismissed and 10 allowed, in 7 cases the judgment appealed against was amended. Twenty-four appeals in cases of Mohammedan Law were heard and decided during the year of which 10 were dismissed and 2 allowed. In 7 cases the judgments appealed against were amended and one sent for retrial and 2 settled out of Court. There were two remaining pending at the close of the year.

96. *Probate Jurisdiction*.—Forty-five cases under this head came up for hearing and thirty were decided. There remained 15 pending at the end of the year.

97. *Chinese Divorce Cases*.—The civil cases included two under this head both of which were heard and decided.

98. Mr. G. L. Ham was Judge of the High Court until 8th April, when he was transferred to Singapore. He was succeeded by Mr. W. Bartley, M.B.E., who was in charge for the remainder of the year. The Datoh Mufti sat as an assessor with the Judge in the more serious of the criminal cases. He also sat in all Mohammedan Pesaka cases and Shariah appeals to advise on Mohammedan Laws.

99. Both the criminal and civil work were well up to date at the end of the year. The total number of cases of all kinds settled was 507 as against 401 in 1921. Of this total twenty-two were criminal committed cases compared with 25 in 1921, and forty-five were original civil suits actually tried and decided as against 30 in 1921. A comparison of the cases pending at the end of 1921 and 1922 is perhaps the best method of judging how the Court work stands.

		Pesaka cases.	Civil cases.	Land appeals.	Civil appeals.	Criminal appeals.
1921	...	10	13	45	49	15
1922	...	15	1	6	12	1

The increase in the number of Pesaka cases is due to the fact that the Datoh Mufti who sits in Pesaka cases was on leave in December.

100. **CENTRAL COURT, KOTA BHARU.**—The total revenue which includes fines, etc., collected at Tumpat, Pasir Mas, and in the Small Court amounted to \$23,542 an increase of over \$2,000 on the revenue for 1921. The increase was in fines and forfeitures and Court fees in civil suits. The total expenditure was \$11,985.

101. Criminal cases numbered 762 in Kota Bharu, and 483 in Pasir Mas, a total of 1,245 against 1,770 in 1921. In 780 cases there were convictions; 23 were committed to the High Court, 3 transferred, and 15 were unfinished at the end of the year. There were 461 summons cases compared with 87 in 1921, which explains the decrease in criminal cases. Civil cases numbered 160, practically the same as in 1921.

102. There were 63 appeals in Police and summons cases, and 8 civil appeals. Twelve inquests were held.

103. Datoh Mahmood bin Datoh Sri Derja officiated as Magistrate, Central Court and Pasir Mas, throughout the year. Mr. W. Kerr, Harbour Master, held Court at Tumpat.

104. **SMALL COURT, KOTA BHARU.**—There were 28 summons cases heard in this Court, and 562 civil suits of which 41 were pending at the end of the year. There were 42 appeals in civil suits; none in summons suits.

Tungku Ahmad bin Tungku Sri Perkerma Raja officiated as Magistrate throughout the year.

105. **PASIR PUTEH.**—There were 190 Police cases, 259 summons cases, and 259 civil suits. At Bachok, 89 Police cases, and 64 civil suits.

106. **ULU KELANTAN.**—There were 441 Police cases, and 254 civil suits.

107. In all the Courts both Civil and Criminal the work is well up-to-date.

### XIII.—PRISONS.

108. Captain H. A. Anderson was in charge of the Central Gaol, Kota Bharu, and the department throughout the year. His staff consisted of an Assistant Superintendent, a gaoler, a clerk, a chief warder, two warders and 29 sub-warders.

109. **CENTRAL GAOL, KOTA BHARU.**—On 1st January, 1922, there were 201 prisoners remaining. During the year there were 377 admissions and 310 discharges. Four escaped, of whom 3 were recaptured, and 18 died, leaving 249 at the end of the year.

Of the 377 admissions, 290 were Malays, 56 Chinese, 17 Tamils, 8 Northern Indians, 3 Siamese and 3 Javanese.

110. Revenue shews a decrease, being \$3,218 only compared with \$4,552 in 1921. The decrease is in sale of chicks, laundry, carpentry and basket making shewing about the same returns. Outside gangs were employed in scavenging work, and other unskilled labour. A gang of 10 was employed on road-making.

111. Health was generally good, but there was an outbreak of influenza in May and June, and 4 cases of cholera with one death. There were 18 deaths in all.

112. Expenditure amounted to \$40,850, a slight decrease from the previous year. The cost of diets was 22 cents per head throughout the year.

113. At Pasir Puteh, there were 16 convicts remaining on 1st January : 79 were admitted, 58 discharged, 10 transferred to the Central Gaol, and 27 remained at the end of the year.

114. At Kuala Krai, there were 42 remaining, 136 were admitted, 141 discharged, 20 transferred to the Central Gaol, one escaped and one died, leaving 15 at the end of the year.

115. Convicts in outstations are employed in scavenging and upkeep work generally.

116. His Highness the Sultan visited the Central Gaol with the British Adviser on 2nd August, and ordered the release of 10 convicts.

Three convicts were released on medical grounds.

117. There were no executions during the year.

#### XIV.—CONSERVANCY BOARD.

118. The total revenue amounted to \$30,455 or \$4,817 more than 1921 : the increase was due to arrears of assessment being collected and to an increase in market revenue.

There was a slight decrease in the number of licensed bullock carts, and an increase of 2 in motor cars which now number 37.

119. Scavenging was carried out at Kota Bharu, Pasir Mas, Tumpat, Riverside and Rantau Panjang. Street lighting is done in Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Pasir Mas only.

120. The Residency Surgeon and his staff as before gave assistance in sanitary matters, but measures involving expenditure are impossible owing to lack of funds.

#### XV.—AUDIT.

121. Mr. A. Sleep continued in charge of the Audit Office throughout the year.

The audit was kept well up-to-date. There were numerous minor short payments, etc., discovered, but no defalcations.

#### XVI.—GENERAL.

122. The event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Malaya. His Highness the Sultan and suite attended the reception at Singapore.

123. The dignity of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred on His Highness the Sultan on 1st January, and His Highness had the further honour of receiving the Insignia of the Order from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

124. Large numbers from Kelantan attended the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, at which Kelantan exhibits won numerous prizes.

125. His Excellency the High Commissioner paid an official visit to Kelantan arriving on 15th July.

126. There was a disastrous fire at Kuala Krai, head-quarters of the Ulu Kelantan district, on 27th January. Twenty-seven shop houses, the District Office, and the Kathi's Court, were completely destroyed, while the Police Station and Gaol had a narrow escape. All the District Court records were destroyed, but the more important of the Land records were saved. New offices of a temporary nature were built at once, and the shop houses were replaced by a better quality of building on an improved town plan.



127. The railway line was opened to Kuala Krai in May for goods traffic only.

128. I regret to have to report the death in Australia on 2nd December, while on leave of Mr. R. A. Crawford, Director of Works and Surveys.

Mr. Crawford had come to Kelantan from the Federated Malay States in July, 1910, and had organised the Survey and Public Works Departments. His principal work was the settlement survey, which was nearing completion when he died.

I regret also to report the death in January, 1923, of Mr. Allen Gidley. Mr. Gidley had come to Kelantan as Assistant Engineer, and except for a period of leave, had held that appointment till February, 1922, and had then proceeded to England on leave in bad health.

129. Mr. H. W. Thomson vacated the appointment of Adviser on 31st August, on promotion. He had been Assistant Adviser from 1903-1909 under the Siamese suzerainty, and returned in February, 1919, as acting Adviser being confirmed in October of that year. He was consequently an old friend of His Highness the Sultan and the Royal Family and had a unique knowledge of the country, the people and their customs; his departure was the occasion of expressions of affection and esteem by all classes of the community.

The writer of this report assumed the duties of Adviser on 31st August, and takes this opportunity to express his obligations to His Highness the Sultan and Chiefs and members of the Government service of all ranks for their goodwill and assistance.

THE RESIDENCY, KELANTAN,  
10th May, 1923.

A. F. WORTHINGTON,  
*British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.*

## APPENDICES.

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. FINANCIAL..                    | D. TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL. |
| B. RETURN OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. | E. AUDIT.                    |
| C. LAND AND AGRICULTURE.          |                              |

## APPENDIX A.

## FINANCIAL.

## (i).—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the year 1922.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimate, 1922.	Revenue, 1922.	Revenue, 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ... ..	324,327	349,190	320,572	28,618	
Customs ... ..	320,270	344,557	328,815	15,742	
Port Dues ... ..	3,200	3,884	3,810	74	
Licences, Excise, etc. ... ..	375,712	437,510	355,035	82,475	
Fees of Office, etc. ... ..	63,583	64,192	49,630	14,562	
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	60,180	70,143	55,094	15,049	
Interest ... ..	2,800	3,747	5,272	...	1,525
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	1,700	3,662	14,204	...	10,542
Municipal ... ..	28,260	33,135	27,829	5,306	
Total ...	1,180,032	1,310,020	1,160,261	149,759	

## (ii).—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the year 1922.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimate, 1922.	Expenditure, 1922.	Expenditure, 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	78,273	79,304	77,697	1,607	
Personal Emoluments ... ..	504,313	483,948	445,897	38,051	
Other Charges ... ..	307,875	282,113	308,728	...	26,615
Interest ... ..	149,000	144,050	135,000	9,050	
Transport ... ..	3,000	1,955	932	1,023	
Compensation for Land and Crops	6,000	1,211	2,922	...	1,711
Miscellaneous ... ..	32,228	74,878	63,795	11,083	
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent ... ..	17,200	23,109	19,005	4,104	
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Annually Recurrent ... ..	18,250	18,202	18,487	...	285
Works and Buildings—Special Services ... ..	25,500	18,458	45,760	...	27,302
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services ... ..	16,000	20,795	6,370	14,425	
Census ... ..	...	...	23,357	...	23,357
Special Expenditure ... ..	...	104,366	50,147	54,219	
Temporary Allowance ... ..	193,000	198,464	233,935	...	35,471
Loan Works—Roads ... ..	...	88,465	246,399	...	157,934
Total ...	1,350,639	1,539,318	1,678,431		139,113

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL.

—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the year

Source of Revenue.	Estimate, 1922.	Revenue, 1922.	Revenue, 1921.	Increase
	\$	\$	\$	\$
...	324,327	349,190	320,572	28,618
...	320,270	344,557	328,815	15,742
...	3,200	3,884	3,810	74
... etc.	375,712	437,510	355,035	82,475
...	63,583	64,192	49,630	14,562
...	60,180	70,143	55,094	15,049
...	2,800	3,747	5,272	...
Receipts ...	1,700	3,662	14,204	...
...	28,260	33,135	27,829	5,306
Total ...	1,180,032	1,310,020	1,160,261	149,759

Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the year

Expenditure.	Estimate, 1922.	Expenditure, 1922.	Expenditure, 1921.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Retired Allowances	78,273	79,304	77,697	1,607
...	504,313	483,948	445,897	38,051
...	307,875	282,113	308,728	...
...	149,000	144,050	135,000	9,050
...	3,000	1,955	932	1,023
...	6,000	1,211	2,922	...
... for Land and Crops	32,228	74,878	63,795	11,083
...	...	...	...	4,104
Buildings—Annually	17,200	23,109	19,005	...
... and Bridges—	18,250	18,202	18,487	...
... current ...	...	...	45,760	...
Buildings—Special	25,500	18,458	...	14,425
...	...	20,795	6,370	...
... and Bridges—	16,000	...	23,357	54,219
...	...	104,366	50,147	...
...	...	198,464	233,935	...
... ure ...	193,000	88,465	246,399	...
... vance ...	...	...	...	...
... eads ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,350,639	1,539,318	1,678,431	...

## APPENDIX B.

## (i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.			
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOODS, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS.—			
Animals—			
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	181	\$ 5,436
Goats ... ..	"	52	202
Horses and ponies ... ..	"	—	—
Poultry ... ..	Dozens	344 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,003
Sheep ... ..	Nos.	10	53
Swine ... ..	"	411	4,114
Other animals ... ..	—	—	2,347
Birds ... ..	—	—	904
Birds' nest ... ..	—	—	40
Blachan ... ..	Pikuls	221.94	2,017
Bread and biscuits ... ..	—	—	14,873
Butter and cheese ... ..	—	—	9,818
Coconuts ... ..	Nos.	3,188	97
Coffee ... ..	Pikuls	394.58	14,542
Confectionery ... ..	—	—	7,040
Curry stuff ... ..	—	—	17,749
Drugs and medicine ... ..	—	—	43,961
Eggs—fresh and salted ... ..	—	—	7,265
Fish—			
Dry and salted ... ..	Pikuls	3,691.65	37,389
Fruits—			
Fresh of sorts ... ..	—	—	5,820
Dried and preserved ... ..	—	—	9,722
Ghee ... ..	Pikuls	343.55	20,033
Grains, etc.—			
Beans and peas ... ..	"	1,734.75	14,647
Bran ... ..	"	197.65	320
Crushed food ... ..	"	33	231
Dholl ... ..	"	570.78	3,299
Other sorts ... ..	—	—	—
Padi ... ..	Pikuls	158.58	594
Rice ... ..	"	658	3,242
Wheat and flour ... ..	"	4,382.90	41,068
Lard ... ..	"	26.24	958
Liquors, intoxicating.—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and samsu ... ..	Gallons	1,900 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,982
Brandy ... ..	Cases	501 $\frac{5}{12}$	13,131
Gin ... ..	"	183 $\frac{5}{12}$	2,850
Rum ... ..	Gallons	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	495
Whisky ... ..	Cases	938 $\frac{19}{12}$	26,765
Liqueurs—			
Liqueurs ... ..	"	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	670
Wines—			
Champagne ... ..	"	23 $\frac{19}{12}$	1,345
Claret ... ..	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	407
Still of sorts ... ..	"	48 $\frac{5}{12}$	1,127
Port ... ..	"	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,224
Sherry ... ..	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	118

## APPENDIX B.

(i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>CLASS A.</b>			
<b>LIVE ANIMALS, FOODS, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS.—</b>			
<b>Animals—</b>			
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	161	5.49
Goats ... ..	"	52	30
Horses and ponies ... ..	"	—	—
Poultry ... ..	Dozens	344 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,008
Sheep ... ..	Nos.	10	53
Swine ... ..	"	411	4,114
Other animals ... ..	—	—	2,347
Birds ... ..	—	—	904
Birds' nest ... ..	—	—	40
Blachan ... ..	Pikuls	221.94	2,017
Bread and biscuits ... ..	—	—	14,853
Butter and cheese ... ..	—	—	9,818
Coconuts ... ..	Nos.	3,188	97
Coffee ... ..	Pikuls	394.58	14,542
Confectionery ... ..	—	—	7,640
Curry stuff ... ..	—	—	17,749
Drugs and medicine ... ..	—	—	43,961
Eggs—fresh and salted ... ..	—	—	7,265
Fish—			
Dry and salted ... ..	Pikuls	3,691.65	37,389
Fruits—			
Fresh of sorts ... ..	—	—	5,820
Dried and preserved ... ..	—	—	9,722
Ghee ... ..	Pikuls	343.55	20,033
Grains, etc.—			
Beans and peas ... ..	"	1,734.75	14,647
Bran ... ..	"	197.65	320
Crushed food ... ..	"	33	231
Oil ... ..	"	570.78	3,299
Other sorts ... ..	—	—	—
Radi ... ..	Pikuls	158.58	394
Rice ... ..	"	658	3,242
Wheat and flour ... ..	"	4,382.90	41,068
Yam ... ..	"	26.24	958
Drinks, intoxicating.—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and samisu ... ..	Gallons	1,900 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,982
Brandy ... ..	Cases	501 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,131
Gin ... ..	"	183 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,850
Rum ... ..	Gallons	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	495
Whisky ... ..	Cases	938 $\frac{12}{17}$	26,765
Liqueurs—			
Liqueurs ... ..	"	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	670
Wines—			
Champagne ... ..	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,345
Claret ... ..	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	407
Wine of sorts ... ..	"	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,127
Port ... ..	"	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,224
Sherry ... ..	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	118

## APPENDIX B—(cont.)

## (i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(cont.)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B—(cont.)			
B.—RAW MATERIALS—(cont.)			
(c) Other—			s
Attaps ... ..	—	—	3,173
Bark, mangrove ... ..	Pikuls	2,069.23	3,183
Canes and sticks ... ..	—	—	2
Charcoal ... ..	Pikuls	150	338
Coal ... ..	„	—	—
Copra ... ..	„	83	413
Gambier ... ..	„	616.29	33,774
Gums, dyes and resins—			
Benjamin ... ..	„	4.50	95
Damar batu ... ..	„	37.00	130
„ torches ... ..	—	—	1,421
Para rubber ... ..	Pikuls	31.10	720
Sticklace ... ..	„	20.27	715
Hides and skins—			
Hides, raw ... ..	„	34.93	413
Lime ... ..	„	2,748	2,748
Bones ... ..	—	—	2
Nuts—			
Ground ... ..	—	—	—
Oils—			
Benzine ... ..	Gallons	46,170	46,156
Castor ... ..	—	—	6
Coconut ... ..	Pikuls	101.98	1,902
Engine oil ... ..	—	—	4,966
Gingelly ... ..	—	—	180
Kachang ... ..	Pikuls	699.37	20,500
Linseed ... ..	—	—	396
Liquid fuel ... ..	—	—	5,281
Lubricating ... ..	Gallons	2,114	3,657
Methylated spirit ... ..	„	173	590
Petroleum ... ..	„	314,304	245,042
Turpentine ... ..	—	—	—
Wood oil ... ..	Pikuls	127.70	2,359
Other sorts ... ..	—	—	1,422
Rattan ... ..	Pikuls	390	2,342
Seeds—			
Of sorts ... ..	—	—	13
Shells—			
Of sorts ... ..	—	—	1,041
Stones—			
Marble ... ..	—	—	2,808
Of sorts ... ..	—	—	200
Sulphur ... ..	Pikuls	11.75	200
Tallow ... ..	—	—	—
Trees and plants ... ..	—	—	308
Bees-wax ... ..	Pikuls	.25	15
Wood—			
Firewood ... ..	—	—	2,333
Planks ... ..	—	—	11,197
Sandal ... ..	—	—	4,691
Timber ... ..	—	—	49,024
Other sorts ... ..	—	—	258
Value of sub-class (c) ...			454,014
Total value of Class B ...			461,131

## APPENDIX B—(cont.)

## (i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(cont.)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C.			
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.—			
(a) Textile—			
Apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, etc. ...	—	—	\$ 108,932
Canvas ...	—	—	10,270
Cotton goods—			
Plain ...	Pieces	28,272	124,203
Dyed ...	„	3,766	28,715
Printed ...	„	27,537	189,027
Yarn—grey and bleached ...	—	—	—
„ dyed ...	Bales	129	37,921
Sewing thread ...	—	—	10,222
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozens	523	1,603
Sarongs, slendangs and kains ...	Corges	10,632	224,565
Blankets ...	Pieces	4,140	5,309
Wick and waste ...	—	—	350
Linen cloth ...	Pieces	23½	560
Cordage—			
Coir ...	Pikuls	40.10	675
Manila ...	„	25.10	662
Gunnies ...	Bales of pieces	100 812.49	17,808
Hats and caps ...	—	—	4,891
Silk goods—			
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozens	77½	490
Piece-goods ...	Pieces	305	8,123
Sarongs, slendangs and kains ...	Corges	175	14,699
Thread ...	—	—	13,624
Twine ...	Pikuls	125	3,735
Umbrellas—			
Alpaca, cotton, paper and silk ...	—	—	12,657
Woollen goods—			
Blankets ...	—	—	—
Other kinds ...	—	—	5,311
Woollen cloth ...	Pieces	34	941
Other manufactured textile of sorts ...	—	—	3,553
Value of sub-class (a) ...			828,846
(b) Metal—			
Arms, etc.—			
Cartridges ...	—	—	4,139
Muskets and rifles ...	—	—	4,045
Percussion-caps ...	—	—	—
Pistol and revolvers ...	—	—	786
Shot, iron and lead ...	—	—	119
Machinery—			
Engine, boilers and part ...	—	—	7,125
Sewing machine ...	—	—	13,854
„	—	—	624
„	—	—	30,715
Brassware ...	—	—	1,064
Copperware ...	—	—	9,631
Hardware and cutlery ...	—	—	6,171
Iron bar and nail rod ...	—	—	7,913
Iron, corrugated ...	—	—	2,222
„ hoop ...	—	—	—



## APPENDIX B—(cont.)

## (i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(cont.)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C—(cont.)			
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.)			
(b) Metal—(cont.)			\$
Iron nails (wire and rose) ... ..	—	—	8,642
„ sheets ... ..	—	—	2,150
Ironware ... ..	—	—	27,131
Lead sheet ... ..	—	—	794
Leadware ... ..	—	—	638
Motor-cars, motor cycles, parts and accessories ... ..	—	—	19,590
Steel and steelware ... ..	—	—	241
Tin plates ... ..	—	—	772
Tinware ... ..	—	—	299
Tools, instruments and implements ... ..	—	—	28,481
Wire and wire rope ... ..	—	—	7,405
Zineware ... ..	—	—	14,095
Plated and silverware ... ..	—	—	1,014
Other manufactured metals of sorts ... ..	—	—	120
Materials—			
Gas and electric fittings ... ..	—	—	—
Telephone and telegraph fittings ... ..	—	—	297
Railway materials ... ..	—	—	—
Value of sub-class (b) ...			200,077
(c) Other—			
Ammunition, etc.—			
Detonators and fuse ... ..	—	—	589
Gunpowder ... ..	—	—	198
Bamboo and rattanware ... ..	—	—	5,974
Books and maps ... ..	—	—	15,563
Brick and tiles ... ..	—	—	9,254
Cabinetware ... ..	—	—	691
Candles ... ..	—	—	2,143
Cards, playing ... ..	—	—	2,208
Carriages and carriage materials... ..	—	—	715
Cement ... ..	Casks	1,878	12,669
Chemical ... ..	—	—	8,971
Clocks and watches ... ..	—	—	3,331
Coke ... ..	—	—	752
Earthenware and crockery ... ..	—	—	51,946
Fancy goods and toys ... ..	—	—	6,554
Fireworks ... ..	—	—	199
Glass and glassware ... ..	—	—	12,176
„ bottles ... ..	—	—	801
Hides, tanned ... ..	Pikuls	97.90	4,556
Indigo ... ..	—	—	1,973
Japanware ... ..	—	—	568
Jewellery ... ..	—	—	1,241
Joss sticks and joss paper ... ..	—	—	9,736
Lamp and lampware ... ..	—	—	5,871
Cork ... ..	—	—	732

## APPENDIX B—(cont.)

i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(cont.)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C—(cont.)			
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.)			
Metal—(cont.)			
Iron nails (wire and rose) ...	...	...	...
... sheets ...	...	...	...
Ironware ...	...	...	...
Lead sheet ...	...	...	27
Leadware ...	...	...	...
Motor-cars, motor cycles, parts and accessories ...	...	...	...
Steel and steelware ...	...	...	19
... plates ...	...	...	...
... ware ...	...	...	...
Tools, instruments and implements ...	...	...	...
... re and wire rope ...	...	...	28.4
... ware ...	...	...	7.4
... ted and silverware ...	...	...	14.0
... er manufactured metals of ...	...	...	1.0
... orts ...	...	...	1
Materials—			
... as and electric fittings ...	...	...	...
... telephone and telegraph fittings ...	...	...	29
... railway materials ...	...	...	...
Value of sub-class (b) ...			200.07

r—

munition, etc.—

... tonators and fuse ...	...	...	...	589
... npowder ...	...	...	...	198
... oo and rattanware ...	...	...	...	5,974
... s and maps ...	...	...	...	15,563
... and tiles ...	...	...	...	9,354
... etware ...	...	...	...	691
... es ...	...	...	...	2,143
... playing ...	...	...	...	2,208
... ges and carriage materials...	...	...	...	715
... at ...	Casks	1,878	...	12,669
... al ...	...	...	...	8,971
... and watches ...	...	...	...	3,331
... ...	...	...	...	732
... nware and crockery ...	...	...	...	51,946
... goods and toys ...	...	...	...	6,554
... ks ...	...	...	...	199
... and glassware ...	...	...	...	12,176
... ottles ...	...	97.90	...	801
... enned ...	Pikuls	...	...	4,556
... ...	...	...	...	1,973
... re ...	...	...	...	568
... y ...	...	...	...	1,241
... s and joss paper ...	...	...	...	9,736
... d lampware ...	...	...	...	5,871
... ...	...	...	...	732

## APPENDIX B—(cont.)

(ii).—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1922 and 1921.

Articles.	How counted.	1922.		1921.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.			\$		\$
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOODS, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS.					
Animals—					
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	1,200	41,201	...	...
Poultry ... ..	Dozens	11 <sup>5</sup> <sub>12</sub>	36	4 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	17
Sheep and goats ... ..	Nos.	26	159	16	256
Swine ... ..	"	128	2,578	184	3,774
Other animals ... ..	...	...	65	...	26
Birds ... ..	...	...	60	...	141
Betelnuts, dried ... ..	Pikuls	64,898.17	447,681	44,951.43	329,224
" fresh ... ..	Nos.	2,107,200	1,054	3,504,800	1,703
Blachan ... ..	Pikuls	2,396	19,498	1,576.29	21,200
Coconuts ... ..	Nos.	43,290	1,327	57,210	1,962
Drugs and medicine ... ..	...	...	166	...	763
Eggs, fresh and salted ... ..	...	...	470	...	6
Fish—					
Dry and salted ... ..	Pikuls	19,591.38	281,117	17,839.54	257,524
Shark fins ... ..	"	6.75	694	11.39	1,007
Budu ... ..	Jars	1,877	4,696	173	206
Fruits—					
Fresh of sorts ... ..	...	...	8,731	...	5,511
Dried and preserved of sorts ... ..	...	...	291	...	1,509
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas ... ..	Pikuls	503	3,476	7,264.49	12,108
Rice ... ..	"	856	5,439	4,386.35	23,610
Padi... ..	"	3,584.64	10,182	8,485.95	21,002
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...	9
Mineral and aerated waters	Cases	2	20	...	...
Provisions—					
Fresh and salted ... ..	...	...	1,716	...	2,223
Durian cake ... ..	Pikuls	277	8,993	179.66	7,102
Sugar—					
Molasses ... ..	"	9.51	88	24.85	201
Sugar-cane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tapioca—					
Flour ... ..	Pikuls	14	44	41.12	147
Tobacco—					
Tobacco ... ..	"	1.47	76	4.49	249
Vegetables—					
Fresh ... ..	...	...	1,044	...	1,252
Preserved ... ..	...	...	226	...	...
Total value of class A. ... ..	...	...	841,128	...	692,732
CLASS B.					
B.—RAW MATERIALS.					
(a) Textile—					
Cotton ... ..	Pikuls.	36	575	...	50
Value of sub-class (a) ... ..	...	...	575	...	50

## APPENDIX B—(cont.)

ii).—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1922 and 1921.

Articles.	How counted.	1922.		1921.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.					
LIVE ANIMALS, FOODS,			\$		\$
DRUGS AND NARCOTICS:					
...	Nos.	1,200	41,201	...	...
...	Dozens	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	36	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	...
... and goats	Nos.	26	159	16	...
...	"	128	2,578	184	...
... animals	...	...	65	...	...
...	...	...	60	...	...
... dried	Pikuls	64,898.17	447,681	44,951.43	329.2
... fresh	Nos.	2,107,200	1,054	3,504,800	1.7
...	Pikuls	2,396	19,498	1,576.29	21.2
...	Nos.	43,290	1,327	57,210	1.9
... medicine	...	...	166	...	7
... and salted	...	...	470	...	...
...	Pikuls	19,591.38	281,117	17,839.54	257.52
...	"	6.75	694	11.39	1.00
...	Jars	1,877	4,696	173	20
...	...	...	8,731	...	5.51
... of sorts	...	...	291	...	1.508
...	Pikuls	503	3,476	7,264.49	12.106
... and peas	"	856	5,439	4,386.35	23.610
...	"	3,584.64	10,182	8,485.95	21.002
...	...	...	...	...	9
... and aerated waters	Cases	2	20	...	...
...	Pikuls	277	1,716	179.66	2.323
... and salted	...	...	8,993	...	7.102
... cake	...	...	...	...	...
...	"	9.51	88	24.85	201
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Pikuls	14	44	41.12	147
...	"	1.47	76	4.49	249
...	...	...	1,044	...	1.252
...	...	...	226	...	...
...	...	841,128	...	692,732	...
... of class A.	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS B.					
MATERIALS.					
...	Pikuls.	36	575	...	50
...	...	...	575	...	50
... class (a)	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX B—(cont.)

(ii).—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan  
during the years 1922 and 1921—(cont.)

Articles.	How counted.	1922.		1921.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C—(cont.)			\$		\$
(b) Metal—					
Brassware ... ..	...	...	2,200	...	2,342
Ironware ... ..	...	...	7,061	...	232
Tinware ... ..	...	...	192	...	167
Leadware ... ..	...	...	...	...	68
Value of sub-class (b) ...	...	...	9,453	...	2,809
(c) Other—					
Bamboo and Rattanware ...	...	...	846	...	632
Boots and Shoes ... ..	...	...	24	...	...
Brick and Tiles ... ..	...	...	415	...	98
Earthenware and Crockery ...	...	...	967	...	3,218
Mats and Matting... ..	...	...	151	...	84
Ships and Boats ... ..	...	...	486	...	1,099
Woodenware and Furniture ...	...	...	770	...	2,189
Value of sub-class (c) ...	...	...	3,659	...	7,320
Total Value of Class C. ...	...	...	54,476	...	45,341
CLASS D.					
Bullion—					
Gold ... ..	...	...		...	
Total Value of Class D. ...	...	...	Nil	...	Nil
GRAND TOTAL VALUE ...	...	...	3,577,038	...	2,848,171

KLN

## APPENDIX C.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

Return showing, approximately, the Area under Cultivation in Kelantan during 1922.

District.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Durians.	Sireh.	Sugar-cane.	Various, including tobacco, vegetables and fruit trees (grass land).	Total.
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
Kota Bharu (including Pasir Mas) ...	122,200	24,937	22,008	606	444	25	32,161	202,381
Ulu Kelantan ... ..	12,000	5,368	89,000	283	...	...	...	106,651
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok) ...	45,000	29,100	1,200	200	...	...	1,050	76,550
Total ...	179,200	59,405	112,208	1,089	444	25	33,211	385,582

K.L.N.

## APPENDIX D.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

(i).—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 19

Year.	Kota Bharu.				Kuala Lebir.				Kuala Kelantan.				Kuala Nal.		
	Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rain
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.
1904	...	...	...	...	94.0	62.0	100.36	5.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	90.0	67.0	97.44	7.27	96.0	63.0	89.78	5.10	91.0	68.0	94.08	11.44	...	...	...
1906	92.0	72.0	107.44	3.80	94.5	67.0	136.96	7.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	93.7	68.0	108.37	7.31	94.0	62.0	120.54	7.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	90.7	71.0	109.13	7.74	95.0	69.0	95.16	5.36	89.0	70.0	106.40	9.42	...	...	...
1909	91.7	69.0	90.09	4.58	95.0	67.5	73.09	3.71	92.0	70.0	89.56	5.51	...	...	...
1910	92.5	68.5	123.40	4.49	93.5	68.0	115.78	5.35	90.0	70.0	110.46	4.75	...	...	...
1911	91.5	66.5	165.86	11.05	97.2	64.0	105.84	4.59	91.0	71.0	152.83	11.39	95.0	66.0	107.95
1912	91.5	67.5	108.60	4.01	95.8	67.0	92.78	5.97	...	...	111.71	7.30	92.0	69.0	103.13
1913	95.0	68.0	112.85	5.20	96.0	62.0	112.13	9.84	...	...	110.28	3.90	94.0	69.0	106.99
1914	96.0	68.0	100.00	6.95	98.0	66.0	74.69	3.87	93.0	70.0	89.13	6.02	100.0	68.0	86.66
1915	96.0	67.0	95.80	4.96	96.6	66.5	97.52	5.99	91.0	72.0	90.77	5.08	98.0	64.0	99.04
1916	95.0	63.0	151.52	13.43	96.3	64.5	112.46	8.00	91.0	71.0	131.98	11.15	97.0	64.0	115.66
1917	97.0	67.0	165.62	13.24	95.4	67.4	102.56	8.43	91.0	72.0	143.39	11.35	98.0	66.0	98.09
1918	95.0	63.0	132.23	6.03	96.5	65.2	89.89	3.98	89.0	69.0	121.03	7.35	89.0	62.0	102.27
1919	97.0	68.0	125.74	7.98	97.2	67.0	103.23	3.93	91.0	69.0	93.73	6.32	91.0	65.0	104.56
1920	96.0	66.0	128.51	12.23	95.0	67.5	97.04	7.24	90.0	72.0	104.04	8.50	87.0	63.0	92.64
1921	96.0	69.0	126.99	9.80	96.8	69.0	135.12	8.15	89.0	72.0	129.70	7.75	87.0	66.0	139.61
1922	95.0	68.0	194.25	15.52	94.0	67.0	72.25	5.62	90.0	72.0	172.24	14.10	87.0	67.0	157.71

Year.	Kuala Pahi.				Chaning.				Taku Estate.				Pasir Besar.		
	Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rain
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.11	6.28	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.12	5.56	...	...	...
1910	...	...	107.45	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.63	3.36	51.40	3.25	...
1911	93.0	64.0	97.80	3.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.14	3.91	137.76	5.84	...
1912	93.0	66.0	91.77	7.00	...	...	106.09	3.83	...	...	115.67	4.10	122.57	6.80	102.10
1913	90.0	71.0	101.54	9.35	...	...	96.16	7.00	...	...	99.82	6.60	68.84	3.80	90.92
1914	94.0	65.0	64.72	4.58	...	...	104.85	9.35	...	...	111.32	9.22	119.74	9.40	108.72
1915	97.0	68.0	79.68	5.00	97.0	66.0	65.10	4.76	...	...	72.21	...	45.93	3.90	64.13
1916	97.0	62.0	110.61	8.10	98.5	66.0	95.05	5.24	...	...	69.89	3.34	125.16	5.19	83.19
1917	96.0	68.0	98.13	8.69	96.0	64.0	113.88	8.10	...	...	...	...	116.86	9.52	110.15
1918	98.0	61.0	93.34	3.50	97.0	65.0	95.98	7.59	...	...	111.16	9.60	135.38	16.04	100.41
1919	101.0	66.0	96.30	4.09	98.0	66.0	96.97	3.80	...	...	106.50	6.00	115.29	5.45	83.62
1920	98.0	66.0	99.66	6.55	96.0	67.0	82.16	4.02	...	...	115.70	5.30	129.13	6.00	96.30
1921	99.0	67.0	126.49	8.50	96.5	68.0	111.38	8.01	...	...	95.00	4.03	111.23	7.23	76.71
1922	92.0	69.0	122.97	5.10	95.5	67.0	113.77	5.09	93.0	71.0	129.21	8.45	137.29	6.90	123.40
											145.52	8.76	150.37	5.80	133.58

KLX.

## APPENDIX D.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1922.

Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.	
Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.
97.44	7.27	94.0	62.0	100.36	5.46	91.0	68.0	94.08	11.44	...	...	...	...	...	...
107.44	3.80	94.5	67.0	136.96	7.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108.37	7.31	94.0	62.0	120.54	7.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109.13	7.74	95.0	69.0	95.16	5.36	89.0	70.0	106.40	9.42	...	...	...	...	...	...
90.09	4.58	95.0	67.5	73.09	3.71	92.0	70.0	89.56	5.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
123.40	4.49	93.5	68.0	115.78	5.35	90.0	70.0	110.46	4.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
105.86	11.05	97.2	64.0	105.84	4.59	91.0	71.0	152.83	11.39	95.0	66.0	107.50	...	...	...
108.60	4.01	95.8	67.0	92.78	5.97	...	...	111.71	7.30	92.0	69.0	108.30	...	...	...
112.85	5.20	96.0	62.0	112.13	9.84	...	...	110.28	3.90	94.0	69.0	106.90	...	...	...
100.00	6.95	98.0	66.0	74.69	3.87	93.0	70.0	89.13	6.02	100.0	68.0	96.60	...	...	...
95.80	4.96	96.6	66.5	97.52	5.99	91.0	72.0	90.77	5.08	98.0	64.0	99.00	...	...	...
151.52	13.43	96.3	64.5	112.46	8.00	91.0	71.0	131.98	11.15	97.0	64.0	115.60	...	...	...
105.62	13.24	95.4	67.4	102.56	8.43	91.0	72.0	143.39	11.35	98.0	66.0	98.00	...	...	...
132.23	6.03	96.5	65.2	89.69	3.98	89.0	69.0	121.03	7.35	89.0	62.0	102.25	...	...	...
125.74	7.98	97.2	67.0	103.23	3.93	91.0	69.0	93.73	6.32	91.0	65.0	104.50	...	...	...
128.51	12.23	95.0	67.5	97.04	7.24	90.0	72.0	104.04	8.50	87.0	63.0	92.50	...	...	...
126.99	9.80	96.8	69.0	135.12	8.15	89.0	72.0	129.70	7.75	87.0	66.0	120.60	...	...	...
194.25	15.52	94.0	67.0	72.25	5.62	90.0	72.0	172.24	14.10	87.0	67.0	157.30	...	...	...

Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.11	6.28	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.12	5.56	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.63	3.36	51.40	3.25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.14	3.91	137.76	5.84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115.67	4.10	122.57	6.80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.82	6.60	68.84	3.80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111.32	9.22	119.74	9.40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.21	...	45.93	3.90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.89	3.34	125.16	5.19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116.86	9.52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111.16	9.60	135.38	16.04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106.50	6.00	115.29	5.45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115.70	5.30	129.13	6.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.00	4.03	111.23	7.23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129.21	8.45	137.29	6.90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145.52	8.76	150.37	5.80

## APPENDIX D—(cont.)

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL—(cont.)

(i).—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1922.—(cont.)

Year.	Kenneth Estate.		Ulu Kesial.		Pasir Puteh.		Kuala Krai.		Kuala Geb.		Pasir Gajah.		Kuala Pertang.	
	Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911	131.96	6.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.60	6.54	...	...
1912	113.78	9.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.86	6.90	...	...
1913	118.08	10.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124.16	11.30	...	...
1914	79.15	3.76	...	...	91.81	6.97	49.72	2.16	...	...	74.64	4.10	...	...
1915	90.33	5.51	...	...	...	...	85.97	4.00	...	...	109.26	5.90	...	...
1916	...	...	151.50	...	140.95	9.50	111.36	9.65	...	...	123.64	...	...	...
1917	99.97	11.32	142.48	15.14	115.15	11.10	98.65	7.15	133.13	11.20	106.70	7.02	107.12	7.86
1918	107.88	6.71	131.87	4.83	102.79	2.20	94.73	4.38	125.93	7.00	109.89	6.26	113.12	5.55
1919	104.50	4.59	139.15	5.80	135.57	7.23	98.58	4.14	120.03	5.60	126.22	6.26	121.11	6.23
1920	101.16	7.40	93.35	3.70	125.38	15.63	93.44	6.57	91.28	8.36	108.71	7.16	94.47	3.87
1921	123.32	3.06	152.92	8.80	159.89	11.19	136.85	8.36	138.55	9.08	151.49	8.91	129.61	8.43
1922	144.60	8.92	148.05	9.50	223.08	20.97	143.97	7.10	152.64	11.59	182.19	12.10	139.14	8.00

Year.	Kerilla Estate.		Dominion R. Co.		Lower Sokor.		Kuala Pergau.		Balah Estate.		Bagan River Rubber Co.		Sungei Bagan Rubber Co.		Stapoh Nal Rubber Co.	
	Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915	...	...	104.53	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916	...	...	125.01	6.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917	...	...	141.46	10.55	130.37	10.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918	118.78	9.82	142.92	17.75	120.26	10.80	109.03	6.21	129.27	7.38	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919	133.66	5.28	123.71	5.90	112.61	7.06	101.11	2.78	114.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	153.01	9.55	145.86	6.95	123.27	7.10	85.21	1.81	127.51	3.36	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921	104.94	8.40	119.85	9.13	108.60	7.20	81.40	1.59	93.12	5.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922	141.92	6.66	154.61	8.96	144.73	7.30	93.45	2.42	157.41	5.48	146.24	8.34	152.03	9.00	126.77	7.95
...	166.21	10.85	161.62	11.15	169.61	11.32	112.48	5.96	152.71	7.11	173.67	5.70	205.96	8.35	137.04	11.65



## APPENDIX E.

## AUDIT.

Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Gold Royalty.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.
			Imports.	Exports.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1903-1904 (1321) ...	...	...	1,000,000*	1,500,000*	17,000*	...	...	3,566
1904-1905 (1322) ...	168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234
1905-1906 (1323) ...	207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475
1906-1907 (1324) ...	279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134
1907-1908 (1325) ...	317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886
1908-1909 (1326) ...	335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654
1909-1910 (1327) ...	370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424
1910 (1328) ...	419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014
1911 ...	487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,208
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095
1915 ...	692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	128,110	1,117	600	26,260
1916 ...	822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170
1917 ...	910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	Nil.	507	32,502
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	—	173	44,444
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,992,642	286,788	60	570	56,027
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,876,679	5,467,424	320,572	60	396	55,095
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	Nil.	223	70,143

K.L.N.

\* Estimated.

† According to the Census of 1911.

‡ According to the Census of 1921.

## APPENDIX E.

## AUDIT.

Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Gold Royalty.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.
		Imports.	Exports.				
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
...	...	1,000,000*	1,500,000*	17,000*	...	...	3,566
168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234
207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475
279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134
317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886
335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654
370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424
419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014
487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000
535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100
676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,206
762,772	805,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095
692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	128,110	1,117	600	26,260
822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170
910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915
955,402	899,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	Nil.	507	32,502
1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	—	173	44,444
1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,992,642	286,788	60	570	56,027
1,160,262	1,678,432	3,876,679	5,467,424	320,572	60	396	55,095
310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	Nil.	223	70,143

nated. † According to the Census of 1911. ‡ According to the Census of 1921.



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OF THE  
BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1922

BY  
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BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU.

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Estimated area of the State ... .. 5,000 square miles

Population (Census, 1921) ... .. 153,765

1 dollar = 2s. 4d.

1 pikul = 133 $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.

17 pikuls = approximately 1 ton.

1 tahl = 1 $\frac{1}{3}$  oz. av.

1 kati = 1 $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.



# THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU, FOR THE YEAR 1922.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

### A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

I. The revenue collected in the year A.H. 1340 (4th September, 1921, to 23rd August, 1922) was \$669,763, against an estimate of \$791,280. The expenditure was \$858,303, against an estimate of \$882,271. The excess of expenditure over revenue was \$188,540.

The figures for the past five years are as follows :

					Revenue. \$		Expenditure. \$
A.H. 1336 (1918)	...	...	...	...	626,835	...	480,315
„ 1337 (1919)	...	...	...	...	762,455	...	756,977
„ 1338 (1920)	...	...	...	...	970,541	...	757,645
„ 1339 (1921)	...	...	...	...	547,619	...	759,054
„ 1340 (1922)	...	...	...	...	669,763	...	858,303

### REVENUE.

2. A comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1339 and 1340 is given below :

Head.	1339.	1340.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farms ... ..	33,393	51,837	18,444	...
Chandu ... ..	195,107	252,550	57,443	...
Customs and Harbours ... ..	235,884	249,744	13,860	...
Land ... ..	27,630	21,664	...	5,966
Police ... ..	4,605	5,596	991	...
Courts ... ..	28,312	24,135	...	4,177
Post Office ... ..	10,064	43,497	33,433	...
Municipal ... ..	8,897	15,621	6,724	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,727	5,119	1,392	...
Total ...	547,619	669,763	132,287	10,143
			10,143	
		Increase ...	\$122,144	

The increase under Chandu (\$57,443) was due to the increase of price (from \$8.50 to \$10.50 per tahl) in October, 1921. The increase under Post Office (\$33,433) was due to collectors' demand for the new issue of Trengganu stamps and for stamps sold at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

The increase of revenue over the revenue of A.H. 1339 was \$122,144—22.3 per cent.

The chief undeveloped source of revenue is land. The revenue collected in 1340 was only \$21,664 (as compared with Johore \$1,005,611, Kelantan \$320,572, and Kedah \$1,546,023—all in 1921).

This source of revenue could not be developed during the year under review owing to the lack of a trained European Officer to take charge of the department.

The increase of revenue under Farms and Customs reflected the slight revival of trade that was felt during the past year.



## EXPENDITURE.

3. The following statement gives details of expenditure for the past four years :

Heading.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. H.H. the Sultan ... ..	115,514	95,040	112,451	100,100
2. Pensions and Ruling House Allowances ...	40,190	56,100	57,950	75,639
3. Personal Emoluments ... ..	162,424	289,651	300,976	356,670
4. Other Charges—				
(a) Annually Recurrent ... .. }	58,727	104,697	{ 56,482	61,177
(b) Special Services ... .. }			{ 24,573	46,361
5. Miscellaneous ... ..	205,230	17,167	95,501	126,256
6. Public Works—				
(a) Annually Recurrent ... .. }	60,000	76,568	{ 16,025	20,126
(b) Special Services ... .. }			{ 95,096	71,974
7. Purchase of Chandu ... ..	114,892	95,867	...	...
8. Payment of Debt ... ..	...	22,555	...	...
Total ...	756,977	757,645	759,054	858,303

The item Pensions includes a sum of \$32,566 on account of pensions of the ex-Sultan Muhammad; of this sum arrears for the years 1338 and 1339 amounted to \$20,000 and the remainder only was on account of the year under review.

The increase under Personal Emoluments was accounted for by a revision of certain salaries on the abolition of temporary allowances, and by the addition of European Officials to the Public Works and Land Departments.

The item Miscellaneous includes a sum of \$83,676 for the net loss on purchase of rice during the period of food control.

The other items of expenditure calls for no comment; strict economy was observed in all branches of expenditure throughout the year. If the special payments on account of arrears of the ex-Sultan's pension (\$20,000) and loss on purchase of rice (\$83,676) are deducted, the total expenditure for the year is reduced to \$754,627, a figure slightly below the expenditure of the three preceding years.

## B.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. The assets and liabilities of the State at the end of the year 1340 are shown below :

Assets.	Liabilities.
Cash in Central and District Treasuries ... \$ 75,366.91½	Deposits ... .. \$ 30,398.00
Cash in Bank ... .. 19,142.55	Balance of assets over liabilities ... .. 135,616.46½
Advances ... .. 71,505.00	
<u>\$166,014.46½</u>	<u>\$166,014.46½</u>

Of the total advances, \$71,505, a sum of approximately \$12,000 will be brought to expenditure in the current year. The available surplus is therefore \$123,616.46½.

There is no public debt.

## C.—GENERAL.

5. The net deficit on the year's working was \$84,864—the difference between revenue \$669,763 and net expenditure \$754,627. The latter figure cannot be appreciably reduced without loss of efficiency; but there is every reason to expect that with a revival of trade and the opening of the country by works of development the next few years will see a rapid expansion of revenue.

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Other Charges—	162,424	289,651	300,976	356,57
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Details of the principal articles of the Singapore trade in 1921 and 1922 are below :

#### IMPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Article.	1921.		1922.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Sugar ... ..	1,791 pikuls	28,926	1,001 pikuls	12,029
Rice ... ..	5,637 "	47,125	9,639 "	68,569
Condensed milk ... ..	1,658 cases	37,212	532 cases	8,541
Tobacco ... ..	1,109 pikuls	89,455	976 pikuls	75,337
Cigars and cigarettes ... ..	78,936 pounds	177,034	51,052 pounds	109,428
Cotton stuffs ... ..	3,353 pieces	25,821	3,003 pieces	20,999
Petroleum ... ..	3,952 cases	26,446	11,209 cases	73,660

Other imports from Singapore were : prepared opium (\$55,024 : 25,011 tahils), motor cars (\$10,368), machinery (\$5,813), and cement (\$7,280 : 988 barrels).

#### EXPORTS TO SINGAPORE.

Article.	1921.		1922.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Black pepper ... ..	2,424 pikuls	37,819	1,557 pikuls	22,999
Copra ... ..	28,332 "	321,536	31,318 "	305,966
Dried fish and blachan ... ..	75,907 "	1,001,733	80,466 "	887,050
Tin-ore ... ..	6,711 "	346,101	7,240 "	356,167
Para rubber ... ..	5,074 "	140,316	9,187 "	245,231

Other exports to Singapore were : cattle (\$60,300 : 1085 head), areca-nuts (\$19,182 : 2,407 pikuls), wolfram-ore (\$44,400 : 2,924 pikuls), matting (\$26,738), and hides (\$14,003).

The decreasing output of pepper, as the plantations at Kemasik go out of cultivation, and the increasing output of rubber (mainly from Kretai Plantations), are noticeable features. The trade generally reflects the depressed commercial conditions of the preceding year.

#### B.—MINES.

8. The total export of tin-ore to Singapore was 7,240 pikuls (431 tons), and of wolfram-ore 2,924 pikuls (174 tons).

The exports for the last five years are :

Year.	Tin-ore.		Wolfram-ore.	
	Pikuls.	Value.	Pikuls.	Value.
		\$		\$
1918 ... ..	10,194	1,005,916	10,368	832,288
1919 ... ..	10,580	828,966	9,408	611,670
1920 ... ..	8,117	813,683	2,567	102,582
1921 ... ..	6,711	346,101	180	3,600
1922 ... ..	7,240	356,167	2,924	44,400

The Bundi Mine produced 4,485 pikuls of tin-ore (2,947 pikuls in 1921). The labour-force was 315 Chinese and 112 Malays.

Mr. E. V. Peters, who brought this mine successfully through the lowest period of its fortunes in 1921, was Manager throughout the year. In spite of low prices the output was largely increased and development work continued. Several new lodes of considerable potential value were discovered, and a Company (called The Bundi Tin Dredging Company) was formed to work a portion of the Bundi alluvial area. A dredger—the first in Trengganu—will be set up in 1923. The prospects of this mine are now more favourable than they have been for several years.

The Sungei Ayam Mine (lode) produced 945 pikuls of tin-ore (692 pikuls in 1921); Mr. Tham Cheng Lew was Manager. The labour-force is 76 Chinese and 29 Malays.

Tebak Tin Fields Ltd. (alluvial and lode) produced 702 pikuls of tin-ore (1,000 pikuls in 1921). Mr. A. G. Coleman was Manager throughout the year; the labour-force averaged 175 Chinese. Mr. Coleman reports that a lode of some promise was located and that active development is expected in 1923.

Kajang Kemaman Tin Ltd. (lode) produced 1,050 pikuls of tin-ore (615 pikuls in 1921). The mine is leased to Mr. A. C. Campbell Rogers; the labour-force is 70 Chinese and 6 Malays.

No work was done on the Dungun Wolfram Mine. The Chendrong Mine produced 2,019 pikuls of wolfram-ore, with a labour-force of 80 coolies.

The low prices of tin and wolfram that prevailed throughout the year were reflected in the absence of demand for prospecting licences and mining land; with very few exceptions small-scale operations closed down, and some 40 mining lots are threatened with resumption for non-payment of dues.

#### C.—AGRICULTURE.

9. The Kretay Plantations, at Kretai, under the management of Mr. H. Engberg with a staff of nine Europeans, produced 509,311 lbs. of rubber and 530,350 coconuts. The exports to Singapore were copra 2,884 pikuls, rubber 531,432 lbs. The total labour-force was 747 (716 Chinese).

The area under cultivation is 4,331 acres of rubber and 3,834 acres of coconuts. The total acreage is 17,125. No new areas were planted in 1922.

The Estate Hospital records show 289 admissions, 253 discharges, and 31 deaths. The death-rate is given as 34 per mille (48 per mille in 1921). The rainfall on the coast was 137.88 inches, and at Ranggong (the rubber division, away from the sea) 145.37 inches.

The Malay Rubber Company (Japanese) at Kemasik, with a reputed area of 2,550 acres under rubber and coconuts, has not yet reached the producing stage.

The Sungei Pinang Rubber Estate, Kemaman, owned by Mr. Tham Leong Guan, produced 299 pikuls of rubber; the planted area is 450 acres; the labour-force is 40 coolies (36 Chinese).

10. The total export of copra from Trengganu amounted to 31,318 pikuls (28,332 pikuls in 1921); in spite of organized shooting campaigns there is still much loss from the depredations of squirrels.

No reliable figures are available in regard to the cultivation of padi. The crop is reported as slightly above the average of the past few years.

#### D.—FISHERIES AND INDUSTRIES.

##### FISHERIES.

11. Dry and salted fish to the value of \$887,050 (80,466 pikuls) was exported to Singapore; the catch was an average one, but prices were low. Records of weekly supplies and prices in the local market are being kept for the information of the Director of Fisheries, Straits Settlements.

It is hoped to introduce some form of co-operation for the benefit of the Malay fishing community; the trade is at present financed by Chinese agents of Singapore firms.

## INDUSTRIES.

12. Locally woven sarongs (88,200 pieces) to the value of \$349,270 were exported during the year. Trengganu boat-building, metal-work, carpentry, rope making, and weaving, were all represented at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, and excited considerable interest: all articles sent found a ready sale.

The aptitude of Trengganu Malays for carpentry and house-building is a valuable asset to the Public Works Department.

## E.—SHIPPING.

13. The steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call weekly (both upward and downward) at Kuala Trengganu and Kretai.

These and other Trengganu ports are also served by Chinese-owned steamers, the "Hong Ho" (45 trips), the "Quorra" (41 trips), the "Mersing" (32 trips, to Kemaman only), and the "Barratta".

The s.s. "Boribat" (Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) ran direct between Singapore and Trengganu during the latter half of the year; this steamer enters the Trengganu river and proved a great convenience to passengers and traders.

The local register includes 175 Malay schooners built and owned in Trengganu. They carry on a profitable coasting trade with Siam, Singapore, Borneo and Cochin-China.

14. A Chance Bros. & Co. Ltd. Fourth Order fixed white Port-light was erected at Kuala Trengganu in September, and proved of great service to local shipping.

## III.—ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION.

## A.—ADMINISTRATION.

15. The State Council met on 44 occasions during the year; there was a noticeable improvement in the despatch of business.

There are 13 separate river-basins in Trengganu, all draining East into the China Sea; no two of them are yet connected by road. Their administration is divided between head-quarters at Kuala Trengganu and eight District Officers (all Malay). Their expenditure and revenue for the past two years are returned by the Treasurer as follows:

District.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	A.H. 1339.	A.H. 1340.	A.H. 1339.	A.H. 1340.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kuala Trengganu (and Ibai) ..	407,832	537,089	635,516	767,814
Kemaman ... ..	39,970	41,826	36,962	30,273
Kemasik (and Kijal) ... ..	20,153	14,239	16,814	10,405
Kretai ... ..	18,281	16,237	9,398	7,222
Paka ... ..	8,295	8,363	8,618	5,711
Dungun ... ..	9,582	8,562	11,580	7,414
Marang (and Merchang) ... ..	15,819	13,476	10,756	8,933
Besut (Setiu and Kluang) ... ..	27,687	29,971	29,410	20,531
	547,619	669,753	759,054	858,303

The Kuala Trengganu figures include the Chandu revenue for the whole State (\$252,550) and a portion (approximately \$21,000) of the duties paid on exports from Kemaman. The long stretch of coast line makes it necessary to retain for the present a system of District Offices that will admit of economies with an improvement of overland communications.

During the year the consolidation of the Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka districts under a Senior District Officer was accomplished; it came into effect on 24th August. A new District Office was opened at Kuala Brang in the Upper Trengganu river on the same date. The Setiu river was brought under the District Officer, Besut.

Phonopores were installed on the telegraph line at all the District Offices between Trengganu and Kemaman; they proved a great help to a more efficient control of the districts.

#### CHANDU.

16. The net revenue from Chandu for the year 1340 was \$252,550.

The consumption of prepared opium in 1922 was 25,081 tabils against 39,071 in

No new legislation was introduced.

#### TOWN BOARD, KUALA TRENGGANU.

17. Major H. S. Paterson, Assistant Adviser, was in charge of this department throughout the year.

Revenue and expenditure were as follows :

	1339.	1340.
	\$	\$
Revenue ... ..	8,643	12,714
Expenditure ... ..	10,590	16,215

The increase of revenue was \$4,071, and of expenditure \$5,625. The figure for expenditure includes a sum of \$3,575 for the purchase of weights and measures.

House assessment was extended at the beginning of the year to all dwelling-houses in the town. The novelty of the tax and inadequate regulations made collection difficult; arrears of approximately \$2,000 were outstanding at the end of the year.

The town was well lighted, and there was a gradual improvement of conservancy and sanitation; but want of funds entailed the postponement of urgent drainage, reclamation, and road-widening operations.

The first draft of a town-planning scheme has been prepared by Mr. D. H. Laidlaw, Director of Public Works.

#### B.—LEGISLATION.

18. The following Enactments were passed :

- (1) Firearms;
- (2) Explosives;
- (3) Liquors;
- (4) Courts;
- (5) Motor Cars;
- (6) Registration of Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce;
- (7) Pawnbrokers;
- (8) Powers of Attorney.

Sixteen Regulations (*Peraturan*) were passed, dealing among other matters with Timber and Forest Produce, Motor-boats, Hill-padi Cultivation, Collection of Land Rents, Money Orders, and Prevention of Crime.

Thirty-nine Proclamations (*Ishtahar*) were issued on various matters.

#### IV.—JUDICIAL.

##### A.—COURTS.

19. The following statement shows the work of the Courts at Kuala Trengganu :

Court.	Cases pending at end of 1339.		Cases entered in 1340.		Cases decided in 1340.		Cases pending at end of 1340.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Appeal Court ...	14	1	39	12	44	12	9	1
Supreme „ ...	159	214	106	156	96	156	169	214
First Magistrate ...	28	33	190	422	145	399	73	56
Second „ ...	93	194	172	93	112	101	153	186
Total ...	294	442	507	683	397	668	404	457

The Court of Appeal, consisting of the British Adviser and two Malay Officials learned in Muhammadan Law, has been in existence two years; before its creation appeals had occasionally been referred to His Highness the Sultan in person, but

without procedure or a public hearing; no appeals at all had been heard for four years. Since its inception the Court has disposed of 103 Civil and 45 Criminal appeals; some of the former dealt with ancient disputes of as much as sixty years standing.

The arrears of the Supreme Court and the Magistrate Courts are still very unsatisfactory. The Courts are handicapped by the intricacies of Muhammadan Law and lack of defined procedure; by the absence of land and survey office records to assist them in disputed land matters; and by the unprofessional methods of native Wakils.

Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes are required but their accommodation to the principles of the Hukum Sharak presents peculiar difficulties.

#### B.—PRISONS.

20. The prison records show the following figures of admissions and discharges

	No. remaining at end of 1339.	Admitted in 1340.	Dis- charged in 1340.	Pardoned in 1340.	Escaped in 1340.	Deaths in 1340.	Remain- ing at end of 1340.
Male ... ..	92	237	194	9	1	2	123
Female ... ..	2	19	20	—	—	—	1
Total ... ..	94	256	214	9	1	2	124

The average number of inmates was 95. The health of the prison was good. 444 convicts were treated by the Medical Officer for various ailments. Extra-mural labour was increased during the year, but the poor discipline of the warders made the output of work far from satisfactory.

The building of an enlarged gaol on a more suitable site beyond the town limits is a work that must be undertaken as soon as funds are available.

#### V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

##### A—POLICE.

21. The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 179, all ranks; the total authorized establishment was 253. Mr. E. Cheers, Commissioner of Police, is the only European Police Officer in the State. I regret to record the death (in April 1922) of Engku Sri Wangsa Diraja, the Malay Commissioner of Police; he was succeeded by Tengku Haji Abdullah.

During the year 40 men were dismissed, 29 men resigned, and 4 men died; 80 new men were recruited.

The system of frequent transfers between Kuala Trengganu and out-stations is having a good effect on the discipline of the Force. When the construction of the necessary barracks has been completed it will be possible to effect such transfers with less hardship to the men. A new Central Station, Police Office, Lock-up, and Store were erected at Kuala Trengganu during the year, and a suitable site has been reserved for parade ground and barracks.

The Force was adequately armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, and a rifle-range was constructed. All the men of the Force are now provided with suitable kit.

The following arms were registered in the State during the year :

Shot-guns and sporting rifles	...	...	...	...	...	371
Muzzle-loading guns	...	...	...	...	...	749
Pistols and revolvers	...	...	...	...	...	88

Most of the muzzle-loading guns are made by Malay smiths in Trengganu, and are used for the destruction of vermin—squirrels in particular.

## B.—CRIME.

22. The number of crimes reported at all stations was 1,700 as compared with 1,249 in the year 1339. There is no reason to think that (except for small thefts) these figures indicate a serious increase of crime. The principal offences reported were :

	1339.	1340.
Murder ... ..	8	13
Gang-robbery ... ..	5	13
Robbery ... ..	19	22
Rape ... ..	8	6
Theft ... ..	448	726
Cheating ... ..	63	41

Of the 13 reports of murder, 8 only were genuine; 10 of the reports of gang-robbery refer to a single affair—a gang-robbery at Paka. This was the most notable crime of the year. It occurred on the night of the 22nd day of Sha'aban. The village of Paka was attacked by a band of 30 Chinese armed with guns and pistols; the Government Offices and many shops were looted; and the Sergeant in charge of the Police Station was killed. The value of the loot taken was about \$10,000.

The leader of the gang, a notorious criminal named Pong Chi Choi, escaped to Singapore, but 19 members of the gang were arrested and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment; another died, and another was shot by a Japanese at Kemasik in mistake for a pig. The breaking up of the gang was due largely to the personal exertions of Mr. Cheers; Che'Da bin Muhammad, the District Officer of Paka, rendered valuable assistance. Pong Chi Choi was arrested in Johore at the end of the year, and was sent back to Trengganu for trial.

There was only one instance during the year of the crime known as *tembak gelap* (lurking murder done by shooting through the floor or wall of a house)—a form of crime common a few years ago.

## VI.—EDUCATION.

23. There was a marked improvement in vernacular education during the year. Twelve vernacular schools are now open, 4 at Kuala Trengganu, 1 each at Kemaman, Kemasik, Kretai, Paka, Dungun, Marang, Setiu, and Besut. Supervision by the Education Department, under the control first of the late Ungku Wangsa and then of Che Mbd. Kasim bin Husin, was better maintained. The enrolment was 560, average attendance 419, staff of teachers 18.

Funds have been provided for the education of two selected Trengganu boys at King Edward VII School, Taiping, and for training of three others at the Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim.

Provision has also been made for the opening of a Girls' School at Kuala Trengganu.

The Chinese School at Kuala Trengganu, which is maintained partly by fees and partly by voluntary contributions, had a year of average success. The death of the Chairman of the School Committee, Mr. Ang Soon Huat, was a great loss to the school.

The average attendance was 81 with 3 teachers. The Cadet Corps has been revived.

## VII.—HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

## A.—HEALTH.

24. The following figures are given for medical work at Kuala Trengganu for the year 1922 :

Persons treated.	Number.
Government Officers ... ..	1,513
Convicts ... ..	444
Prisoners detained in Lock-up ... ..	72
Police cases ... ..	23
Free cases ... ..	1,081
	----
Total ... ..	3,133
	----



The chief maladies were dysentery, venereal, worms, influenza, ulcers, yaws, and skin diseases of various kinds.

Infant mortality was heavy among untreated cases and continues so in the kampongs.

Mr. N. Kington (a Chinese practitioner) was in charge of the Medical Department until October, when he was succeeded by Dr. A. B. Jesser Coope, seconded from the Straits Settlements. Mr. Kington did much good work under difficult conditions.

Dr. Coope is the first European Medical Officer to enter Trengganu service. Financial conditions did not permit of the erecting of a hospital during the year under review; provision has been made for a commencement during the current year, and a suitable site has been secured.

Medicines were supplied free of charge at the Government Dispensary throughout the year; this privilege is liable to abuse and it is doubtful whether medicines obtained without cost are properly valued. Steps have been taken to bring vaccination under the control of the Medical Department.

The health of the State was fairly good; there is a notable absence of malaria except in up-country areas. An improvement of the water-supply of Trengganu town is urgently required.

#### B.—CLIMATE.

25. The rainfall record of the past two years is as follows :

		1921. Kretai (coast).		1922. Kretai (coast).		Kretai (inland).		Kuala Trengganu.
January	...	41.11 inches	...	6.26 inches	...	9.62 inches	...	7.46 inches
February	...	4.41	..	22.92	..	17.68	..	19.08
March	...	20.29	..	9.41	..	9.40	..	12.91
April	...	5.60	..	21.43	..	25.48	..	25.47
May	...	4.18	..	2.59	..	7.23	..	4.80
June	...	2.02	..	7.49	..	4.01	..	4.49
July	...	7.32	..	2.29	..	2.93	..	1.44
August	...	7.72	..	7.28	..	6.82	..	10.49
September	...	13.72	..	7.55	..	9.48	..	4.85
October	...	11.56	..	9.39	..	10.23	..	6.49
November	...	10.07	..	15.99	..	20.10	..	23.08
December	...	24.29	..	25.28	..	22.89	..	44.98
Total	...	152.29 inches	...	137.88 inches	...	145.37 inches	...	165.54 inches

#### VIII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

26. The postal return for the years 1918-1922 are given below :

##### INWARD.

Year.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Service letters.	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.
1918 ...	1,629	574	11,862	1,088	16,094	997
1919 ...	1,898	647	11,664	1,523	17,172	872
1920 ...	2,415	866	13,991	1,688	23,316	1,227
1921 ...	2,796	974	12,947	3,428	22,813	1,679
1922 ...	2,644	1,097	12,217	3,133	21,978	2,409

##### OUTWARD.

1918 ...	2,205	194	901	2,015	8,321	1,058
1919 ...	2,507	203	855	2,491	9,249	663
1920 ...	2,623	359	758	3,222	10,995	434
1921 ...	3,350	375	1,554	4,963	11,883	1,001
1922 ...	3,443	356	1,101	5,708	12,527	957

The postal revenue (A.H. 1340) was \$43,497, an increase of \$33,433 over the revenue of the previous year; the increase is accounted for mainly by the sale to collectors through the Crown Agents of a new issue of stamps bearing the image of His Highness Sultan Seleman, and by the sale of Trengganu stamps at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. The total value of stamps printed for the Exhibition was \$47,520; the total value disposed of was \$21,038; the remainder were destroyed.

27. The newly constructed telegraph line from Kuala Trengganu through Kemaman to Kuantan, Pahang, was opened on 18th March, 1922. His Excellency the High Commissioner opened the line with a message of congratulation to His Highness the Sultan.

28. A Money Order service (opened in December, 1921) is maintained at Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman. The value of Money Orders sent and received during 9 months of the year 1340 was \$25,029.

#### IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

29. The expenditure on Public Works was \$113,376 (against an estimate of \$138,104) divided as follows :

	\$
Personal Emoluments ... ..	21,276
Annually Recurrent (including upkeep of roads \$11,868) ...	20,126
Special Services ... ..	71,974

The chief items of work completed were :

Telegraph line to Pahang boundary (\$2,995), one set of European quarters (\$10,500), two Malay Schools (\$3,484), Public Works Department Workshop (\$937), Motor-lorry Shed (\$2,014), Public Works Department Office (\$2,000), Police Station and Barracks, Kretai (\$4,000), Police Office and Station, Kuala Trengganu (\$5,998).

Other items well advanced were :

Jetty at Pengkalan Tambang, one Motor-boat, second set of European quarters. A motor-roller was purchased for \$4,000. The State Motor-boat "Pelawat" was thoroughly overhauled during the year.

Attempts were made to organize a cheap supply of local timber (*chengal*, *balau*, and *kapur*). Owing to inadequate local resources some 60 tons of planks were purchased from Singapore and Johore.

The Director of Public Works, with the assistance of the District Officers, organized a very successful forestry exhibit for the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

30. The condition of the State's finances made it necessary to exercise strict economy in expenditure on Public Works throughout the year. Mr. D. H. Laidlaw, Director of Public Works, has been seconded from the Federated Malay States for a period of four years. In the past year (the first of four) much valuable work was accomplished; the Staff was trained and organized; an office and a workshop were built and equipped; and beginning was made with the essential preliminary work of survey and preparation of schemes. In particular the principal rivers were mapped, the main lines for future road-traces were investigated, and the first draft of a careful town-planning scheme was completed. The Government of the Federated Malay States has promised the assistance of its Town-planner, Mr. Charles Reade, to advise on the plans before their final adoption; and it is hoped to lay down a road-scheme and an allocation of zones for specific purposes that will provide for the future development of Trengganu town on the best modern lines.

Mr. Laidlaw records with much regret the death of Said Taha bin Abdulrahman, a Trengganu youth of great promise.

## X.—GENERAL.

31. His Highness Sultan Sleman Badaru'l-alam Shah celebrated his 27th birthday on February 12th, 1922, and the third anniversary of his accession on May 1st, 1922.

His Majesty the King graciously conferred on His Highness the Sultan, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, the Honorary Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. His Excellency the High Commissioner will visit Trengganu during the current year to present the Insignia of the Order.

His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. F. S. James, C.M.G., visited the State on July 12th and 13th.

Mr. H. C. Eckhardt acted as British Adviser until May 19th, when Mr. J. L. Humphreys resumed his duties on return from leave.

Dr. A. B. Jesser Coope, seconded from the Straits Settlements, was appointed Government Medical Officer, Trengganu, on October 11th.

Mr. W. E. Pepys was appointed Commissioner of Lands on March 18th, but was recalled to the Federated Malay States on September 8th.

I regret to have to record the death of Tengku Sri Utama Raja, Head of the Religious Department.

## MALAYA-BORNEO EXHIBITION.

32. Trengganu made an excellent contribution to the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, particularly in the Arts and Crafts and Forestry sections; in the latter it was the only State in the Peninsula to send a separate collection. Many prizes medals and diplomas were gained. Sarong-weavers, boat-builders, a blacksmith, and a white-metal worker, plied their crafts in the Exhibition premises. Over 150 specimens were sent to the Zoological section, including a black *wah-wah*, Argus pheasants, and fire-back pheasants.

Trengganu stamps, over printed "Malaya-Borneo Exhibition 1922", were sold to the value of \$19,671.

## VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO MALAYA.

33. His Highness the Sultan was most regrettably prevented by indisposition from visiting Singapore on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Tengku Sri Bijaya Raja went as His Highness' representative with the Acting British Adviser and a party of officials.

## TELEGRAPH.

34. The first telegraphic communication between Trengganu and the outside world was established in March, 1922, by the opening of a line to Kuantan, Pahang.

## DEBT-SLAVERY.

35. The Enactment passed in 1919 for the abolition of debt-slavery achieved its object during the year under review (an account of Trengganu debt-slavery was included in my Annual Report on 1918). By the provisions of the Enactment all existing debts were to be registered, the making of new agreements for debt-slavery was prohibited, and registered debts were to be extinguished automatically by fixed monthly reductions on account of the debtors' labour.

All registered debts expired or were redeemed during the past year. The institution is now abolished.

## GENERAL.

36. The year under review was a period of quiet progress in many ways. Shortage of revenue made the postponement of much urgent work inevitable, and the capital required for development work on road-construction, surveys, and resumption of concessions, must be provided by loan. At the time of writing a loan of \$1,000,000 has been promised by the Government of the Straits Settlements; it will mark an important stage in the history of the State.

TRENGGANU,  
9th May, 1923.

J. L. HUMPHREYS,  
British Adviser, Trengganu.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BRITISH ADVISER**  
**TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1340 A.H.**

(4TH SEPTEMBER, 1921—22ND AUGUST, 1922),

BY  
W. PEEL,  
ACTING BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

WITH  
**THE ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT**  
**FOR THE SAME PERIOD**

BY  
T. W. CLAYTON,  
ACTING BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT.

KUALA LUMPUR:  
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# PART I.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1340 (4TH SEPTEMBER, 1921, TO 22ND AUGUST, 1922).

### FINANCIAL.

The actual revenue for the year was \$4,966,904 as compared with an estimate of \$5,373,870. Although the State is not so dependent on rubber and tin as other Malayan countries, it was appreciably affected by the world-wide trade depression which continued throughout the year.

The padi harvest moreover was a very disappointing one, the revenue from this source alone falling short of the estimate by \$91,000.

The main deficits were under the heads of Land Sales, Customs and Opium Monopoly. The first was, of course, due to the slump in the rubber market, there being no demand for land in large blocks.

The heavy falling off in liquor revenue, under Customs, and opium revenue was due to the general depression resulting in the exodus of much Chinese labour, and to stagnation in the building trade. The heavy excess under Miscellaneous was due to large refunds by the Straits Settlements Government in respect of chandu purchases during the two preceding years. The provisional prices paid from time to time had to be adjusted owing to the heavy fall in rupee exchange in the years 1920 and 1921.

2. The actual expenditure was \$5,290,239 on an estimate of \$6,290,063.

The apparent saving is to a large extent fictitious, as large sums due on Crown Agents' accounts for work in hand have been re-voted in 1341.

3. Investments were reduced by \$1,086,486, leaving a balance of \$5,392,953. The investments disposed of were fortunately realized without capital loss, the bulk of the proceeds being used to reduce the loan from the Federated Malay States Government. Repayment was made by monthly instalment of \$100,000, the amount due at the end of the year being \$1,900,000: further payments will be made to reduce the amount to \$1,500,000.

4. The Audit Office had made fair progress with the auditing of accounts at the close of the year: revenue queries showed a further decrease but there was a large increase in the number of expenditure queries.

Four subordinate officers were convicted for being concerned in defalcations.

5. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities at the end of 1340:

Liabilities.				Assets.			
Public Debt	...	...	\$1,900,000.00	Cash	...	...	\$196,857.19
Deposits	...	...	573,579.66	Advances	...	...	45,354.79
Excess of Assets	...	...	3,393,060.02	Cash-in-transit	...	...	57,375.60
				Imprests...	...	...	21,320.00
				Investments	...	...	5,392,953.21
				Loans	...	...	134,825.00
				Suspense	...	...	17,953.89
			<u>\$5,866,639.68</u>				<u>\$5,866,639.68</u>

The financial position at the close of the year was very satisfactory, but it was deemed advisable to prepare a conservative Budget for the year 1341 as it was not considered wise to entrench further on reserves until there was a marked improvement in the world's trade.

6. The returns of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are to be found in Appendices A and B.



## STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

7. There were 54 meetings of the State Council at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following seven Enactments were passed :

1. The Sharaiah Courts Enactment, 1337, Amendment Enactment, 1340.
2. The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1340.
3. The Civil Procedure Code, 1338, Amendment Enactment, 1340.
4. The Labour Enactment, 1332, Amendment Enactment, 1340.
5. The Fees Enactment, 1340.
6. The Civil Procedure Code, 1338, Amendment Enactment (No. 2), 1340.
7. The Diseases of Animals Enactment, 1329, Amendment Enactment, 1340.

8. The Sharaiah Courts Enactment provides for further control by the State Council and the Sheikh-ul-Islam of the teaching of Muhammadan religion and of publications connected therewith.

The Malay Reservations Enactment provides for the reservation of areas for the exclusive occupation of Malays. No reserves were however made and it is open to question whether the Malays would greatly welcome the reservation of such areas, inasmuch as their power to dispose of or borrow money on land therein would be restricted.

Two minor amendments were made in the Civil Procedure Code and one in the Labour Enactment. The powers of the State Council to fix fees were consolidated in one separate Enactment.

The Diseases of Animals Enactment was amended to provide for a heavier penalty and the payment of rewards to informers.

## LANDS.

9. Syed Abdullah Shahabudin officiated as Director of Lands, North, throughout the year. Tunku Abaidah was relieved of his duties as Director of Lands, South, early in the year, Che Yeop Abdullah, Office Assistant, South, acting in his place during the remainder of the period under review. Mr. G. E. Shaw acted as Adviser to the Land Office until May 17th, when he went on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. N. Kendall. Major G. M. Kidd acted as Assistant Adviser.

The creation of the post of Inspector of Land Offices in the previous year proved to be a success, the work done by Che Md. Daud in that capacity being extremely useful.

10. The total land revenue amounted to \$995,413 against an estimate of \$1,099,430. South Kedah contributed \$697,101 and North Kedah \$298,312. Refunds on premium on large holdings in South Kedah applied for and not taken up totalled \$101,372. Such refunds were acts of grace and the policy of Government in granting them in view of the times of depression created a favourable impression. The falling off of revenue as compared with the previous year, amounting to \$551,590, was entirely accounted for by a decrease of over \$614,000 in the amount of premia received and nearly \$20,000 in respect of commission on land transfers, etc. Other heads of land revenue showed considerable increases.

In view of the general depression in trade and in the rubber industry in particular and of a bad padi harvest, it reflects great credit on the Land Offices that the arrears of land-tax and land-rent at the close of the year amounted only to \$7,848 as compared with \$17,471 brought forward from the year 1339.

The total expenditure was \$219,174, an increase of some \$20,000.

11. As was only to be expected there was no demand for land in large blocks, the only application for a block over 50 *relongs* being one for 480 *relongs* of bendang land in Kota Star district. There were 1,143 applications for small holdings: it is a matter for congratulation that these were almost entirely for rice and fruit cultivation, rubber being neglected.

The total area alienated in respect of 1,663 applications, many of which were made prior to 1340, was 6,786 *relongs*.

The number of applications on the books still remaining to be dealt with at the beginning of the year was no less than 2,985: a special effort was made to deal with these, with the result that the total number outstanding at the close of the year stood at 1,146. The number of old and current applications refused totalled 1,359, many being old applications for rubber lands.

The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture now stands at 808,918 *relongs* comprised in 111,569 holdings.

This area is held as follows :

Final grants after survey (Surat Putus) ... ..	153,751 <i>relongs</i>
Old grants (Surat Putus Lama) demarcated only ...	159,435 ..
Provisional grants (Surat Kechil) ... ..	356,766 ..
Old authorities for occupation (Permits and Banchi Siwa) ... ..	74,128 ..
Authorities for occupation after approval of application (Surat Akuan) ... ..	64,838 ..
	<hr/>
	808,918 ..
	<hr/>

12. The number of new grants (Surat Putus) registered and issued during the year was 4,584: at the end of the year 4,337 grants were awaiting engrossment or issue, 331 being for lands which have since reverted to the State.

One thousand five hundred and twelve Surat Kechil were registered and issued.

Two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven transfers for value, 638 transfers by gift, 1,666 charges and 2,531 miscellaneous documents were registered in the course of the year.

13. The following summary shows the estimated revenue, the revenue actually collected and the arrears carried forward in the various Land Offices :

	Estimated revenue.	Revenue actually collected.	Arrears carried forward.
	\$	\$	\$ c.
Kota Star ... ..	170,350	163,190	1,500 00
Kubang Pasu ... ..	83,100	81,210	314 00
Langkawi ... ..	16,575	14,013	281 00
Yen ... ..	27,415	31,512	2 95
Padang Trap ... ..	11,160	8,386	1,301 00
Kuala Muda ... ..	314,130	203,775	3,358 00
Kulim ... ..	355,500	360,176	584 00
Bandar Bahru ... ..	82,550	94,725	15 20
Baling ... ..	31,200	30,000	37 85
Sik ... ..	7,450	8,425	414 00

Full returns, etc., are shown in Appendix C.

The arrears carried forward in Padang Trap were somewhat high but many are irrecoverable and will be written off. The heavy deficit in the Kuala Muda district was more than accounted for by the deficit of over \$120,000 on the estimate for premia.

14. The concession of free land for padi for three years was taken advantage of by 203 persons in the Kota Star district, of whom 121 were natives of Kedah and 82 foreigners.

The Coconut Cultivation Enactment of 1931, which offers remission of rent for three years on land planted with coconuts, attracted little attention.

#### SURVEYS.

15. Mr. J. Dewar was in charge throughout the year. The appointment of a competent senior officer as Assistant Superintendent in special charge of the office resulted in a greatly increased output of office work.

A total chainage of 383,267 (4,791 miles) was measured as compared with 372,723 (4,659 miles) in the previous year. Some 4,175 lots, comprising 47,154 acres, were surveyed, while 11,694 lots, comprising 61,039 acres, were demarcated, the total field cost, excluding trigonometrical surveys, being \$157,370.51.

The corresponding cost in 1939 was \$172,989 for a total area of 94,838 acres.

The decreased cost was partly due to a reduction in wages.

The total of final and provisional titles prepared and forwarded to the Land Office was 5,774 as compared with 3,436 in the previous year.

Up to the end of the year 1340, this department has located for preliminary settlement purposes, marked on the ground and charted approximately from demarcation 69,355 lots, covering an area of 376,382 acres.

It is estimated that 40,000 lots still remain to be located before requisition for survey can be asked for: these are in outlying mukims. It is estimated that the work will take approximately seven years to complete.

### MINES.

16. The total revenue from all sources connected with mining amounted to \$60,790, a decrease of \$32,384 as compared with the previous year. Owing to lack of demand for new land premia alone decreased by \$12,699, while, owing to the low price of the metal, export duty realized \$8,794 less than in 1339. The output showed a small increase, being 6,445 pikuls of tin and 839 of wolfram as compared with 6,063 and 804 pikuls respectively in the previous year.

The price of tin was \$75.50 at the commencement of the year and \$79.75 at the close: the average was \$77.25 or \$4 lower than in the previous six months.

The number of mining coolies employed was only slightly reduced, being 1,544, of whom 886 were working on tribute.

Only five applications for mining land were received: of these one was withdrawn, while one was for 100 *relongs* at Badak to be used merely for constructing a dam and dumping tailings. The remaining three covered the small area of 86 *relongs*.

During the year 25 titles comprising a total area of 1,014 *relongs* were cancelled for non-payment of rent, and 34 provisional leases, covering 1,837 *relongs*, were cancelled for breach of labour conditions: there remained 246 titles covering 13,576 *relongs*.

Three general prospecting licences, all at Langkawi, were issued: two applications for exclusive prospecting licences over areas of 1,000 *relongs* and 200 *relongs* respectively were refused.

Mining declined in all districts except in North Kedah, where there was an increase of nearly 300 in the labour force. The workings in this district are at Padang Pelandok and on other tributaries of the Temin River.

### FORESTS.

17. The Conservator of Forests reports that recent explorations show that Kedah is not nearly so well timbered as might reasonably have been expected, reckless ladang cultivation many years ago having resulted in the killing out of valuable hard woods over an enormous area and their replacement by valueless inferior species.

Almost all the flat land has been disafforested and it is mainly in the hill system along the south-east and east frontier that future forest reserves must be sought.

There is a considerable amount of valuable timber in the Langkawi Islands and it is proposed to reserve about half of these Islands: some of the forests, however, are somewhat stunted owing to exposure and lack of soil depth. A large area has already been reserved.

A mangrove reserve of 11,500 acres was constituted at Sungei Merbok and it is proposed to open a mangrove coupe therein to supply Sungei Patani with fuel. The total area of reserves already approved is approximately 250,000 acres: the reservation of a further area of some 400,000 acres is suggested.

Progress was made with the demarcation and survey of reserve boundaries, but only a small proportion of this important work has as yet been carried out.

The teak which has been planted at Gunong Jerai has not done very well, and it is doubtful whether this species of timber will succeed in Kedah.

The revenue collected by the Forest Department was \$55,235 as compared with \$63,708 in the previous year. A further sum of \$23,949 was collected by the Customs Department in respect of timber and forest produce. The decreases are due chiefly to slackness in the building trade and to low market prices.

The estimated total output of timber was 10,830 tons or only 241 tons below the figure for 1339.

The expenditure on the department amounted to \$54,158.

There were 206 prosecutions for forest offences as against 164 in the previous year: 170 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to \$2,267.

The department collected and supplied specimens of Kedah timbers and jungle produce to the very interesting Forest Section of the Malayan-Borneo Exhibition.

Mr. J. MacDonough acted as Conservator during the first three months of the year, being succeeded by Mr. V. G. Bell of the Federated Malay States Forest Department.

### COURTS.

18. The Courts Enactment passed in 1339 was brought into force at the beginning of 1340. It provides for a Court of Appeal, members of which must be members of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, a High Court, Magistrates' Courts and Sharaiah (or Kathis') Courts, which take cognizance only of cases involving Muhammadan Law.

The Court of Appeal may sit at any place within the State or in Penang.

The Court of Appeal held sittings in May and August. Eight criminal cases and three civil were disposed of. One civil case was postponed for further evidence to be taken in Penang.

The First Division of the High Court heard eight criminal appeals and 40 civil appeals. In its original jurisdiction, 10 criminal and 13 civil cases were dealt with.

In the Second Division of the High Court, 73 criminal appeals and 168 civil appeals were decided. In original jurisdiction there were 285 criminal and 557 civil cases taken by the Judges.

Return D gives the numbers of cases tried in the Magistrates' and District Courts during the year.

There were 1,246 cases in the Sharaiah Courts, of which 53 had not been decided before the end of the year.

### POLICE.

19. The total strength of the force at the end of the year was 730, of whom 617 were Malays, 69 Sikhs and 14 Chinese: the European officers consisted of one Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners and three Chief Inspectors.

Owing to a considerable improvement in pay and prospects applications for the Force were very numerous, and it was found possible to obtain a better type of recruit, possessing a fair education. This applies also to the Detective Branch which hitherto has been very poor.

Discipline is reported to have been good, most of the offences being of a trivial nature.

Health was very good.

The Force was partially re-armed with service carbines and more attention was paid to musketry, which appears to have been somewhat neglected in the past.

20. The department issued licences for 3,751 dogs in the State: 2,951 dogs were destroyed. The number of fire-arms of various descriptions registered was 3,989.

The department also carried out the registration of vehicles in South Kedah, and to a certain extent the registration of births and deaths.

Eleven societies were registered under the Societies Enactment, there being in the State at the end of the year 32 societies registered and 8 exempt from registration.

The police carry out the work under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment: a remarkable decrease in the number of brothels is reported.

21. There were a number of fires in the State, the total loss resulting amounting to over \$145,000. Bukit Junun village was burnt out, the damage being assessed at \$35,000. An estate fire on Bukit Junun Estate resulted in a loss of \$50,000, while a fire at Kuah in Pulau Langkawi destroyed 16 atap houses and caused a total loss amounting to \$30,000.

A number of fires were attributed to incendiaries.

22. There was unfortunately no diminution of crime in the earlier part of the year, but there was considerable improvement during the last few months. There were 23 murders and 85 gang-robberies, of which 3 were accompanied by murder.

The most sensational murders were those of Mr. Doughty Smith, a mining engineer, by six Chinese who shot him and robbed him of \$6,100 which he was taking to pay wages, and Mr. R. O. Smart, a Government surveyor, who was believed to be carrying money.

Four Malays who perpetrated the latter murder in the Baling district were arrested and hanged. The criminals in the former case were unfortunately never traced.

Nearly all the gang-robberies were perpetrated by one or two gangs who roamed about the country for months: they were gradually broken up and most of them accounted for. Awang Poh, a notorious leader who had acquired a reputation for immunity from arrest or injury, was shot by the police on 17th Ramthan, while another leader was shot by Police Probationer Haines.

Cattle stealing was rife in North Kedah during the first nine months of the year: owing to the close nature of the country in certain localities it is comparatively easy for thieves to come over from Siam, and carry off cattle and hold them until owners come to redeem them. The police did good work in these districts and this class of crime had almost ceased to exist at the close of the year.

23. In place of an Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Kedah, and an Assistant Commissioner, South Kedah, it was decided to appoint one Commissioner for the State and two Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. W. E. Speers, Assistant Commissioner of Police for South Kedah, was promoted to be Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, at the close of the year, being Messrs. A. W. H. Hamilton and P. K. Hazlitt.

### PRISONS.

24. The three main Prisons are at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim: prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. Sungei Patani and Kulim retain prisoners up to one year.

There are seven district lock-ups where prisoners serving short sentences can be kept.

The prison population was as follows:

Alor Star	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129
Kulim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Sungei Patani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461

a total population of 2,301, the main nationalities in the main Prisons being Malays 864, Chinese 681 and Hindus 215.

The principal crimes for which sentences were being served were offences relating to property 1,061, of which half were cases of ordinary theft; assaults 177; homicide 36; breaches of various local Enactments 228.

There were six executions during the year.

Twenty-five Chinese, four Malays and nine Indians were banished: at the end of the year nine prisoners were awaiting banishment on completion of their sentences.

The health of prisoners generally was very good, especially at Alor Star where the percentage of deaths was only 1.71.

The industrial work at Alor Star Prison continued to be carried out satisfactorily: the actual revenue earned in cash was \$4,143, while the articles made and supplied to various Government departments and the labour expended on Government work were valued at \$75,436.

At Sungei Patani Prison the sale of vegetables brought in a revenue of \$590.

25. Except at Sungei Patani the buildings require considerable improvement. At Kulim the Remand Ward was not secure, and alterations and a re-arrangement were necessary: extensive alterations to the main cells and sick Ward were approved, while improvements were made to the internal lighting.

At Alor Star the daily average of prisoners was 444 in the year 1340 as compared with 291 in the year 1332: the accommodation has become cramped and 25 long-sentence prisoners were transferred to the gaol at Singapore.

More separate cell accommodation is necessary, and it is probable that extensive alterations and additions will have to be carried out in the near future.

26. Discipline had grown somewhat lax and the native staff which sufficed for controlling the number of prisoners some years ago were scarcely able to manage a gaol containing so many prisoners, of whom many were very dangerous criminals. Twenty of these, in the month of Sha'aban (April), organized an attack on the main gateway and succeeding in escaping with some arms and ammunition: of this number, seven were re-captured and one shot in Kedah, while seven others were shot by the Siamese Gendarmerie who had arrested them in Senggora and were bringing them to the frontier to be handed over, when they were murderously attacked by them. This incident led to a number of reforms being carried out, including the appointment of a trained European Gaoler, alterations to the main gate buildings, the establishment of a permanent Sikh Guard at the main gate and an increase in the Warder staff.

Dr. S. C. G. Fox, State Surgeon, acted as Superintendent of Prisons until he retired on 3rd Sha'aban, 1340, being succeeded by Dr. A. G. H. Smart, Health Officer.

Dr. Clarke and Dr. Wheeler were in charge of Kulim and Sungei Patani Prisons respectively.

#### MEDICAL.

27. The population of Kedah in 1340 was estimated at 340,000. The birth-rate per mille was 30.30 and the death-rate 25.40.

There was a marked improvement in infantile mortality, the rate being 165.35 per mille as against 194.98 in the previous year.

The number of deaths in the State was 8,656, of which 4,378 are attributed to fever, but the returns are not very reliable.

The only accurate figures are those from the hospitals.

28. Eight Government hospitals were maintained and 13,018 patients treated therein.

The principal diseases were malaria, venereal disease, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia.

The death-rate was 6.89 per cent. or nearly 2 per cent. less than the average for the previous four years.

Electric light was installed in the hospitals at Alor Star and Sungei Patani.

A European nurse was engaged about the middle of the year: in addition to her other work she has charge of the native female wards at Alor Star.

29. In addition to the outdoor department at the hospitals there are seven Government outdoor dispensaries in the State: they did good work, the number of prescriptions dispensed being 25,025: the number issued to Malays treated at these dispensaries was 11,357.

30. Kedah was free from any epidemic of infectious disease but sporadic cases of smallpox occurred throughout the year. There was a total of 15 cases with four deaths.

Twenty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-six people were vaccinated—re-vaccinations being necessary in many cases on account of the smallpox.

Nearly 3,000 persons, almost all of whom were Malays, were injected with Neo Salvarsan for Puru (yaws): the immediate results were wonderfully good.

31. There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths due to diseases connected with child birth. The prejudice against competent medical assistance in such cases remains very strong, but it is hoped that proper training of Malay midwives may lead to better results.

32. There remained 50 lunatics from Kedah under treatment at Tanjong Rambutan at the beginning of the year: 40 more were sent. Eleven were discharged, seven died and five absconded, in the course of the year.

Thirty-one lepers were being maintained by the State at Pulau Jerejak and six at Pulau Pangkor Laut. The accommodation at these places is limited and 11 patients were awaiting vacancies at the end of the year.

33. The total revenue of the department was \$32,540.69, the expenditure being \$303,444.18.

34. A separate Health Department was started at the beginning of the year, Dr. A. G. H. Smart being appointed Health Officer.

All European-owned estates and many of the large native-owned estates were visited by the Health Officer.

A system of regular labour and sick returns was started.

Attention was also given to inspection of school children, town sanitation and a considerable amount of anti-malarial work was undertaken. The sanitation of the town leaves a good deal to be desired.

The expenditure on the Health Department was \$10,678.

35. Dr. S. C. G. Fox, State Surgeon, retired on 1st April, 1922, after which Dr. A. G. H. Smart acted as State Surgeon in addition to his other duties.

Drs. Clarke and Wheeler acted as Medical Officers, Kulim and Sungei Patani respectively.

Dr. C. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Surgeon, officiated in the post of Medical Officer, Alor Star.

#### VETERINARY.

36. The epidemic of rinderpest which made its appearance in the first month of 1921, was still present at the beginning of 1922, and was not stamped out till the 5th month. During these five months, 137 cattle and buffaloes were affected with the disease and 93 died. It is satisfactory to note that, during this epidemic, the disease was confined to that part of Kedah, north of the Muda River.

There were no other diseases of a contagious or infectious nature reported during the year.

37. An animal census of the whole State was taken and the following returns were obtained:

Thirty-two thousand four hundred and forty buffaloes, 43,525 cattle, 308 sheep, 26,444 goats, 189 horses. Swine to the number of 6,752 were exported during the year.

New licences in respect of 4,067 buffaloes and 9,281 cattle were issued.

Revenue was \$1,701.85 and expenditure \$28,585.13.

38. The new Animal Quarantine Camp at Padang Besar, close to the Siam boundary, was completed in the course of the year, the cost being shared between the Colonies, Federated Malay States, Kedah and Perlis. It is proposed that the Camp should be under the charge of the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, the net costs of upkeep being shared between the above-mentioned Administrations.

39. Mr. J. J. Fleury, State Veterinary Surgeon, returned from leave in the month of March, relieving Mr. J. A. Shannon who had been acting for him.

#### EDUCATION.

40. The revenue amounted to \$12,946.23, the expenditure to \$217,415.89. The cost of erecting or maintaining school buildings is not included.

At the Government English School, Alor Star, the enrolment at the end of the year was 374, showing an increase of 10 per cent. The attendance averaged 90.2 per cent.

The Scout Troop was revived and athletic activities continued throughout the year.

The school achieved its first success at the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, the necessary passes being obtained, while a number of candidates approached the necessary standard.

At the English School at Sungei Patani, the average enrolment for the year was 100 and the average attendance 56. There were 83 boys on the register at the end of the year.

41. Vernacular schools numbered 63, including two girls' schools—two new schools were built at Serdang and Batu Hampar.

The Superintendent of Education held examinations in 52 of these schools: 11 were not visited owing to lack of opportunity.

The total enrolment at all vernacular schools averaged 6,049 and the attendance 5,027: the figures for the previous year were 5,647 and 4,641 respectively.

42. During the year, technical training was initiated in several schools and considerable progress in hand-work made. It is hoped that there will be a further development in this important branch of training in the near future.

There is plenty of scope for developing Arts and Crafts in the State.

43. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart was in charge of the department throughout the year.

## LABOUR.

44. An important arrangement was made during the year whereby the work of the Labour Department was placed under the general supervision of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, who was appointed Protector of Labour for Kedah. As a temporary measure the work was carried out by the Deputy Controller of Labour and Assistant Controller of Labour, Penang, no whole time officer being appointed.

45. The total number of labourers on estates and mines on 30th June, 1922, was 32,086 as compared with 35,597 on 30th September, 1921: there was a decrease under all nationalities except Malay. The falling off from a total of 55,044 at the end of the year 1338 is doubtless due to increased economies and it is almost certain that the number of labourers employed for the same area will never again approximately reach the higher figure. There were 517 places of employment as compared with 491 in the previous year.

During the nine months ending 30th June, 1922, 694 labourers were reported as recruited from India and 12,301 Indians as recruited locally.

Ninety-three visits were paid to estates by the Protector of Labour or his assistants, and 667 by Labour Inspectors. No serious complaints were received.

The death-rate among Indian labourers employed on estates and mines for the nine months ending 30th June, 1922, was only 1.47 per cent. on an average labour force of 16,096. Figures for other nationalities are not so trustworthy, but there is no doubt that health generally was very good.

## SANITARY BOARDS.

46. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the districts of Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards.

47. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was \$62,211 or \$313 short of that for 1339. House assessment increased by \$2,875 but there was a falling off of nearly \$2,000 under Miscellaneous due largely to the demolition of certain Government shop-houses, the rent of which had been credited to the Board. The expenditure amounted to \$49,098, an increase of \$11,711, due mainly to the lighting of the streets of Alor Star town by electricity.

Trade depression retarded progress in building but there was a certain amount of activity throughout the year in the building of smaller types of dwelling-houses.

A committee re-assessed all house property, and the adoption of their recommendations will increase the annual revenue by \$6,000.

A new incinerator was completed and has proved in every way satisfactory.

The sanitation of Alor Star is a difficult problem the whole town being only just above high water mark.

48. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was \$30,059, an increase of \$482. The expenditure amounted to \$23,973, an increase of \$6,500, due largely to the lighting of the streets at Sungei Patani by electricity. Town lighting had been difficult and unsatisfactory, and the installation of electricity was a great boon.

A few new shop-houses were built, and new substantial premises erected by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for their branch at Sungei Patani.

49. The revenue of the Kulim Sanitary Board was \$29,825, a falling off of \$134 only. The expenditure amounted to \$17,351, a reduction of \$900.

The market prospered and it was decided to enlarge the building.

50. There are Sanitary Boards at Bandar Bahru, Baling, Yen and Langkawi: the villages are small and the work calls for no special comment.

## MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

51. Tunku Kassim was in charge of this combined department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected under all heads amounted to \$3,029,755 and the expenditure to \$490,710, of which \$342,135 was for purchase of chandu.

The receipts in respect of chandu totalled \$1,902,794 and in respect of liquor \$284,022, both figures showing a decrease which reflects the trade depression.



Many tenders for chandu shops were not accepted, as being too low.

The import duty on tobacco realized \$293,544 as compared with \$231,318 in 1339: the increase was largely due to the raising of the duty at the end of the previous year.

The revenue derived from the export of rubber amounted to \$153,355, from that of tin to \$48,925 and from that of tapioca to \$55,239, the respective figures for 1339 being \$108,087, \$59,221 and \$55,048.

The export duty on fish and poultry (including eggs) realized \$74,555 and \$63,777 respectively.

Owing to a poor padi harvest the duty on padi and rice taken out of the State realized only \$63,802.

#### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

52. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered articles posted and delivered during the year 1340 was 1,578,577, a falling off of 71,942 as compared with the previous year. Forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine registered articles were despatched and 42,012 delivered: these figures show an increase. There was a similar increase in parcel business, the number posted being 3,606 and the number delivered 10,312.

The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 206, bearing a value of \$30,713: the number delivered was 375, valued at \$35,811.

Six articles bearing trade charges for the amount of \$107.60 were posted in Kedah: those received for delivery numbering 1,332, of a value of \$12,596. The number of returned letters dealt with was 16,213 as compared with 15,106 in 1339.

Money order and postal transactions showed a great falling off, the amount involved being \$303,415 as against \$401,803 in the previous year. A great improvement was effected by the fixing daily of rates of exchange for money orders drawn in India and Ceylon.

The commission on money orders was raised from 1 cent to 2 cents per dollar for all countries except the Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Kedah and Perlis.

\*53. The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted was 40,183, 34,521 and 28,951, respectively, as against 50,635, 43,602 and 45,396 in 1339. The local rates were raised in conformity with those in other parts of British Malaya.

There was a net increase of 43 in the number of subscribers to the Telephone Exchange: the total at the end of the year being 349.

An additional 100 way switchboard was installed at Alor Star.

54. The receipts for the year totalled \$95,751 as against \$69,065 in 1339, the increase being due to general increase in rates.

A number of Kedah postage stamps were surcharged as "Malaya-Borneo Exhibition" and sold both at Alor Star Post Office and at the Exhibition grounds during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The account had not been adjusted at the close of the year.

The expenditure of the department amounted to \$152,474, an increase of \$2,705: a large portion of this was capital expenditure on new construction.

Mr. S. Asirvadam was in charge of the department throughout the year and a new post of Assistant Superintendent was created.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

55. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department, including re-votes and special warrants, was \$1,694,184 against an estimated expenditure of \$2,807,599. A sum of \$524,233 had however to be re-voted in 1341, chiefly on account of Crown Agents' indentments.

Three hundred and twenty-four miles of metalled roads were maintained at an average cost of \$1,605 per mile: the high figure is largely due to the high cost of metal transport. Some 13 miles of road were treated with tarco or asphalt at a cost of \$21,527. The latter appears to give better results.

One hundred and eight miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a total cost of \$18,027 : this includes  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles of estate roads upkept by owners, the Government giving a subsidy of \$500 per mile per annum.

There was a considerable increase in the road mileage of the State, 34 miles of new roads being completed in the course of the year.

56. The new bridge over the Muda River at Batu Pekaka was completed and opened to traffic by His Highness the Regent on 7th Zulhijjah (1st August, 1922) : the erection is a creditable piece of work and most useful to the State, shortening the distance from North Kedah to Kuala Ketil and Baling by about 20 miles.

A number of old timber bridges were replaced by those of a permanent type.

57. The new High Court building at Alor Star was commenced towards the end of the year, excellent progress being made.

The new quarters for European officers were started and were approaching completion at the close of the year.

A new Hospital Ward was built at Langkawi and Dysentery Wards at Kuala Ketil and Serdang Hospitals.

The appearance of the Mosque at Alor Star, already a beautiful building, was greatly enhanced by the erection of an ornamental wall round the grounds.

58. The most important work undertaken in the year was the Sungei Patani Water Supply. The scheme was re-designed after consultation with the Director of Public Works, Federated Malay States, the original estimate being largely reduced. The dam for the impounding reservoir was almost completed and good progress had been made with the service reservoir at the close of the year.

In spite of difficulties with the foundations of the dam for the impounding reservoir for the Kulim water supply, good progress was made and the laying of the pipes was completed except for final connections.

59. Electric light was installed as a private undertaking at both Alor Star and Sungei Patani, the services on the whole being well maintained.

60. The formation of an Irrigation Branch of the department was authorized early in the year, and excellent work was done.

Work was concentrated on the areas north of the Kedah River and south of the Sungei Salak, existing streams and canals being surveyed and levels taken : in the Hutan Gelam in the northern section the area was divided into blocks one mile square by rentices.

61. Mr. H. M. Butterfield acted as State Engineer until relieved on 13th Muharram by Major W. R. Sanguinetti, who was confirmed in the appointment. Mr. Butterfield subsequently became Executive Engineer in charge of the Irrigation Department.

At the close of the year Captain Walker, Messrs. A. V. Gibbings and C. E. Jenkins were, respectively, Executive Engineers in North, Central and South Kedah.

#### TRADE.

62. The gross value of exports in the year was \$6,844,127 and of imports \$4,473,496.

Trade returns were for the first time regularly kept throughout the year.

The following is a summary of the import and export returns :

	Import.	Export.
A.—Live animals, food, drink and narcotics ...	\$2,537,809	\$2,364,995
B.—Raw materials ...	765,998	4,323,163
C.—Manufactured articles ...	1,082,634	146,267
D.—Sundries ...	87,055	9,702
Total ...	\$4,473,496	\$6,844,127

## GENERAL.

63. His Majesty the King graciously indicated his appreciation of the services rendered to the State by the Regent of Kedah (His Highness Tunku Ibrahim ibni Sultan Sir Hamid Halimshah) by conferring upon His Highness the Honorary Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. This mark of His Majesty's favour caused great rejoicing in the State.

Their Highnesses the Sultan and the Regent went to Singapore with their families at the end of March and were there presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, on behalf of His Majesty the King, graciously presented to His Highness the Regent the insignia of the Companionship of the above Order.

While not perhaps so severely affected as certain other parts of Malaya, Kedah felt the effects of the world-wide trade depression. In spite of large economies its available balances were appreciably reduced and, while its financial position was still very good, it was deemed advisable to restrict the expenditure for the ensuing year to the strict necessities of necessary works and commitments.

It was essential to set aside large sums for the completion of the water supply schemes at Sungei Patani and Kulim with the result that road development in 1941 will be retarded.

The new Court of Appeal was opened on the 4th of Shawal (31st May) by His Honourable the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements (Sir Walter Shaw), Mr. Justice Sproule and Mr. Justice Whitley. This was a notable event in the history of the State and was accompanied by considerable ceremony and various celebrations.

Some control over the export of padi and rice was maintained throughout the year, export being allowed only under permit. This restriction was removed shortly after the close of the year.

His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner (Honourable F. S. James, C.M.G.) paid a short visit to the State in the last month of the year.

Mr. M. S. H. McArthur, British Adviser, went on five months' leave prior to his retirement on 28th Sha'aban (26th April). Mr. W. Peel acted as British Adviser for the remainder of the year.

ALOR STAR,  
20th January, 1923.

W. PEEL,  
*Acting British Adviser to the Government of Kedah.*

## APPENDICES.

A. REVENUE.

B. EXPENDITURE.

C. LAND REVENUE.

D. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES.

E. RAINFALL.

F. TEMPERATURE.

G. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

# APPENDIX A.

## STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR EACH YEAR FROM A.H. 1336 TO 1340 (A.D. 1918-1922).

	Heading of revenue.	A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918).					A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919).			A.H. 1338 (A.D. 1920).			A.H. 1339 (A.D. 1921).		A.H. 1340 (A.D. 1922).	
		\$					\$			\$			\$		\$	
1.	Marine ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,277	22,625	07	20,186	18,535	18,535	20,186	18,535	20,186	18,535
2.	Customs ...	...	...	...	...	...	922,882	1,277,114	10	931,782	977,174	977,174	931,782	977,174	931,782	977,174
3.	Opium Monopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,330,139	2,976,717	90	1,619,603	1,560,659	1,560,659	1,619,603	1,560,659	1,619,603	1,560,659
4.	Farms and Licences ...	...	...	...	...	...	156,066	211,400	29	249,026	268,092	268,092	249,026	268,092	249,026	268,092
5.	Courts Fees, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	117,266	172,036	27	174,632	137,441	137,441	174,632	137,441	174,632	137,441
6.	Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,209	20,547	56	19,529	16,038	16,038	19,529	16,038	19,529	16,038
7.	Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,354	6,450	50	7,474	8,580	8,580	7,474	8,580	7,474	8,580
8.	Veterinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,201	10,345	99	2,803	3,702	3,702	2,803	3,702	2,803	3,702
9.	Reimbursements ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,401	33,848	19	44,729	43,941	43,941	44,729	43,941	44,729	43,941
10.	Posts and Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	...	...	52,940	63,377	85	69,066	95,751	95,751	69,066	95,751	69,066	95,751
11.	Lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	661,693	819,154	11	671,219	763,141	763,141	671,219	763,141	671,219	763,141
12.	Forests ...	...	...	...	...	...	72,796	77,321	50	59,926	51,122	51,122	59,926	51,122	59,926	51,122
13.	Mines ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,934	15,484	36	18,523	8,465	8,465	18,523	8,465	18,523	8,465
14.	Interests... ..	...	...	...	...	...	175,475	218,240	98	361,432	303,524	303,524	361,432	303,524	361,432	303,524
15.	Sanitary Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	115,283	147,864	02	155,412	153,464	153,464	155,412	153,464	155,412	153,464
16.	Political Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	*								
17.	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,077	52,389	31	58,394	425,080	425,080	58,394	425,080	58,394	425,080
18.	Land Sales ...	...	...	...	...	...	216,494	524,893	13	771,715	132,195	132,195	771,715	132,195	771,715	132,195
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,941,487	6,649,811	13	5,235,451	4,966,904	4,966,904	5,235,451	4,966,904	5,235,451	4,966,904

\* Included in Miscellaneous.

## APPENDIX B.

## STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE FOR EACH YEAR FROM A.H. 1336 TO 1340 (A.D. 1918-1922).

	Heads of Service.	A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918).					A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919).					A.H. 1338 (A.D. 1920).					A.H. 1339 (A.D. 1921).					A.H. 1340 (A.D. 1922).				
		\$					\$					\$					\$					\$				
1.	Charge on account of the Public Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	H. H. The Sultan's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	State Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	District Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Food Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Audit Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Mosque	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Monopolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Sanitary Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3,785,536	4,089,876	4,305,173	18	5,348,754	5,290,239																			

K.B.

APPENDIX C.  
LAND REVENUE RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1940.

District.	Premia on issue of titles.		Survey fees.		Boundary marks.		Land-tax and land-rent.		Ladang licences.		Registration fees (commission in lieu of stamps).		Miscellaneous.		Grand total.		(+) or (-)
	Esti- mate.	Collected.	Esti- mate.	Collected.	Esti- mate.	Collected.	Esti- mate.	Collected.	Esti- mate.	Collected.	Esti- mate.	Collected.	Esti- mate.	Collected.	Esti- mate.	Collected.	
Kota Star	12,000	5,794 60	8,000	10,804 92	200	151 80	125,000	119,101 65	150	257 40	12,000	7,990 58	13,000	19,089 86	170,350	163,190 81	\$ c.
Kubang Pasu	4,300	6,069 75	6,000	3,586 52	50	102 00	62,000	59,770 70	250	643 05	4,000	2,828 62	6,500	8,199 40	83,100	81,210 34	...
Langkawi	1,000	847 75	750	237 83	25	10 20	13,000	11,140 10	100	94 30	1,000	360 52	700	1,322 50	16,575	14,013 20	...
Yen	4,000	6,472 50	2,200	1,449 12	15	66 00	18,000	19,678 55	...	...	1,500	961 73	1,700	2,894 35	27,415	31,512 25	4,067 25
Padang Trap	700	111 50	200	40 00	10	...	8,250	6,212 60	700	500 30	300	166 27	1,000	2,355 20	11,160	8,385 87	...
Kuala Muda	135,000	14,806 00	4,000	19,308 61	100	1,266 60	150,000	145,551 90	30	...	20,000	12,743 11	5,000	10,099 16	314,130	203,775 38	110,354 82
Kulim	205,000	176,859 45	5,000	8,731 55	500	923 20	121,000	151,338 95	...	...	20,000	15,251 27	4,000	7,071 28	355,500	360,175 70	4,675 70
Bandar Bahru	14,000	5,338 00	1,000	5,540 34	50	32 70	60,000	69,152 90	...	...	5,000	4,384 88	2,500	10,276 71	82,550	94,725 58	12,175 58
Baling	14,000	11,153 75	500	1,310 25	...	3 60	12,000	13,944 75	200	186 65	2,000	374 01	2,500	3,026 24	31,200	29,999 25	1,200 75
Sik	1,000	2,312 50	250	94 25	...	...	5,000	4,543 55	100	552 50	100	35 75	1,000	886 35	7,450	8,424 90	974 90
Total	391,000	229,765 80	27,900	51,113 69	950	2,556 10	574,250	599,435 65	1,530	2,234 20	65,900	45,096 79	37,900	65,211 05	1,099,430	993,413 28	21,923 43
																	125,940 15

KED.

**APPENDIX D.**  
**RETURN OF CASES TRIED IN THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1340.**

Courts.	CRIMINAL.				CIVIL.			
	No. of cases from 1339.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases pending at the end of 1340.	No. of cases from 1339.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases pending at the end of 1340.
Magistrate's Court, Alor Star	20	1,436	1,325	131	98	1,008	984	122
" Kota Sarang Semut	2	203	204	1	5	15	19	1
" Langgar	7	112	117	2	3	7	9	1
" Pendang	1	77	78	...	7	3	8	2
District Court, Kubang Pasu	3	1,174	1,169	13	20	374	372	22
" Padang Trap	...	123	117	6	...	14	14	...
" Langkawi	1	166	166	1	3	175	172	6
" Yen	2	181	183	...	9	86	92	3
" Kota Kuala Muda	...	58	58	...	4	113	113	4
" Semiling	5	72	72	5	5	15	18	2
" Sungai Patani	42	696	695	43	100	464	488	76
" Gurun	3	44	46	1	2	16	15	3
" Baling	17	338	336	19	28	158	179	7
" Kuala Ketil	4	137	188	3	19	50	55	14
" Sik	2	77	77	2	...	15	15	...
" Kulim	4	623	625	2	13	534	518	29
" Padang Serai	...	112	112	...	...	95	93	2
" Bandar Bahru	4	258	255	7	11	217	217	11
" Solama	...	6	6	...	...	1	1	...
Total	117	5,891	5,774	236	927	3,360	3,440	305

K.S.P.



APPENDIX E.  
Annual Return of Rainfall for the Year 1922 A.D.

Month.	North Kedah.					Central Kedah.					South Kedah.						
	Alor Star.	Tanjong Pauh.	Padang Besar.	Kangar.	Pulau Langkawi.	Kedah Peak.	Sungei Batu.	Sungei Getah.	Sungei Patani.	Kuala Muda.	Kuala Ketil.	Baling.	Kulim.	Padang-Melha.	Bandar Bahru.	Serdang.	Batu Lintang.
	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.
January	3.49	4.89	2.00	3.14	2.75	3.18	1.36	3.74	7.65	3.05	3.67	4.35	9.36	5.82	7.04	12.26	16.50
February	5.19	4.04	2.85	4.51	.84	4.12	4.11	4.00	6.39	5.47	6.45	4.11	5.19	4.15	6.57	11.87	7.09
March	13.75	11.87	11.28	12.61	14.69	11.66	7.76	10.46	8.98	11.65	12.87	11.06	14.10	9.13	13.76	15.83	10.67
April	13.75	5.85	4.76	5.39	3.51	14.13	4.10	5.78	7.12	12.55	7.95	3.63	14.42	5.59	12.90	18.40	20.12
May	18.61	9.41	5.31	9.34	11.05	18.62	12.36	9.60	7.64	26.25	11.98	7.96	14.49	10.64	13.31	12.88	11.82
June	7.03	4.39	2.38	4.37	9.05	11.18	5.90	2.92	2.84	6.90	3.66	2.59	6.07	3.97	2.66	2.33	1.10
July	8.35	4.73	2.81	6.15	7.79	12.50	7.86	6.01	4.01	4.50	6.31	2.63	6.81	5.83	1.46	3.85	3.15
August	18.49	8.67	6.80	11.70	10.97	18.22	11.27	7.21	7.88	12.60	7.28	7.39	6.84	7.52	4.24	6.34	4.19
September	16.19	10.25	7.69	13.32	12.80	20.70	15.05	11.03	10.32	16.00	11.53	8.13	6.21	8.11	8.70	5.84	5.29
October	13.42	10.54	6.08	14.35	10.82	28.47	18.00	17.24	21.91	13.55	16.55	10.61	27.40	17.10	12.12	14.97	19.36
November	12.05	6.87	11.27	6.90	8.24	18.80	13.41	13.90	15.21	11.45	12.36	11.42	16.18	8.27	7.76	15.01	15.15
December	2.71	5.89	10.94	5.03	9.03	18.10	10.44	11.38	14.09	9.45	14.65	8.96	21.89	14.13	14.97	19.80	30.88
Total	133.03	87.40	74.17	97.01	101.54	179.68	111.63	102.87	114.04	133.42	115.26	82.85	148.96	100.26	105.49	139.38	145.82

The rainfall was well distributed throughout the year. February was the driest month. There were 169 rainless days in Alor Star. The greatest fall recorded within 24 hours was 6.12 inches at Batu Lintang on 16-12-1922.

END.

## APPENDIX F.

Annual Return of Average Shade Temperature at the General  
Hospital, Alor Star, for the year 1922 A.D.

Month.								Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.00	74.00	16.00
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.00	74.00	19.00
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.50	76.00	15.50
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.00	75.00	16.00
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.00	75.00	16.00
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.00	75.00	18.00
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.50	75.50	17.00
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.00	77.00	15.00
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.50	72.50	19.00
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.50	72.00	19.50
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.00	74.50	16.50
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.50	75.00	16.50
Total								92.62	74.62	18.00

The highest temperature in the shade 95° F. on 14-3-22.

The lowest temperature in the shade 70° F. on 15-5-22.

## APPENDIX G.

Year.	Approximate number of articles passed through the post.	Number of registered articles.		Number of parcels.		Number of insured articles (parcels and letters).			
		Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.		
								Value.	Value.
						\$	c.		
A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918)	...	1,086,384	22,272	5,769	1,769	154	22,979 25	79	9,652 82
A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919)	...	1,295,658	30,065	7,172	2,776	134	11,976 76	116	12,945 66
A.H. 1338 (A.D. 1920)	...	1,648,660	36,860	9,117	3,279	231	24,974 95	214	28,215 75
A.H. 1339 (A.D. 1921)	...	1,650,519	39,211	10,142	3,358	364	32,114 25	213	24,485 71
A.H. 1340 (A.D. 1922)	...	1,578,577	41,669	10,312	3,606	375	35,811 90	206	30,713 25

Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Approximate number of telegrams.			Telegraphs and telephone lines.				
			Personal emoluments.	Annually recurrent.	Special expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transit.	Line mileage.	Wire mileage.	No. of telephones.	
												\$
A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918)	...	\$ 354,581 04	\$ 40,443 21	\$ 37,883 85	\$ 11,758 38	\$ 5,700 98	32,006	27,469	25,324	263	1,030	228
A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919)	...	\$ 367,160 61	\$ 52,939 89	\$ 48,889 56	\$ 19,531 54	\$ 25,686 55	38,558	32,812	37,635	280	1,081	253
A.H. 1338 (A.D. 1920)	...	\$ 342,959 40	\$ 63,377 85	\$ 65,731 61	\$ 13,568 94	\$ 19,815 77	49,946	44,785	48,932	300	1,144	277
A.H. 1339 (A.D. 1921)	...	\$ 401,803 83	\$ 69,065 98	\$ 80,549 60	\$ 22,362 88	\$ 46,856 80	50,635	43,602	45,396	345	1,380	306
A.H. 1340 (A.D. 1922)	...	\$ 303,415 78	\$ 95,751 12*	\$ 92,120 37†	\$ 25,486 07	\$ 34,867 70‡	40,183	34,528	28,951	357	1,420	349

\* Excludes \$3,157.55 revenue debit and \$5,404.15 gun licences, etc.

+ Includes \$620 as house-rent allowance; \$60 special allowance; \$440 leave pay and \$1

† Includes \$1,000 subscribed by an estate as half share on telephone line construction.

**KKD.**

## PART II.

### ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1340.

#### FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue for the year amounted to \$369,187 on an estimate of \$284,735, showing an increase of \$27,766 over the preceding year. The expenditure was \$362,196 on an estimate of \$304,239. Details are given in appendices A and B.

2. Repayment of \$45,395 was made towards loan from the Federated Malay States Government. A statement of the assets and liabilities at the end of 1339 and 1340 is given below :

#### LIABILITIES AT THE END OF 1339 AND 1340.

Liabilities.	At end of 1339 actual.		At end of 1340 actual.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Loans ... ..	495,394	79	450,000	00
Deposits ... ..	12,834	52	11,534	06
Total ... ..	508,229	31	461,534	06

#### ASSETS AT END OF 1339 AND 1340.

Assets.	At end of 1339 actual.		At end of 1340 actual.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Cash in Treasury ... ..	60,145	75	23,551	04
Cash in Bank ... ..	51,562	20	62,161	02
Investments ... ..	279,997	50	314,292	50
Advances ... ..	9,344	94	6,968	40
Excess liabilities over assets ... ..	107,178	92	54,561	10
Total ... ..	508,229	31	461,534	06

Investments are entered at cost price, and are in Government loan.

#### STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

3. There were 44 meetings of the State Council.

The following Enactments were passed.

1. The Mining Enactment.
2. The Land Amendment Enactment.
3. The Public Authorities Protection Enactment.
4. The Police Force Enactment.
5. The Sheriah Court Enactment.
6. The Petroleum Enactment.

#### LANDS AND MINES.

4. The total revenue amounted to \$30,838 against an estimate of \$42,530, the principal deficiency was in land rents current \$10,440. This deficiency was due to partial failure of the padi crop. It was considered advisable to let these arrears stand over, and it is hoped that they will be collected in 1341.

Premium on sale of land showed a deficiency of \$1,280 and survey fees \$1,310 which was due to the small demand for new land.

Mines revenue showed a deficiency of \$224 on an estimate of \$2,530.

5. There is little fresh agricultural development to record except in padi cultivation at Simpang Ampat where additional land along the new canal was taken up by Chinese and a settlement of Bugis Malays from Johore made a promising start with a tap which will eventually extend to a point on the coast near Sungai Berembang.

6. The padi report compiled from Penghulus' returns gives area under padi 41,725 *relongs* and the crop as 7,309 koyans.

7. There was no further planting of rubber or coconuts to record. There is only one rubber estate in Perlis with over 100 *relongs* of rubber in bearing. The land on the river line is not suitable for coconuts except in small patches, and difficulties of transport in the country land make the cultivation of this product uneconomical except for the local market.

#### SURVEYS.

8. The returns of survey work done under the supervision of the Kedah Survey Department is shown in appendix C. In Shawal (June) the temporary services of a licensed Surveyor were engaged, and a commencement was made on a control survey in the middle area on the Setul boundary. The survey follows the path from Kaki Bukit through Wang Tangga, Wang Mengkuang to Wang Lokam and marks had been planted as far as Tolo when heavy monsoon rains made further work impossible. Great difficulty was experienced in setting some of the marks and all the materials had to be carried long distances. It was hoped to complete this survey during the next dry season.

9. The measurement of the mining blocks is done by a Land Office demarcator and is not supervised by the Kedah Survey Department. It was felt that a survey traverse through the mining area would be of immense value for tying up this demarcation work.

10. A small section of the watershed boundary between Pillars 15B and 15C on the Perlis-Siamese boundary at Padang Besar was accurately located and defined by concrete marks.

#### COURTS.

11. The revenue in the Civil and Criminal Courts fell from \$9,527 in 1339 to \$7,965 in 1340. The revenue collected in the Shereiah Court fell from \$1,894 to \$1,461.

12. The work done by the Courts is tabulated below:

##### CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Cases from 1339.	Instituted in 1340.	Disposed of in 1340.	Pending at end of 1340.
Appeal Court ... ..	...	27	26	1
Senior Court ... ..	...	37	35	2
Junior Court ... ..	...	347	344	3
Shereiah Court ... ..	3	20	20	3

##### CIVIL COURTS.

	Cases from 1339.	Instituted in 1340.	Disposed of in 1340.	Pending at end of 1340.
Appeal Court ... ..	1	42	41	2
Junior Court ... ..	...	250	240	10
Shereiah Court ... ..	7	81	75	13

Of the criminal appeals 15 were dismissed, 4 were upheld and in 7 the sentence was varied.

Of the civil appeals 25 were dismissed, 8 were upheld and in 8 judgments were varied.

There were three civil appeals to the Raja's Court, all of which were dismissed. There were seven criminal appeals, in one of which the decision of the Senior Court was reversed. One case was referred in which the Judge and Adviser in Senior Court disagreed and a decision was given.

13. In the administration of estates 246 suits remained unsettled from 1339, 45 new suits were filed, 128 were settled and a balance of 163 remained to be settled.

In the matter of settlement of small estates for which formal letters of administration are not issued, 323 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Endeavour is being made to reduce these arrears.

#### POLICE.

14. Che Mat, Inspector, was in charge of the police during the year, and in addition to his police duties supervised the issue of passes to cut timber and firewood, and the work of the veterinary inspectors, and registration of births and deaths.

15. The total number of breaches of discipline was 43; 41 were tried departmentally and 2 by the Court.

16. A school was opened at Kangar in the afternoon for the instruction of constables unable to read and write, and recruits are now required to pass in reading and writing. A drill instructor was engaged to smarten up the drill of the Force and physical drill was introduced.

17. The health of the Force was fair, at Padang Besar it has much improved but at Kaki Bukit it is still poor.

18. A rifle range up to 200 yards was opened at Bukit Lagi and the whole Force underwent firing practice at 100 yards.

19. The revenue collected amounted to \$3,184 as against \$2,893 collected in 1339.

The total expenditure amounted to \$24,930 as compared with \$28,036 in 1339. The decrease is due to reduction of temporary allowance and fall in price of clothing. Personal emoluments, including temporary allowance, amounted to \$22,540 as compared with \$24,423 in 1339.

20. Two hundred and ninety-nine reports were received or 23 less than in the previous year. Of these 208 were admitted and 124 discoveries were made. Four hundred and thirty-eight persons were prosecuted, of whom 296 were convicted and 142 acquitted.

Two reports of murder were made with one discovery. One person was tried on charge of murder, but he was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

There were 36 reports of cattle theft made at police stations of which 14 were admitted. This shows a decrease of 31 from the previous year. There were two convictions for cattle theft, two for attempted cattle theft and four for retaining stolen cattle, involving in all twelve persons.

21. The total number of animals imported during the year was 42,012, of these 41,599 were pigs, and of this total 40,948 were after undergoing quarantine exported by train from Padang Besar. No buffaloes or bulls were exported by train from Padang Besar.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

22. There were 613 births registered, a decrease of 237 as compared with the previous year. These comprised 518 Malays, 29 Siamese, 62 Chinese, 3 Tamils, and 1 Bengali. The Malay figure shows a decrease of 230.

Six hundred and six deaths were registered. Malays 479, Siamese 25, Chinese 85, Tamils 15, Bengali 1 and 1 of other nationality. The total number of deaths is 267 less than in the previous year, and the Malay figure is 229 less. The fall in the birth-rate may perhaps be to some extent explained by a bad padi crop in the 1339-1340 season. I can offer no explanation of the death-rate decreasing proportionately with the birth-rate.

## MEDICAL.

23. Mr. Chakrabutty, Senior Dresser, was in charge of Kangar Hospital through the year. The State Surgeon of Kedah paid a monthly visit of inspection at former years.

The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 519, including 25 females; the daily average was 44.36 as against 44.30 in 1339. The total number of out-patients was 9,269 as against 7,425, Malay admissions increased from 48 to 67. The Malays who come for admission are mostly police constables or are brought by them.

The prevalent ailments are venereal disease, malaria and ulcers. Most of the in-patients are connected with mining in the Wangs.

24. Diets were provided by departmental catering, ordinary diets at 19 cents, milk diets at 28 cents. Arrangements were made for diets to be supplied by contract in future, rice to be provided as usual by the gaol. Arrangements were also made for washing of all hospital clothing to be done on the hospital premises.

25. Three lepers were admitted during the year and transferred to Pulau Jeram making a total of five maintained there by Perlis. Two lunatics were transferred from Tanjong Rambutan, bringing the total of Perlis lunatics there to five.

26. *Infectious Diseases*.—One case of smallpox occurred in Kangar, precautions were immediately taken and there were no further cases. One case of chicken-pox was treated in the Hospital, and several mild cases of measles were reported from the kampongs.

27. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1,815, of which 1,613 were successful.

28. Return of rainfall is given in appendix D.

## PRISONS.

29. The Adviser is Superintendent of the Prison and is assisted by a Malay gaoler.

There is one prison in Perlis, at Kangar. At the beginning of the year there were 49 prisoners, 140 were admitted during the year, making a total of 189, of whom 130 were released and one escaped, leaving 58 in the Prison at the end of the year.

30. Discipline was fair. Thirty-seven offences by prisoners were tried by the Superintendent and punishments ranging from whipping with a rotan to cautions were inflicted. There were six offences by warders reported and dealt with. The warders underwent regular drills and some elementary firing practice on the range.

The cost of an ordinary diet, including rice and the necessary firewood, was 17 cents which shows 20 per cent. reduction on last year's cost. Catering was done departmentally.

31. The expenditure on the prison was \$15,279, including other charges and purchase of material and padi. This does not include temporary allowances on salaries, which amounted to approximately \$2,800.

32. Nineteen thousand two hundred gantangs of padi, purchased at \$2,362, were hand-milled in the prison, producing 9,195 gantangs of rice which, sold at 30 cents a gantang, realized \$2,759—a gross profit of \$397 or 12 per cent. on the outlay.

Materials were purchased at a cost of \$1,500, from which articles were manufactured valued at \$2,315. Rattan articles and school and office furniture were made, and a new padi store was built in the prison enclosure.

33. About half the prisoners were employed as formerly in extramural work on to improvement and maintenance of Government grounds and some scavenging work.

34. The general health of the prisoners was good. Owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever a weekly medical inspection of all prisoners was instituted.

## EDUCATION.

35. Fifteen vernacular schools were maintained during the year and at eleven of these schools Koran Teachers held classes in the afternoons. The number of boys enrolled was 1,344, and the percentage of the attendance was 80, an improvement upon the previous year. The attendance at the Koran classes was poor.

Seventeen summonses were issued for non-attendance at school which resulted in 13 convictions and fines amounting to \$30. In 1339 sixty summonses were issued.

36. Twenty-five boys passed the fifth standard, and 27 boys completed the study of the Koran.

37. The staff consisted of 1 Visiting Teacher, 15 Teachers, 9 Assistant Teachers and 8 Pupil Teachers.

## CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

38. The total revenue amounted to \$129,981, of which the principal items were:

Import duty on liquor	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$15,298
" " tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,460
Export " poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,818
" " padi and rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,430
" " tin-ore	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,704
" " fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,838

The amount of dutiable articles imported in 1339 and 1340 is given below:

	1339.	1340.
Tobacco (pikuls)	338	534
Cigars (pounds)	1,122	793
Cigarettes (pounds)	20,454	17,960
European spirits (gallons)	603	588
Chinese " (gallons)	4,103	2,043
Beer, cider, etc. (gallons)	414	503
Petroleum (gallons)	44,460	60,380

39. The drop in the amount of Chinese spirits from 4,103 to 2,043 gallons is very noticeable, the increase in import duty on liquor accounts for this. It is to be feared that there is secret distilling going on in Perlis—and steps are being taken to deal with this expensive form of breach of the laws. The amount of tobacco imported in 1340 exceeds the figure of the previous year in spite of increase of duty. There is no excise duty on tobacco grown in the State but the cultivation is difficult and speculative.

40. The amount of the principal dutiable articles exported in 1339 and 1340 is given below:

## EXPORTS.

	1339.	1340.
Tin-ore (pikuls)	4,011	7,721
Padi (koyans)	4,307	3,225
Fish (pikuls)	7,459	5,853
Poultry (dozens)	8,201	6,566
Eggs (dozens)	218,432	180,659
Rubber (pikuls)	46	330
Cattle (head)	129	251
Sheep, goats (head)	93	682
Pigs (head)	270	178
Hides (pikuls)	138	158
Honey (gallons)	115	19
Copra (pikuls)	1,296	3,194
Arecanut (pikuls)	323	1,303

There was a decrease in the export of padi. Export was restricted during the year, a safe margin being preserved in the State for home consumption. The export duty on poultry was reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents in the latter part of the year.

41. The Harbour Department registered the entry of 69 steam vessels of a tonnage of 3,027 tons, 205 tongkangs of a tonnage of 3,830 tons and 991 smaller boats.

42. The number of fishing stakes registered included one jermal, 110 blat pandak, 34 blat panjang, 17 deep water pukat and 137 inshore pukat. The number of boats registered was 741.

## SANITARY BOARDS.

43. The Sanitary Board, Kangar, held four meetings during the year, and the Sanitary Board, Arau, two meetings. Arrangements were made for removal of night-soil at Arau, and orders were given for the erection of latrines according to Sanitary Board type. A plot of land was also set aside for a refuse destructor of inexpensive pattern.

A Sanitary Board was also created for Padang Besar village, and measures were taken to improve the sanitary arrangements.



## CHANDU MONOPOLY.

44. The total amount of chandu sold during the year was 15,094 tahils. Profits on sales amounted to \$157,130, licences to \$6,648 and fines to \$211.

The expenditure of the department was \$2,128. Thirteen prosecutions were brought for breach of the Chandu Enactment, and nine convictions were obtained.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

45. The total expenditure for the State amounted to \$71,949 against an estimated expenditure with supplementary votes of \$73,967.

46. *Under Recurrent Expenditure*—Twenty-one miles of metalled road were upkept during the year at a total cost of \$17,457, equivalent to \$831 a mile, and \$6,007 was spent on a miscellaneous total of 33½ miles of gravelled and grass roads, averaging \$182 per mile.

Under buildings and miscellaneous works \$3,575 was spent on upkeep of existing buildings, and \$4,492 on minor works.

47. Under special services new schools were commenced at Arau and Chuping.

The canal and path remaining to be done were completed from provision "Completion of Sanglang Road", and three miles of the canal, Simpang Ampat to Arau, were excavated with the provision of \$12,000.

48. Two miles of the Mines Road were metalled. It is hoped to complete metalling of this road as far as the 14th mile by the end of 1932.

49. Mr. H. L. Bennett was in charge of public works throughout the year.

## GENERAL.

50. His Highness the Raja proceeded to Singapore at the end of March with a small suite to take part in the welcome of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was presented to His Royal Highness at Government House. His Highness with the other Malay Rulers subsequently paid a visit to His Majesty's Ship "Renown".

51. Exhibits of padi, tin-ore and phosphates were sent to the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. The tin-ore exhibit, prepared with great ability by Mr. E. Graf, of Pelarit, was much admired.

52. A Siamese Boundary Commission visited Perlis in Jemadilakhir (February) accompanied by an Officer of the Federated Malay States Trigonometrical Department refixed the position of certain boundary marks on the Perlis-Siamese boundary which had been lost.

53. There was no epidemic among men or cattle during the year.

54. Mr. E. W. N. Wyatt acted as British Adviser till 6th March, when he was relieved by Mr. T. W. Clayton.

KANGAR,  
3rd January, 1923.

T. W. CLAYTON,  
Acting British Adviser to Perlis Government

#### APPENDICES.

A. REVENUE, A.H. 1339-1340.

C. PROGRESS AND COST RETURN OF  
FIELD WORK, SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT.

B. EXPENDITURE, A.H. 1339-1340.

D. RAINFALL, A.D. 1921 and 1922.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN OF THE ANNUAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE YEARS  
A.H. 1339 TO A.H. 1340.

Headings.	1339. \$	1340. \$
Land ... ..	31,860	28,603
Mines ... ..	1,387	2,206
Forests ... ..	709	516
Customs ... ..	117,597	115,684
Chandu Monopoly ... ..	125,461	163,988
Farms and Licences ... ..	5,288	4,575
Harbours ... ..	2,216	2,131
Courts ... ..	9,527	7,965
Sheriah Court ... ..	1,894	1,461
Police ... ..	2,893	3,185
Veterinary ... ..	3,308	5,130
Municipal ... ..	10,112	11,114
Prisons ... ..	5,805	4,518
Reimbursements ... ..	160	435
Miscellaneous ... ..	23,204	17,676
Total ...	341,421	369,187

## APPENDIX B.

RETURN OF THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE YEARS  
A.H. 1339 TO A.H. 1340.

Headings.	1339. \$	1340. \$
H. H. The Raja ... ..	18,360	18,360
Office, H. H. The Raja and Adviser ... ..	16,798	13,906
Treasury ... ..	2,140	2,209
Audit Office ... ..	3,007	1,754
Courts ... ..	6,922	7,092
Sheriah Court ... ..	2,688	2,507
Police ... ..	17,957	16,670
Land and Mines ... ..	5,407	5,707
Surveys ... ..	9,036	14,912
Penghulus ... ..	2,885	2,687
Prisons ... ..	13,126	14,627
Medical ... ..	12,925	13,816
Veterinary ... ..	600	600
Telephones ... ..	120	120
Education ... ..	8,694	9,596
Customs and Harbours ... ..	5,408	6,115
Sanitary Boards ... ..	5,478	5,896
Chandu Monopoly ... ..	1,502	1,122
Mosques ... ..	2,710	2,758
Political Pensions ... ..	10,136	8,740
Retired Allowance ... ..	373	678
Interests on Loans ... ..	19,816	19,816
Miscellaneous ... ..	60,055	66,128
Public Works Department ... ..	92,533	70,860
Re-vote ... ..	4,925	1,075
Special Vote ... ..	9,367	8,683
Census, 1921 ... ..	4,364	367
Repayment of Loans ... ..	—	45 395
Total ...	337,332	362 196

APPENDIX C.  
PROGRESS AND COST RETURN OF FIELD WORK.  
SURVEY AND DEMARCATION.

Nature of work.	Chains measured.		Marks planted.				Cost per chain ex offsets.	No. of lots.	Relongs.	Acres.	Cost per lot.	Cost per acre.	Total cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offsets.	Stones.	Pipes.	C. M. Pegs.									
SURVEYS.														
State Boundary	67	...	...	...	8	3 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ c. 242 80	
Control Survey	478	14	...	42	...	4 85	72	...	...	...	...	...	2,316 30	
Total	545	14	...	42	8	4 70	72	...	...	...	...	...	2,559 10	
DEMARCATION.														
Small Agricultural Lots	40,876	2,542	5,721	...	...	0 14	2,407	11,118	7,805	2 44	0 75	5,875 81	Excluding supervision	
Makim Boundaries	517	...	49	...	...	0 27	...	...	...	...	...	270 10	"	
Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 65	"	
Total	41,393	2,542	5,770	...	...	...	2,407	11,118	...	...	...	6,285 56		
(Grand total chainage 43,935)														
Comparison with previous year of 1339	22,740	1,114	3,777	...	...	23 05	1,842	5,259	3,855	2 90	1 39	5,352 48	Including supervision	
Total Demarcation of Small Agricultural Lots for 1340	40,876	2,542	5,721	...	...	10 05	2,407	11,118	7,805	2 86	0 89	6,874 59	"	
PERLIS.														

PERLIN.

## APPENDIX D.

## RAINFALL, KANGAR, PERLIS.

Month,						1921.		1922.
January	...	...	...	...	...	5.82	...	3.14
February	...	...	...	...	...	.09	...	4.51
March	...	...	...	...	...	7.58	...	12.61
April	...	...	...	...	...	3.19	...	5.39
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	15.36	...	9.34
June	...	...	...	...	...	5.36	...	4.37
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	7.15	...	6.15
August	...	...	...	...	...	9.73	...	11.70
September	...	...	...	...	...	17.69	...	13.32
October	...	...	...	...	...	8.04	...	14.55
November	...	...	...	...	...	7.07	...	6.90
December	...	...	...	...	...	.22	...	5.03
Total						87.30	...	97.01

PERLIS.



## COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.									
No.	Colony, etc.								Year.
1146	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1149	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1151	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1152	Somaliland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(April-December)	"
1154	Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1155	Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1156	Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1158	Wei-hai-wei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1159	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1160	Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1161	New Hebrides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921 & 1922
1162	Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1163	Zanzibar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1164	St. Helena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1165	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1166	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1167	Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1168	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1169	St. Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1170	Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1171	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1172	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1173	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1174	British Guiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1175	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1176	Basutoland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1177	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1179	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1180	Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1181	British Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1182	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1183	Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.				Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	..	..	..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	..	..	..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	..	..	..	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	..	..	..	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	..	..	..	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	..	..	..	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 1185.

STATE OF BRUNEI.

---

REPORT FOR 1922.

(FOR THE REPORT FOR 1921 SEE STATIONERY OFFICE  
PUBLICATION OF DECEMBER, 1922.)

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1923.

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REPORT ON THE  
STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1922

BY

L. A. ALLEN,  
BRITISH RESIDENT, BRUNEI.

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KUALA LUMPUR:  
PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1923.



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B.



# REPORT ON THE STATE OF BRUNEI FOR THE YEAR 1922.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue for 1922 amounted to \$204,504 and the total expenditure to \$188,250, giving a surplus of \$16,254 on the year's working.

Abstracts of revenue and expenditure form appendices A and B to this report.

2. The revenue and expenditure for the past ten years are shown in the following table:

						Revenue.		Expenditure.
						\$		\$
1913	...	...	...	...	...	165,082	...	138,665
1914	...	...	...	...	...	126,647	...	163,352
1915	...	...	...	...	...	118,972	...	114,518
1916	...	...	...	...	...	127,615	...	113,317
1917	...	...	...	...	...	126,301	...	106,011
1918	...	...	...	...	...	125,726	...	122,958
1919	...	...	...	...	...	162,020	...	138,844
1920	...	...	...	...	...	201,250	...	223,690
1921	...	...	...	...	...	161,520	...	197,469
1922	...	...	...	...	...	204,504	...	188,250

3. *Revenue.*—The total of \$204,504 exceeds the previous record, viz., \$201,250 in the prosperous year of 1920, but it includes the following extraordinary revenue amounting to \$36,929:

Land Revenue	...	...	Arrears on Mining Rents	...	\$20,510	
Government Monopolies	...		Refunds by Straits Settlements Government	...	9,576	
Posts and Telegraphs	...		Sale of Malaya-Borneo Exhibition Stamps	...	6,843	
					<hr/>	
Total Revenue Extraordinary					...	\$36,929

4. The estimated revenue for the year was \$162,883 and to facilitate comparison the actual revenue collected may be shown as follows:

					\$
Revenue from Ordinary Sources	...	...	...	...	167,575
„ Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	36,929
Total Revenue from all Sources					204,504

It will be seen that revenue from ordinary sources exceeded the estimate by \$4,692 and the revenue of the previous year by \$6,055.

5. Compared with the revenue collected in 1921, the largest increases in 1922 occurred in receipts from Import Duties, Government Monopolies, Posts and Telegraphs and Land Rents.

The receipts from Export Duties and Court Fees were smaller than in the previous year.

6. *Expenditure.*—The actual expenditure for the year was \$188,250 as against estimated expenditure of \$193,566 and an actual expenditure in 1921 of \$197,469.

7. The decrease of \$9,219 compared with the expenditure in 1921 is mainly accounted for by a reduction in Personal Emoluments. The chief decreases were Police, \$3,992; Public Works Department, \$2,103; Temporary Allowances, \$6,312.

There was a reduction also in the case of several items under Other Charges.

8. The Posts and Telegraphs Department on the other hand shows an increase of \$4,428, which is mainly due to the fact that the Wireless Stations were only working for seven months in 1921 and not for a full year as in 1922.

9. *Public Works, Special Expenditure.*—Out of a total of \$19,606, a sum of \$16,815 was paid for wireless telegraph material supplied in the previous year.

The balance of \$2,791 was spent on new Public Works.

10. The above figures do not include a loan of \$20,000 granted by the Government of the Straits Settlements, which was expended on the purchase of Cession Monies.

The loan has been added to the Public Debt.

11. *Public Debt.*—The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was \$444,500. (Appendix C.)

12. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1922, was \$86,390.

As arrangements have been made to liquidate the Public Debt, the loans to the State are not shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities given in appendix D.

## II.—TRADE.

13. The total volume of trade during the year was less than that in the previous year. This is wholly accounted for by the decreased exports of coal and cutch.

The total value of the chief exports and imports was approximately \$969,000 against \$1,202,000 in 1921 and \$1,900,000 in 1920.

14. *Exports.*—There was a marked increase in the exports of sago flour and raw sago, but exports of forest produce and live stock declined.

*Imports.*—Quantities were higher generally than in 1921 but values were lower. This was very noticeable in the case of rice. Approximately 14,900 pikuls were imported in 1921 as compared with 19,200 pikuls in 1922, while the total value dropped from \$159,000 to \$126,000.

15. The following table shows the principal exports and imports in 1921 and 1922.

					EXPORTS.			
Name of article.					Quantity.		Value.	
					1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
							\$	\$
Cutch ... ..	Tons	...	...	...	2,499	1,726	240,740	172,600
Coal ... ..	"	...	...	...	16,210	7,440	275,570	104,160
Plantation Rubber ... ..	lbs.	...	...	...	243,977	316,989	82,217	91,104
Jelutong Rubber ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	7,296	8,682	31,017	46,107
Raw Sago ... ..	Bayongs	...	...	...	10,230	6,684	28,377	17,795
Sago Flour ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	4,277	12,109	15,387	55,962
Forest Produce ... ..	—	...	...	...	...	...	30,529	19,795
Dried Prawns ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	1,069	1,027	47,464	44,974
Cattle ... ..	Head	...	...	...	1,354	295	32,850	14,250
Pigs ... ..	"	...	...	...	40	146	1,000	3,650
Poultry ... ..	"	...	...	...	869	1,857	436	942
Hides and Horns ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	301	303	4,571	5,249
Brassware (old) ... ..	"	...	...	...	35	4	870	717

## IMPORTS.

Name of article.						Quantity.		Value.	
						1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
								\$	\$
Rice ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	...	14,891	19,200	159,357	126,343
Tobacco ... ..	lbs.	...	...	...	...	46,867	49,045	49,931	55,552
Piece Goods ... ..	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,888	105,248
Sugar ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	...	1,849	2,632	30,097	30,996
Kerosene Oil ... ..	Cases	...	...	...	...	4,198	3,921	28,806	28,851
Coconut Oil ... ..	Tins	...	...	...	...	1,092	1,383	8,301	8,437
Matches ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	495	425	6,970	4,141
Salt ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	...	1,687	2,011	4,408	4,855
Preserved Provisions ... ..	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,027	18,093
Flour ... ..	Sacks	...	...	...	...	1,131	2,173	12,069	9,111

16. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and imports for the years 1918-1922 is given in appendix E.

A return showing the distribution of trade by district is given in appendix F.

17. The majority of the imports and exports of the country are shipped via Labuan.

The following figures give particulars of the trade between Brunei and Labuan for the last five years :

						Imports into Brunei via Labuan.	Exports from Brunei via Labuan.
						\$	\$
1918	...	...	...	...	...	187,654	587,574
1919	...	...	...	...	...	316,178	765,569
1920	...	...	...	...	...	585,306	917,629
1921	...	...	...	...	...	406,308	759,567
1922	...	...	...	...	...	303,683	431,030

## III.—CUSTOMS.

18. The total receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to \$59,047 as against \$58,994 in 1921 and \$69,872 in 1920.

19. The collections in each district in 1921 and 1922 were as follows :

District.						Export duties.		Import duties.	
						1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
						\$	\$	\$	\$
Brunei ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,152	6,408	24,438	26,620
Belait ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5,173	4,884	2,424	3,439
Tutong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,893	4,661	3,938	4,679
Temburong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,410	1,993	2,795	3,154
Muara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5,064	2,407	707	802
Total ...						24,692	20,353	34,302	38,694

20. *Exports.*—During the year a duty was imposed on prawn refuse which is exported for use as a fertilizer. From 1st November a minimum duty of two cents per pound was imposed on plantation rubber by rule under "The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1922," in place of the duty previously in force.

*Imports.*—The duty on spirits and native tobacco was raised and a duty reimposed on tinned and preserved provisions.



## IV.—INDUSTRIES.

## A.—COAL.

21. The manager at Brooketon Colliery reports that the gross output for the year amounted to 18,683 tons, of which 8,091 tons were consumed at the mines and 1,339 tons supplied to local steamers.

22. During the year 7,440 tons were exported as against 16,210 tons in 1921 and 17,000 tons in 1920.

The average price per ton obtained fell from \$16 in the first quarter of the year to \$13 in the last quarter.

## B.—CUTCH.

23. The Island Trading Company exported 1,726 tons of mangrove extract during the year compared with 2,499 tons in 1921 and 2,090 tons in 1920.

The supply of ice from the plant installed by the company in 1921 was much appreciated, especially during the Royal visit.

## C.—RUBBER.

24. The depression in the rubber industry lasted until the introduction of compulsory restriction at the beginning of November.

25. The Scheme of Restriction approved by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies was adopted by the State Council, and an Enactment was passed to enable the Government to bring the scheme into effect from the 1st November.

26. The effect of restriction was at once felt and, as soon as the price of rubber rose, tapping recommenced on all the small holdings as well as on the few larger estates which had temporarily ceased production.

A Restriction Committee for fixing the standard production of estates over 200 acres was formed consisting of the British Resident, as Chairman, and Messrs. T. J. S. Bogosoff, W. H. Doughty and A. B. Robertson.

There were two meetings, in November and December.

The smaller holdings were dealt with by the British Resident.

27. The total amount of plantation rubber exported during the year was 316,989 lbs. as against 198,600 lbs. in 1921 and 342,800 lbs. in 1920.

The following figures give the approximate extent of the rubber plantations in the State:

						Acres.
<i>Estates over 200 acres.—</i>						
No. of acres (tapped)	...	...	...	...	...	1,488
" " (not yet tapped)	...	...	...	...	...	1,197
Total number of acres planted						2,685
<i>Estates and small holdings under 200 acres.—</i>						
						Trees.
No. of trees (tapped)	...	...	...	...	...	202,300
" " (not yet tapped)	...	...	...	...	...	191,700
Total number of trees planted						394,000

## D.—OIL.

28. The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company continued their prospecting operations at Tutong.

In November the prospecting licence was renewed in the name of The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited.

Thanks are due to the staff at Tutong for their hospitality and assistance during visits of the Resident and Chief Police Officer.

29. Pending negotiations with the British Malayan Petroleum Company, no work was carried out by the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate at Belait, but operations are likely to be recommenced in 1923.

## V.—LABOUR.

30. Owing to the depression in the rubber industry and in trade generally, there was no great demand for labour during most of the year, but a shortage was immediately felt when the price of rubber rose in November.

There is a general desire on the part of European managers to employ Tamils on estates and the Government has applied for sanction to recruit this form of labour.

31. The following table, showing the approximate number of coolies employed at the end of 1922, has been compiled from figures kindly furnished by the managers of the estates, etc. :

Race.				Five Rubber estates (over 200 acres).	Brooketon Colliery.	Island Trading Company 'Cutch Factory).	Total.
Bruneis and Kedayans	...	...	...	296	292	450	1,038
Chinese	...	...	...	122	108	...	230
Javanese	...	...	...	77	...	...	77
Total				495 †	400	450 *	1,345

The number of coolies included in the estate population at the Census in 1921 was 777, of which 566 coolies belonged to Malay races and 195 were Chinese.

The general health of the coolies during the year was reported as being good.

## VI.—LANDS AND FORESTS.

## A.—AGRICULTURE.

32. *Padi*.—The padi was fairly good except in Tutong where the crop was smaller than in the previous year.

Returns of crops were obtained for the first time and the quantities of padi harvested in each district were given approximately as follows :

District.				Gantangs.			
Brunei and Kedayan	Kampongs	...	...	...	...	89,700	
Muara	...	...	...	...	...	11,700	
Temburong	...	...	...	...	...	22,600	
Labu	...	...	...	...	...	15,250	
Pandaruan	...	...	...	...	...	15,600	
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	107,200	
Belait	...	...	...	...	...	87,950	
Total				...	...	350,000	

It is difficult to say whether the above figures are approximately correct as enquiries for returns of this nature frequently arouse suspicion of new taxation or some other bogey.

33. The samples of padi sent from Brunei to the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition were inspected by Mr. D. H. Grist of the Federated Malay States Agricultural Department who reported that the main objection to Brunei padi is that the varieties are very mixed in character. The following advice which he very kindly gave should certainly be kept in mind :

"The planters will obtain larger crops if they endeavour to plant areas with single varieties of padi. A mixed crop has padi of different maturation periods and different heights, and these points alone influence the crop. If the Brunei people harvest with the *tuai* as I expect they do, it is a simple matter for them to go through their crop at harvest time and collect the seed of good bearing plants of the same variety before they commence harvesting operations.

"Further work would be necessary to discover the best yielding varieties of padi. The padi results will improve when they depart from the custom of a great number of varieties of padi.

"The object should be to find the smallest number of good varieties which will suit the varying conditions in the State and get the Malays to keep to them."

\* Includes 300 bark and firewood cutters.

† Includes 140 living in buildings not on the estates.

34. *Coconuts*.—Very little copra is exported at present.

The trees in the Brunei district have been badly attacked by beetles.

Small plantations in the Tutong and Belait districts appear to be growing well.

35. *Sago*.—The year was a good one for the sago industry and several new areas were planted up with palms in the Temburong and Belait districts.

36. *Manila Hemp*.—It is not yet certain whether the country is suitable for growing Manila Hemp. Some of the roots planted in the experimental gardens in 1921 have grown well, but other plants appear stunted. The results from roots planted on various estates are not very promising.

*Cotton*.—Experiments with different kinds of cotton were continued on some estates in the Temburong district. A sample of cotton from Batu Apoi Estate gained a prize at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

*Kapok*.—An attempt was made to increase the number of cotton trees (kapok) by raising some from seed and distributing the plants among the Kedayans. There is a fair demand for this cotton locally as well as in markets further afield.

37. *Cattle*.—A census of buffaloes was taken for the first time. The returns received which are probably under-estimated gave the following total:

Brunei District including Kedayan Kampongs	...	3,372	buffaloes
Tutong District	...	1,232	„
Muara District	...	553	„
		-----	
Total	...	5,157	„

There are comparatively few buffaloes in the other districts of Belait and Temburong.

The country appears to be particularly suitable for cattle-rearing but, beyond the herds of buffaloes which roam about almost in a wild state, no serious attempt has been made to breed cattle on a large scale.

38. *Agricultural Show*.—The first agricultural show ever held in the State was opened in the Malay School at Brunei by His Highness the Sultan on 25th February.

His Excellency the High Commissioner presented special prizes for the best exhibits of padi and His Highness the Sultan gave special prizes in the section for coconuts.

There was a variety of exhibits including over 200 samples of padi from all parts of the State, but entries were small in the sections for vegetables and fruits.

The judging was completed with the assistance of Mr. R. S. Douglas, the Resident of Miri, and Mr. F. F. Boulton, the Resident of Limbang, who, together, presented a special prize for the best exhibit of rice.

Besides the sections mentioned there were exhibits of fibre and food products and also a section for poultry.

It is hoped that this show may become an annual event.

#### B.—FORESTS.

39. Timber was extracted in small quantities from the Temburong and Belait districts but no exploitation was done on a large scale.

Some excellent shingles (Kayu Lobak) were obtained from Belait for the new club building at Brunei.

The working of Jelutong rubber declined during the year owing to a fall in price, but conditions improved again towards the end of the year.

#### C.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

40. The Island Trading Company increased the area of its estate at Gadong.

Very little planting was done on small holdings and other estates during the year.

41. The general depression, which temporarily checked applications for more land, enabled the Survey Office to clear up practically all arrears.

Sixty-eight lots were demarcated with a total area of 7,103 acres and 76 title plans were prepared for the Land Office.

42. The number of titles and the total area of alienated land at the end of the year was as follows :

	No. of titles.	Acres.
Areas exceeding 25 acres ... ..	82 ...	16,529
Areas not exceeding 25 acres ... ..	1,931 ...	9,780
Total ...	2,013 ...	26,309

#### VII.—COURTS.

43. The total number of criminal cases heard during the year in the Courts of the Resident and of the Magistrates was 239 as against 317 in 1921 and 509 in 1920. Convictions were obtained in 173 cases.

There was one appeal to the Resident's Court in which the Magistrate's decision was upheld.

44. The civil suits heard numbered 487 (involving a total sum of nearly \$54,000) as compared with 595 suits in the previous year.

45. The above figures include 78 criminal cases and 46 civil suits heard in the Resident's Court.

There was no appeal from this Court during the year.

#### VIII.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

46. The strength of the Brunei Police Force at the end of the year was one Chief Inspector, eight Non-commissioned Officers (seconded from the Straits Settlements Police Force) and 30 constables.

Chief Inspector G. C. McAfee was in charge of the Force throughout the year as Chief Police Officer.

47. Captain A. R. Chancellor, Inspector-General of Police, Straits Settlements, inspected the Force in June.

His inspection of all the Police Stations in the State in the course of a short visit was no easy task and thanks are due to him for his valuable suggestions and advice.

48. The Chief Inspector reports that discipline was good, considering most of the constables had only had about a year's service.

In order to encourage efficiency among the constables, a proficiency allowance is granted to those who can read and write. At present nine constables are drawing this allowance.

The health of the Force was good.

49. The Force was fairly well supplied with uniform and accoutrements during the year but further supplies have been ordered which will enable improvements to be made in 1923.

The old Sniders previously used were replaced early in the year by new short M.L.E. rifles.

50. During the period under review there was, as in the previous year, very little serious crime in the State.

There were 138 offences reported to the police during the year as against 156 in 1921 and 195 in 1920.

Out of 34 cases sent by the police for trial, 21 were for theft and 6 for voluntarily causing hurt.

The value of property reported to have been lost was \$1,035 and the value of that recovered was \$524.

51. Thirty-nine prisoners were committed to the Brunei Prison during the year compared with 35 in 1921.

There were 16 prisoners undergoing sentence at the end of the year including 3 who are serving their sentence in the Singapore Gaol.

52. The Superintendent reports that the discipline was good, very few prisoners having to be punished and those only for minor offences.

The health on the whole was good. One prisoner died in Labuan Hospital of pulmonary tuberculosis from which he was suffering when committed to prison.

53. The prisoners were employed on road work during the first half of the year and subsequently on earth and drainage works in the town.

54. Chief Inspector McAfee carried out the duties of Superintendent of Prison throughout the year with the assistance of a Non-commissioned Officer in charge of the Brunei Gaol.

#### IX.—POST OFFICE.

55. The following statement shows the postal business done during the last years :

Year.	No. of articles passed through Post.		No. of Registered articles.		No. of Parcels.	
	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.
1919 ... ..	12,719	10,070	1,408	2,422	220	
1920 ... ..	17,180	11,792	950	2,070	225	
1921 ... ..	20,893	9,725	903	1,813	398	
1922 ... ..	16,675	7,597	929	1,996	652	

56. The Money Order service shows that 119 orders were issued with a total value of \$3,074.

The number of orders issued in 1921 and 1920 was 164 and 116, respectively.

57. A Cash-On-Delivery parcels service with the Straits Settlements was instituted in October and 28 parcels with a total value of \$268 were received during the last three months of the year.

58. The Post Office revenue from ordinary sources was \$4,183 as compared with \$3,710 in 1921 and \$4,478 in 1920.

In addition a sum of \$6,843 was credited to revenue from the sale of Malaya-Borneo Exhibition Stamps. The total receipts of the department for the year amounted to \$11,026.

#### X.—RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

59. *General.*—Mr. P. H. F. George was in charge of the department as Wireless Engineer throughout the year with a clerk-operator at each of the three Wireless Stations at Brunei, Labuan and Temburong.

All these stations maintained an uninterrupted service throughout the period under review with the exception of that at Temburong, which, owing to the smallness of the staff, had to be closed on two occasions to allow an operator to take leave.

60. A direct service between Jesselton (British North Borneo) and Brunei Radio was started on 14th April, but only a little traffic has so far resulted from it.

61. On 16th September a direct service was commenced between Brunei Radio and Sarawak and has proved very successful.

At first communication was made with Kuching but Brunei Radio is now able to work direct with Miri Radio.

The cost of telegrams to and from Sarawak has by this means been considerably reduced.

62. During one period in June a break occurred in the cable between Labuan and Mempakul (B.N.B.), thus isolating British North Borneo telegraphically. The Labuan Radio was fortunately able to assist by communicating with Jesselton Radio and handling the traffic usually sent by cable. This traffic which amounted to 153 messages brought in additional revenue with a very little extra expenditure.

Since this occurrence an arrangement has been made with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to render assistance in the same way in the event of a similar breakdown of their cable in future.

63. *Traffic.*—The messages handled by the Radio Department totalled 1,901 as compared with 2,142 in 1921 (7½ months only).

The decrease is due to the fact that no press telegrams were handled during the year and the number of Government and shipping telegrams dealt with on the internal service decreased by over 40 per cent.

64. The following figures show details of traffic dealt with during the year:

#### INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Handed in at and transmitted from			Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem	
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Temburong.		in 1922.	in 1921.*
Government ... ..	249	166	56	471	39.3	107.7
Public ... ..	155	142	64	361	30.1	37.3
Shipping ... ..	209	252	8	469	39.1	29.2
Total ... ..	613	560	128	1,301	108.5	174.2

#### EXTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Handed in at and transmitted from			Received in Brunei			Total messages dealt with in 1922.	Average number of messages per mensem	
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Temburong.	via E.E.T. Co.'s Cable, Labuan.	from Samwak.	from B.N.B.		in 1922.	in 1921.
Government ... ..	51	...	...	91	...	...	142	11.8	4.7
Public ... ..	158	3	13	160	17	6	357	29.75	19.6
Total ... ..	209	3	13	251	17	6	499	41.55	24.3

As regards public prepaid messages, although the internal traffic has slightly declined, it is satisfactory to note that the external traffic has increased, indicating the importance of the service as a feeder to the larger cable routes.

65. *Revenue.*—The revenue collected by the department during the year was \$985, but this takes no account of Government and shipping messages for which no payments were received.

The total expenditure of the department amounted to \$10,610, including personal emoluments.

66. *Efficiency.*—There was no occasion during the year when telegrams were delayed owing to breakdowns of any kind.

67. The average cost of fuel and lubrication oil per transmitted message amounted to 18 cents as compared with 23.69 cents in 1921.

This shows a decrease of 24 per cent. in the cost of fuel per transmitted message.

68. The cost of thermionic valves (both receiving and transmitting) works out at 16.5 cents per message.

No comparison can be made with the similar cost in 1921 owing to the fact that the valves used in 1921, which had been purchased at a cheap rate from the Disposals Board, were of a different quality to those used during the year under review.

\* Excluding press messages.

69. A trial is being made with transmitting valves of a higher rating and the effect of these should be felt in 1923 in the reduced cost of transmitting valves used.

In the case of receiving valves a re-arrangement of receiving circuits has been devised and put into operation which enables the filament supply voltage to be reduced from six volts to four volts. The life of the valves should thereby be considerably lengthened, whilst working is considerably improved owing to higher efficiency of the circuits.

70. Atmospheric disturbance was found to be extremely strong and troublesome during May and June and again in September, October and November. During these periods reception was very difficult and called for a large amount of repetition by the transmitting station.

71. With the object of endeavouring to overcome this difficulty various and extended trials were carried out with frame aerials and the Wireless Engineer is to be congratulated on the very successful results obtained.

It has been found that, with a frame aerial of six feet side suspended from the ceiling of the operating room, good signals can be received from all the neighbouring stations with practically an entire absence of atmospheric disturbance.

Good loud signals can be read from such stations so far afield as Penang when that station, which is about 1,500 miles away, is using a continuous wave set.

Another advantage derived from this form of aerial is the elimination of jamming from neighbouring spark stations which at times becomes very trying and troublesome.

72. I wish to place on record an appreciation of the friendly relationship which has existed between the Radio Department and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company in Labuan and to thank the Superintendent, Mr. R. N. Gordon, and his successor, Mr. W. A. Rose, for the assistance and interest extended to this department.

#### XI.—PUBLIC. WORKS.

73. Captain H.M.S. Haughton was in charge of the Public Works Department until the end of September. During the remainder of the year the department was under the supervision of the Resident.

Mr. J. H. W. Park, Colonial Engineer, Straits Settlements, visited Brunei in July.

74. During the year quarters were erected for the Headmaster of the Malay school.

The rest-house and quarters for the Chief Police Officer and Wireless Engineer were improved by the construction of covered ways and cement drains.

75. A considerable amount of drainage work was carried out in the town of Brunei. The new padang was cleared and, at the end of the year, was noticeably improved as the result of drainage.

Most of the work was done by prison labour.

The water supply was further improved by erection of another standpipe in the town and by laying of separate supplies to the rest-house and adjacent quarters.

76. The site for a rifle range required for police instruction was selected and the land acquired.

Arrangements were made for clearing the land and constructing the jetty for approach to the site by water. The range should be completed in 1923.

77. In the outstations the Government buildings were repaired where necessary, but no new works were taken in hand during the year.

## XII.—HEALTH.

78. *Population*.—The total population as given in the 1921 Census was 25,454 as against a total population in the 1911 Census of 21,718. The population in Brunei town and district has decreased slightly during the period.

No births and deaths have been registered, but a Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment was passed in November and is being brought into effect on the 1st January, 1923.

79. *Out-patients*.—A total of 1,314 patients were treated in Brunei town in 1922 as against a total of 1,139 in 1921. The principal diseases treated in 1922 were malaria 179, bronchitis 119, constipation 105 and diarrhoea 93.

In the outstations a total of 652 patients were treated in 1922 as against a total of 510 in 1921. There again the principal diseases were malaria 145 and bronchitis 90.

80. The more serious cases were sent to Labuan Hospital and 45 patients in all were admitted from Brunei during the year as against 41 in 1921.

As regards the 45 patients admitted in 1922 the chief diseases were malaria 14, abscesses 7, venereal diseases 5 and amoebic dysentery 3.

81. *Vaccinations*.—The total vaccinations done in the State in 1922 were 442 as against 612 in 1921.

The Kedayans are showing less reluctance to be vaccinated and it is hoped to increase considerably the number of vaccinations in 1923.

The officer in charge of the Medical Department writes:

"The danger of another epidemic of smallpox cannot be too greatly emphasised, but I am convinced that the next outbreak will not equal the 1905-1906 epidemic on account of the large number of vaccinations done previously. There must have been over 3,000 vaccinated in Brunei during the past four years."

## 82. *Particular Diseases:*

*Malaria*.—This disease as far as can be judged from the information available was rather more prevalent in 1922 than in 1921. A total of 179 patients were treated in Brunei town in 1922 as against a total of 129 in 1921. In the outstations 145 patients were treated for this disease as against 113 in 1921.

Eighty-seven children were examined for enlargement of the spleen and 16 showed definite enlargement giving a percentage of 18.39.

*Ankylostomiasis*.—This disease is undoubtedly present in Brunei to a considerable degree. The Medical Officer, Labuan, states that, of the four patients treated in Labuan Hospital for ankylostomiasis, three came from Brunei, and that there were many others from Brunei admitted to hospital for other diseases whose stools were found to be infected with *Ankylostome Duodenale* ova.

*Beri-beri*.—This is not common in Brunei, but there was one case from Brooketon during the year which was treated in Labuan Hospital.

*Venereal Diseases*.—It is impossible to say how prevalent these diseases are in the State as the natives do not come for treatment for gonorrhoea or primary syphilis.

*Dysentery*.—There were four cases from Brunei which were treated in Labuan Hospital in 1922.

83. *General Health*.—There were no cases of dangerous infectious disease in the State during the year. It is interesting to note that the last epidemic of such occurred in 1905-1906 when Brunei was decimated by smallpox.

84. At the beginning of 1922 there was an outbreak of "Cholera" in Brunei town when many of the children died. The officer in charge reports on this as follows:

"On investigating this disease I found that many adults were attacked also by diarrhoea and vomiting and violent cramping pains, but in all such cases a high temperature was present also. Very few adults died however. The fruit season had just come in and fruit was plentiful at the time. All the cases I saw had eaten a lot of fruit."



85. Between March and May there was an epidemic of whooping cough in Brunei town and in the Temburong district, but the mortality was apparently very small from it.

86. *Staff.*—Dr. T. C. A. Clevertón, Medical Officer, Labuan, was in charge of the department throughout the year paying routine fortnightly visits from Labuan. In addition Dr. Clevertón paid one or two urgent visits to Brunei and also saw patients from Brunei in Labuan when necessary.

His valuable advice and assistance in all health and medical matters connected with the State is much appreciated.

87. The Town Dispensary was in charge of Dresser Leong Ah Ng. Another Dresser visited the outstations regularly and also carried out vaccinations.

### XIII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

88. The total rainfall in Brunei town for the year was 131.60 inches which is above the average. October and November were the wettest months and there were only four and six days in each respectively without rain.

The heaviest fall was 8.05 inches on 23rd August.

Rainfall returns which have been kindly sent in by managers of estates are included in appendix G.

89. The Mean Maximum shade temperature at Brunei town during the year was 86.99° and the Mean Minimum 73.85°, giving a Mean temperature of 80.42°.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 91° and the lowest 71°, giving an extreme range of 20°.

An abstract of thermometrical observations is given in appendix H.

Thermometrical readings are not at present taken at other stations in the State but the manager at Temburong Estate states that from readings taken over a course of three years (1911-1913) the mean shade temperature on his estate was 74° at 6 a.m. and 86° at noon.

### XIV.—EDUCATION.

90. There is still a fair amount of lethargy amongst parents in Brunei as regards the education of their children and if attendance is not made compulsory, it is improbable that the numbers at the school will materially increase.

The total number of boys on the register of the Brunei School at the end of the year was 103 which was about 20 less than the previous year.

91. Permission was kindly given by the Sultan to use his *Surau* as an additional school building, and in August this was occupied by the lower standards, thus relieving the overcrowding in the old school.

School gardens were started during the year and cultivated with great keenness by the boys.

92. Good progress was made in the school at Tutong where there were 45 boys on the register.

The attendance at the school at Muara declined slightly.

A teacher was trained during the year with a view to sending him to reopen the school at Belait early in 1923.

### XV.—LEGISLATION.

93. There were four meetings of the State Council during the year.

94. The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan and the Council:

- No. 1.—Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment.
- „ 2.—Indian Immigration Enactment, Amendment Enactment.
- „ 3.—Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment.
- „ 4.—Fish Protection Enactment.
- „ 5.—Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, Amendment Enactment.

## XVI.—MALAYA-BORNEO EXHIBITION.

95. The Exhibition was held in Singapore from 31st March to 17th April and was opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

When touring the Exhibition His Royal Highness was received in the Brunei Section by His Highness the Sultan and accepted a long Brunei Cigar as a memento.

96. Brunei was represented in the Arts and Crafts, Agricultural, Forestry, Minerals, and Zoological Sections and also entered two crews in the Sea Sports.

97. *Arts and Crafts*.—As long ago as 1908 Brunei sent some silverware, sarongs and weapons to an Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur and carried off many prizes, but previously to the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition no attempt had been made to exhibit the Arts and Crafts of the country on a large scale.

Everyone in the State from His Highness the Sultan to the peasants in the remotest kampong supported the appeal made for exhibits and the results far exceeded expectations.

The large and varied collection displayed at a preliminary exhibition in the large hall of the Government Offices at Brunei in February surprised even the natives of the country themselves.

98. His Highness the Sultan lent a fine exhibit of gold caskets and jewellery and also a very interesting set of ancient armour consisting of two coats of mail cunningly strengthened with plates of buffalo horn.

The large collection of silverware included specimens of old as well as modern work and showed a high standard of workmanship.

The brassware was best represented by a collection of gongs, betel-boxes, trays, etc., kindly lent by Dr. T. C. A. Cleverton.

In addition there were specimens of brass kettles and two large cannons of beautiful design.

A large collection of weapons, including spears, swords and krisses, formed a striking display on a shield standing about ten feet high.

The Brunei fabrics were much admired, especially the brilliant sarongs woven with gold thread.

Well woven sarongs of mercerised cotton were also displayed and a large number was sold during the Exhibition. In addition there were specimens of native dress worn by a previous generation some woven with designs in gold thread and others of flowered silk.

Embroidered mats, pillow ends and dish covers were also exhibited.

Many exhibitors sent models of boats, fishing traps and Malay houses, but one model, that of a Sultan's dancing hall, stood out beyond all the others. In this model there were over a hundred figures of Brunei girls illustrating a form of native dancing which in real life none but privileged persons are allowed to witness.

Amongst other exhibits there were various kinds of basket work and an interesting collection of dolls depicting the costumes and wonderful head-dresses worn by brides and bridegrooms in Brunei.

99. In addition to several diplomas and prizes, the following medals were awarded in this section:

Award.	Name of Exhibitor.		Exhibit.
<i>Silver Medal</i> ...	His Highness the Sultan	...	Gold Jewellery.
<i>Bronze Medals</i> ...	Pengiran Bendahara	...	Fabrics.
	Haji Usop	...	Silverware.
	Awang Jelaludin	...	Silverware.
	Dr. T. C. A. Cleverton	...	Brassware.

100. *Agricultural*.—Several samples of padi and other exhibits selected from agricultural show in Brunei were entered in this section of the Exhibition at Singapore.

Brunei exhibitors obtained a first prize for Jelutong rubber, third prize for cotton and first prize for yams.

101. *Forestry*.—Owing to lack of staff, no attempt could be made to get together an exhibit fully representative of the resources of the country, but through the assistance of Mr. Whitwell, Manager of Labu Estate, a number of planks of the chief timber found in Brunei were exhibited in this section.

102. *Minerals*.—The Manager of Brooketon Colliery sent a large block of coal as well as an interesting model of the mine showing the geological formation. A sample of the heavy oil obtained from the well on Berambang Island was also exhibited.

103. *Zoological*.—The State of Brunei was awarded a bronze medal for Zoological exhibits which included three Proboscis Monkeys (one of which, an adult female, had been kept in captivity for three months), a large tiger cat, an Armadillo and two mouse deer.

104. *The Sea Sports*.—Two long sea-going boats with crews of twenty paddlers a piece were taken all the way to Singapore and had the honour of racing before Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The two crews ran off with both the first and second prizes.

The following day the two crews raced over a long course out to sea and round the H.M.S. "Renown" on which, as it happened, His Highness the Sultan was paying a special visit at the time. Both crews paddled well and gained further prizes.

105. *Stamps*.—In order to commemorate the association of Brunei with the Exhibition, sets of Brunei postage stamps were specially overprinted with the words "Malaya-Borneo Exhibition 1922" and had a large sale. A portion of the proceeds, as well as the profits from the sale of exhibits, were used to defray the expenses incurred by all sections.

106. The whole Exhibition entailed a considerable amount of work but this was compensated for by the successful results.

Thanks are due to the Government of the Straits Settlements for enabling Brunei to participate in the Exhibition.

The State is also much indebted to the Organising Secretary, Major J. C. Moulton, O.B.E., to Mr. M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E., and other officials in Singapore for their help and advice as well as to Mrs. L. A. Allen who was awarded a Bronze Medal for assistance in the Arts and Crafts Section.

## XVII.—THE ROYAL VISIT.

107. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Brunei on 19th March, accompanied by his staff.

108. His Royal Highness was met off Muara Island by Mr. M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E., representing His Excellency the High Commissioner and by the British Resident and proceeded up the Brunei River on the s.l. "McArthur".

On the arrival of the launch bearing the Royal Standard a salute was fired, and, having made a tour round the kampong on the water, the Prince landed at the Customs Jetty where he was greeted by the Sultan and his Chief Ministers. The European residents and representatives of the other races were then presented to His Royal Highness.

The Prince and the Sultan journeyed to the Audience Hall in a wonderfully carved litter of immense size borne by a dozen or more lusty bearers.

Large crowds assembled from all parts of the State to see the eldest son of the "Great Raja" and there was general rejoicing at the favour and honour conferred upon the country.

109. In the Audience Hall the Sultan honoured the Prince by inviting him to a seat on a beautifully carved and painted throne, behind which was set a large candle as a tribute to the exalted rank of the Royal Visitor.

110. His Highness welcomed the Prince in a short speech, his first public speech in English, and His Royal Highness replied as follows :

“Your Highness—

“The fact that I am the first member of my family to pay a visit to this part of the world serves to enhance the pleasure I feel at being your guest in Brunei to-day, and I thank you sincerely for the welcome that you have extended to me on behalf of yourself and your people.

“This is not our first meeting, and I greatly appreciate the fact that the first time a Sultan of Brunei has, for many centuries, left the boundaries of the State, was to welcome me some six weeks ago.

“In expressing my sincere hope that a bright and happy future is in store for the people of the State of Brunei, I wish long life and health to its loyal and distinguished Ruler.”

111. After the conclusion of the official portion of the programme, the Prince visited the Waterfall with his staff, and after lunch returned to the Customs Jetty where the Sultan and his Chiefs bade him farewell. The departure of His Royal Highness in the launch was a scene of great excitement not only from the crowds on the jetty but also amongst the various craft on the river.

#### XVIII.—GENERAL.

112. His Highness the Sultan continued to enjoy excellent health and took a keen interest in everything affecting the welfare of his people and of his State.

Early in January His Highness removed his entire household from the Astana long occupied in the kampong on the water and took up residence on his property ashore where a new Astana is being erected.

113. Mr. L. A. Allen was British Resident throughout the year under review.

114. The year was marked by several events of importance. Mention has already been made of some of these, namely, the Royal Visit to Brunei, the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition and the First Agricultural Show, but in the minds of the Bruneis themselves the great event of the year, coupled with the coming of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Brunei, was the visit of His Highness the Sultan to greet His Royal Highness at Singapore at the end of March.

115. His Highness and previously paid short visits beyond the State to Labuan, but had never been to Singapore before.

The Sultan, who was accompanied by the Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha, was absent 16 days from the State, and received a tremendously hearty welcome from his people on his return.

116. His Highness was present with His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak, His Excellency the Governor of British North Borneo and the Rulers of the Unfederated Malay States at the reading of an address of welcome to the Prince on his arrival at Singapore.

Subsequently there was a procession of Rulers to Government House where the Sultan had a private interview with the Prince. His Highness was present at the Banquet held at Government House and at the other functions held in honour of the Prince's Visit.

117. A submarine visited Brunei waters in February for the first time in history.

This was L. 5, one of a flotilla which, with H.M.S. “Titania”, visited Labuan en route to Hongkong.

His Highness the Sultan was shown all over the submarine, which anchored off Muara Island. Before leaving His Highness and over 100 natives from Brunei had an opportunity of seeing the submarine submerge.

118. The year under review also witnessed what must have been the first flight of an air vessel over Brunei.

From various reports it would appear that a seaplane, probably Dutch, flew over the Tutong district early in August.

119. His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak visited Brooketon in May and took an opportunity of calling on His Highness the Sultan at Brunei.

120. Armistice Day was duly observed, the Sultan and the Chief Pengirans being present at a short ceremony.

121. At the close of the period under review it was clear that the worst of the depression, which had severely tried the State for two years, had been safely weathered.

Every credit is due to the private companies and individuals, including the Chinese shopkeepers, for their efforts in carrying on for so long under difficult conditions.

122. The depression was equally trying to the Government but through the loyal co-operation of its officers in effecting economies, the financial position had improved considerably by the end of the year.

Although plans for further opening up of the country had temporarily to be put aside, progress can be recorded in matters concerning the health and safety of the people.

123. The tranquillity amongst the various races in the country is now similar to that in the more settled States of the Malay Peninsula, and, with the commencement of registration of births and deaths, it is hoped that an opportunity will be given to extend considerably the benefits of medical assistance throughout the State.

124. In conclusion thanks are due to all officers, Europeans and others, for their willing and efficient work during the year.

BRUNEL,  
9th March, 1923.

L. A. ALLEN,  
British Resident, Brunei.

## APPENDICES.

A. REVENUE.

B. EXPENDITURE.

C. PUBLIC DEBT.

D. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

E. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

F. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY  
DISTRICT.

G. RAINFALL, BRUNEI STATE.

H. RAINFALL, BRUNEI TOWN.

## APPENDIX A.

Abstract of Revenue.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$	\$
<b>CLASS I.</b>			
Duties, Taxes and Licences—			
Customs ... ..	69,872	58,994	59,047
Government Monopolies ... ..	35,481	26,632	40,001
Licences ... ..	20,637	12,082	13,788
Poll-tax ... ..	3,544	2,968	3,466
Municipal ... ..	1,667	1,596	1,694
<b>CLASS II.</b>			
Fees of Court and Office—			
Courts ... ..	5,179	3,625	2,535
Surveys ... ..	3,324	774	492
General ... ..	8,862	10,782	8,769
<b>CLASS III.</b>			
Posts and Telegraphs—			
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	4,478	4,029	12,011
<b>CLASS IV.</b>			
Revenue from Government Property—			
Land Revenue ... ..	24,973	17,184	39,955
Cession Monies ... ..	20,038	20,238	20,525
Interest ... ..	3,195	2,616	2,221
Total Revenue ...	201,250	161,520	204,504
Repayment of Loans ...	5,003	4,370	5,198
Total Receipts ...	206,253	165,890	209,702

## APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Expenditure.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan ... ..	13,325	13,439	13,485
Native Chiefs ... ..	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident ... ..	15,260	14,608	14,002
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies ... ..	6,126	6,034	5,349
Land and Surveys ... ..	6,305	6,112	5,764
District Offices ... ..	8,673	8,811	8,787
Education ... ..	1,381	1,673	2,389
Marine ... ..	2,443	2,366	3,730
Police and Prisons ... ..	39,545	24,690	20,698
Medical ... ..	3,105	3,150	3,229
Political Pensions ... ..	7,709	7,570	7,634
Headmen ... ..	1,011	584	842
Interest ... ..	17,590	17,347	17,094
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent ...	33,506	31,172	22,048
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure ...	10,907	6,771	5,771
Pension ... ..	600	624	624
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	...	9,456	13,884
Public Works Department ... ..	5,234	4,872	2,769
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ... ..	9,256	6,519	5,698
Public Works, Special Services ... ..	19,964	17,018	19,606
Total ...	213,940	194,816	185,403
Repayment of Public Debt. ... ..	9,750	2,653	2,847
Grand Total ...	223,690	197,469	188,250

\* Includes the following:

Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ... ..	\$2,773
Purchase of Cession Monies ... ..	1,706
Passage, etc., of Wireless Engineer ... ..	875
Agricultural Show ... ..	417

Total ... \$5,771

## APPENDIX C.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT.

(A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31st DECEMBER, 1922.)

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$		\$
By Loans—		To Redemption of Monopolies (1906-1908) ... ..	72,009
1906 ... ..	200,000	To Purchase of Tulin (1906-1909)	7,045
1908 (December) ... ..	20,000	To Purchase of Cession Monies (1908-1914) ... ..	174,377*
1909 (September) ... ..	80,000	To Capital Expenditure—	
1911 (March) ... ..	100,000	Launch (1906) ... \$	20,000
1913 (June) ... ..	20,000	Residency (1906-1907)	8,000
„ (September) ... ..	13,000	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906-1907) ...	10,339
1914 (April) ... ..	6,750		38,339
		To General Purposes ... ..	106,980
		To Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in 1909)... ..	41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

## (B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

1-1-1920. Total F.M.S. Loan ...	\$ 439,750	Capital Repaid ... ..	\$ 15,250
		31-12-1922 Balance due to F.M.S....	424,500
	439,750		439,750

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT.

LOAN ACCOUNT (31st DECEMBER, 1922.)

By Loans—

1922 (October) ... ..	\$ 10,000	To Purchase of Cession Monies ...	\$ 13,546*
1922 (December) ... ..	10,000	Do. Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ... ..	6,454
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

\* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to \$40,184.



## APPENDIX D.

## STATE OF BRUNEL.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1921-1922.

Liabilities.	31st Dec., 1921.	31st Dec., 1922.	Assets.	31st Dec., 1921.	31st Dec., 1922.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Miscellaneous Deposits ...	7,473	8,332	Cash in Treasury and Bank	23,450	44,787
Land Office Deposits ...	334	475	Loans (secured) ...	31,647	27,449
Money Order Deposits ...	292	1,187	Advances ...	1,002	591
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	70,136	86,390	Suspense ...	2,136	3,557
			Investment (S.S. War Loan Bonds) ...	20,000	20,000
Total ...	78,235	96,384	Total ...	78,235	96,384

B.

# APPENDIX E.

## COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CHIEF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1918-1922.

### EXPORTS.

	Cutch.	Coal.	Plantation Rubber.	Jelutong Rubber.	Sago.	Forest Produce.	Dried Prawns.	Live Stock.	Hides and Horns.	Brass-ware.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1918	361,501	413,910	174,868	18,776	31,140	11,089	647	13,071	5,739	1,719	1,033,060
1919	304,249	296,621	243,596	98,983	80,920	16,388	58,249	18,753	5,625	1,480	1,126,924
1920	355,300	296,000	214,733	116,648	84,512	25,890	61,566	11,202	5,362	1,283	1,172,496
1921	240,740	275,570	82,217	31,017	43,764	30,529	47,464	34,286	4,571	870	791,028
1922	172,600	104,160	91,104	46,107	73,757	19,795	44,974	18,842	5,249	717	577,305

### IMPORTS.

	Rice.	Tobacco.	Piece Goods.	Sugar.	Kerosene Oil.	Coconut Oil.	Matches.	Salt.	Preserved Provisions.	Flour.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1918	142,253	51,891	74,861	23,621	22,757	10,347	7,131	5,487	11,950	12,555	362,853
1919	312,820	55,751	126,347	42,769	30,422	9,710	7,786	4,468	11,044	12,944	614,061
1920	308,326	80,325	186,101	49,413	38,808	13,086	10,574	5,770	16,638	13,637	722,678
1921	159,357	49,931	95,888	30,097	28,806	8,301	6,970	4,408	15,027	12,069	410,854
1922	126,343	55,552	105,248	30,996	28,851	8,437	4,141	4,855	18,093	9,111	391,627

# APPENDIX F.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICT IN THE YEARS 1921 AND 1922.

### EXPORTS.

	Plantation Rubber.		Jelutong Rubber.		Raw Sago and Sago Flour.		Forest Produce.		Cattle.		Pigs.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	\$	\$	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
Brunei ...	75,992	124,650	33	...	151	423	8,233	4,854	2	4	34	113
Belait ...	...	...	5,811	4,599	891	4,923	3,188	4,589	8	4	...	...
Tutong ...	...	...	1,086	3,138	2,227	2,445	10,619	3,824	1,138	238	6	7
Temburong ...	167,985	192,339	366	945	14,858	14,444	6,722	6,187	...	1	...	26
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,767	341	206	48	...	...
Total ...	243,977	316,989	7,296	8,682	18,227	22,235	30,529	19,795	1,354	295	40	146

### IMPORTS.

	Rice.		Tobacco.		Piece Goods.		Sugar.		Kerosene Oil		Preserved Provisions.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	\$	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Cases.	Cases.	\$	\$
Brunei ...	9,917	12,727	26,596	31,801	50,064	56,767	1,171	1,574	2,428	2,172	9,666	11,973
Belait ...	430	999	4,443	3,676	2,316	6,434	185	274	326	377	708	1,492
Tutong ...	58	874	4,733	4,395	17,535	21,462	154	215	414	297	1,993	1,684
Temburong ...	1,129	1,445	6,500	5,394	15,607	12,647	131	198	199	297	1,724	1,575
Muara ...	3,357	3,155	4,595	3,779	10,366	7,938	208	371	831	778	936	1,369
Total ...	14,891	19,200	46,867	49,045	95,888	105,248	1,849	2,632	4,198	3,921	15,027	18,093

## APPENDIX G.

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT SEVEN STATIONS OF  
THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Month.	Brunei District.			Muara District.	Temburong District.		
	Town.	Subuk.	Gadong.	Brooke-ton.	Labu.	Batu Apoi.	Biang.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	15.51	15.62	10.47	5.62	14.90	21.35	17.12
February ...	3.67	3.27	3.10	12.06	4.46	7.33	8.27
March ...	4.25	4.57	5.35	3.75	12.22	9.13	11.89
April ...	6.37	5.67	5.19	9.20	12.08	15.05	12.56
May ...	5.66	8.33	6.84	3.67	6.35	9.99	13.04
June ...	9.18	10.46	8.46	6.55	13.43	12.51	15.13
July ...	4.13	4.24	4.56	3.78	4.30	3.13	3.41
August ...	18.89	21.00	14.52	12.91	10.99	10.67	13.01
September ...	8.03	12.06	9.12	10.48	19.94	11.57	16.10
October ...	20.08	16.32	18.01	17.79	38.19	28.60	30.68
November ...	20.56	19.28	14.33	16.03	15.15	18.86	13.65
December ...	15.27	15.05	9.68	18.59	19.18	11.40	12.40
Total ...	131.60	135.87	109.63	120.43	171.19	159.59	167.26
Average Annual Rainfall	115.18	121.37	...	121.35	176.57	171.87	172.17

## APPENDIX H.

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
GOVERNMENT OFFICES (BRUNEI TOWN) DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Month.	Thermometer Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.	No. of days in month without rain.	Average Rainfall (1916-1922).
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.				
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
January ...	86.77	74.54	12.23	15.51	5.34	7	14.39
February ...	87.71	74.39	13.32	3.67	1.95	20	10.11
March ...	85.19	74.12	11.07	4.25	1.11	17	7.68
April ...	88.53	74.96	13.57	6.37	1.30	17	6.60
May ...	87.64	74.54	13.10	5.66	1.49	17	7.02
June ...	87.56	73.63	13.93	9.18	2.55	13	7.71
July ...	86.45	73.03	13.42	4.13	1.17	18	7.52
August ...	87.35	73.29	14.06	18.89	8.05	10	8.17
September ...	86.90	73.86	13.04	8.03	3.50	17	10.37
October ...	84.13	73.03	11.10	20.08	4.31	4	12.22
November ...	87.30	73.50	13.80	20.56	6.07	6	11.55
December ...	88.32	73.29	15.03	15.27	5.25	14	11.84
Mean Temperature	86.99	73.85	13.14				
	80.42						
Total Rainfall ...	...	...	...	131.60	Average annual rainfall		115.18

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## COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.							
No.	Colony, etc.						Year.
1146	Seychelles .. .. .						1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands .. .. .						"
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate .. .. .						1921-1922
1149	Mauritius .. .. .						1921
1150	Sierra Leone .. .. .						"
1151	Uganda .. .. .						"
1152	Somaliland .. .. .						"
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate .. .. .			(April-December)			"
1154	Gold Coast .. .. .						"
1155	Nigeria .. .. .						1922
1156	Nyasaland .. .. .						1921
1157	Falkland Islands .. .. .						"
1158	Weihaiwei .. .. .						1922
1159	Cyprus .. .. .						"
1160	Gambia .. .. .						"
1161	New Hebrides .. .. .						1921 & 1922
1162	Nyasaland .. .. .						1922
1163	Zanzibar .. .. .						"
1164	St. Helena .. .. .						"
1165	Sierra Leone .. .. .						"
1166	Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .						"
1167	Bermuda .. .. .						"
1168	Grenada .. .. .						"
1169	St. Lucia .. .. .						"
1170	Leeward Islands .. .. .						1921-1922
1171	Fiji .. .. .						1922
1172	Ceylon .. .. .						"
1173	Gibraltar .. .. .						"
1174	British Guiana .. .. .						"
1175	Barbados .. .. .						1922-1923
1176	Basutoland .. .. .						"
1177	St. Vincent .. .. .						1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate .. .. .						1922-1923
1179	Mauritius .. .. .						1922
1180	Swaziland .. .. .						"
1181	British Honduras .. .. .						"
1182	Uganda .. .. .						"
1183	Federated Malay States .. .. .						"
1184	Unfederated Malay States .. .. .						"

MISCELLANEOUS.							
No.	Colony, etc.						Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria .. .. .						Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies .. .. .						Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria .. .. .						Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria .. .. .						Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon .. .. .						Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute .. .. .						Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria .. .. .						Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent .. .. .						Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate .. .. .						Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General .. .. .						Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island .. .. .						Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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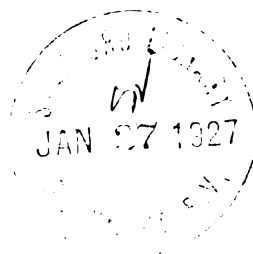
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No. 1233.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES. --- REPORT FOR 1923.

(FOR REPORT FOR 1922 SEE No. 1183.)

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### APPENDICES.

GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1923.



# FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

## REPORT

OF THE

## CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

[*A pikul is 133½ pounds av.*]

### PREFATORY NOTE.

#### I.—HISTORICAL.

1. The Federated Malay States comprise four States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

##### PERAK.

Perak is ruled by a dynasty that claims descent from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. In the XVIIth century, it was overrun by the Achehnese, and at some time after 1636 a Johore prince, the husband of a Perak princess, was sent by Acheh to rule it under the title of Sultan Mudzaffar Shah. From 1650 onwards, the Dutch endeavoured to get a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak river several factories, which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. The ruins of a factory opened in 1690 may still be seen at Pangkor. In 1765 the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch.

2. British influence began early in the XIXth century. A treaty with Penang in 1818 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1825 a British arbitrator settled the boundary between Perak and Selangor. By the Burney Treaty with Siam in 1826, the independence of Perak and Selangor was recognized, though the Sultan of Perak was permitted to send tribute to Siam if he desired. In the same year, the Sultan ceded to the British the Dindings and the Island of Pangkor as posts for the suppression of piracy, and agreed to rely solely on the protection of Great Britain. From 1872 to 1874 there was almost continuous fighting of more or less severity between rival factions of Chinese in the Larut district where valuable tin deposits had been found.

3. Having regard to the anarchy which prevailed, Sir Andrew Clarke, in 1874, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty, and to accept thereby a Resident whose advice should be "asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom". The murder of the first British Resident (Mr. J. W. Birch) in 1875 led to a military expedition. The country soon settled; and the Malay constitution was restored under a Sultan protected by the British Government. The present Ruler is His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Idris.

##### SELANGOR.

4. In the XIVth century, Klang, which is now a district of Selangor, is said to have been subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the next century, it was given a Penghulu of the family of the Bendaharas of old Malacca, and a son of Sultan Mansur Shah (1458-1477 A.D.) of Malacca

by a Chinese wife was made Ruler of Jeram near Langat. During the period of Portuguese ascendancy, little is known of the Selangor coast. Barbosa speaks of "much and good tin" won in Selangor. The Dutch opened factories for the purchase of tin at Kuala Selangor and at Kuala Linggi. In 1718 A.D., Daeng Chelak, a Bugis chief, who had married a Johore princess, settled at Kuala Selangor, and about 1780 their descendant was recognized as Sultan Salehu'd-din by the Ruler of Perak. The throne has remained in the same family ever since. After the failure of an attack on Malacca by a Bugis prince of Riau, Raja Haji, in 1733, the Dutch blockaded Kuala Selangor, and forced the Sultan to acknowledge the suzerainty of Holland.

5. In 1818, the Sultan of Selangor made a commercial treaty with the East India Company at Penang. In 1874, anarchy prevailed amongst the Malay chiefs of Selangor, and pirates ravaged the coastal trade. The Sultan's difficulties were such that he was glad to accept a British Resident, and to come under the protection of Great Britain. The present Ruler is His Highness Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa.

#### NEGRI SEMBILAN.

6. This federation of "Nine States" consists of the four major States of Sungai Ujong, Jelebu, Johol and Rembau, and the five minor States of Ulu Muar, Jempul, Terachi, Gunong Pasir and Inas. Sungai Ujong is mentioned in a Javanese poem in 1365 A.D. as being subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the XVth century, it was ruled by Chiefs of the old kingdom of Malacca. Nearly all the Malay inhabitants of the "Nine States" are descended from immigrants from Menangkabau in Sumatra, and have an interesting matrilineal sociological system. Portuguese accounts prove that this immigration had begun in the XVIth century. The evidence seems conclusive that the original Malay federation consisted of Sungai Ujong, Klang (now a district of Selangor), Jelebu, Rembau, Naning (now part of Malacca), Segamat (now in Johore), Pasir Besar (also in Johore, its place having been taken by Johol), Jelai (now Inas) and Ulu Pahang, the region between the Ulu Seriting and Temerloh. After the wresting of Malacca from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the Johore Malays in 1641 A.D., Johore took a leading part in Negri Sembilan politics until 1773 A.D., when the Undang or Chiefs of the four major States brought from Sumatra a Yam Tuan named Raja Melewar, ancestor of the present Yang di-pertuan Besar.

7. In 1874, the Dato' Klana, Chief of Sungai Ujong, the most important of the "Nine States" invited and obtained the assistance of the British Government to maintain his rule, and the appointment of a British Resident. In 1883, Jelebu applied for a British officer; and Rembau agreed to refer all its disputes to the British Government, and in 1887 accepted a British adviser. In 1889, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Rulers of Tampin and Rembau asked for a Resident, and agreed to a confederation known as "The Old Negri Sembilan". In 1895, the Resident of this confederation took charge of Sungai Ujong and of Jelebu, and the modern Negri Sembilan was constituted. Finally, in 1898, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti was elected titular Ruler of the whole State. The present Ruler is His Highness Muhammad, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Antah, Yang di-pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan.

## PAHANG.

8. Chao Ju Kua, a Chinese, writing about 1225 A.D., mentions Pahang as being subject to the old Sumatran Buddhist kingdom of Sri Vijaya. Later, Pahang and Tioman are claimed as conquests of Majapahit. Chinese records of the XVth century speak of the people of Pahang making human sacrifices. The "Malay Annals" tell of a town, Pura, near the estuary of the Pahang river, and mention the gold dust, the elephants and the wild oxen of the country. In the XVth century, Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca captured the Ruler of Pahang, and married his daughter. Modern Muhammadan Pahang starts with Rulers of the royal house of Malacca. In 1618, the redoubtable Mahkota Alam raided Pahang, and carried off one of its Rulers, who became father of a Sultan of Aceh. Before the old Malacca royal house died out in 1699, its Pahang branch provided several Rulers for the senior throne of Johore, which directly represented the Malacca dynasty. Later, Pahang fell under the suzerainty of the new Sultans of Johore, who, when they removed to Lingga, left a Dato' Bendahara in charge of Pahang.

9. In 1887, Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang, promising British help in the event of external attack, and arranging for a British agent to be stationed at his capital. At the same time, the title of Sultan was substituted for that of Dato' Bendahara. In 1888, the Sultan applied for and obtained British protection, and the appointment of a Resident. The present Ruler is His Highness Al-Mu'tasim Bi'llah Al-Sultan Abdullah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Ahmad Al-Maazam Shah.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES.

10. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the Sultan, or the Ruler, in State Council. His Highness the Sultan or the Ruler presides over the State Council. The British Resident is a member, and in Perak and in Selangor the Secretary to Resident is also a member. The other members consist of members of the royal family, the leading chiefs and some Chinese. Since the creation of a Federal Council, the State Councils legislate only in matters affecting the State.

## THE FEDERATION.

11. In 1895, a Treaty was signed by the Rulers of the four States by which they agreed to constitute their countries into a Federation, which was to be known as the Federated Malay States, and to be administered under the advice of the British Government, while all existing treaties and arrangements were to stand. The States agreed to the appointment of an officer to be styled Resident-General (a title which has since been altered to Chief Secretary to Government) as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They agreed to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion, provided that the relations between the Malay Rulers and the British Residents remained unaffected. In 1909, a Federal Council was created in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State, and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or any more than one State. The Federal Council, as now constituted, consists of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held ex officio



by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President, the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, Their Highnesses the Sultans of Perak, Selangor and Pahang, His Highness the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, and eight unofficial members, who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council generally meets at least three times a year. All Federal legislation is passed by it, and the estimates of expenditure and revenue require its approval.

## II.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

12. Perak is the northernmost of the three States on the West Coast of the Peninsula. It comprises 7,800 square miles. On the North, it borders with Province Wellesley (Straits Settlements), Kedah and Siam; and on the East, it is separated from Kelantan and Pahang by the main range of granite mountains that form the back bone of the Peninsula. The Perak river (170 miles long) is the principal river of the State. On the North, the Krian river is the boundary with Kedah; and on the South, the Bernam river separates the State from Selangor. The highest mountain is Korbu (7,160 feet). The capital of the State is Taiping.

13. Selangor (3,156 square miles), also on the West Coast, is separated from Pahang on the East by the mountain range, and from Negri Sembilan by the Sepang river. Its highest peak is Ulu Kali (5,820 feet). Port Swettenham, the principal harbour of the Federated Malay States, is situated on the estuary of the Klang River in this State. Kuala Lumpur, the Federal capital, and also the capital of the State, is situated some thirty miles further up the Klang River.

14. Negri Sembilan, south of Selangor, comprises 2,550 square miles. On the South, it borders with Johore, and on the East, with Pahang. In the southern part of the State, the great mountain range has disappeared, and the water-parting between the West and East Coast is merely hilly, and in places is nearly flat ground. The highest peak in Negri Sembilan is Telapak Burok (3,915 feet). Seremban is the capital.

15. Pahang, the only State of the Federation on the East Coast, comprises 14,000 square miles. It is bordered on the South by Johore, on the West by Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, and on the North by Trengganu and Kelantan. The highest mountain in the Peninsula (Tahan, 7,184 feet) is in this State.

## III.—CLIMATE.

16. The temperature of the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula has but a small daily range and little appreciable variation. On the East Coast, however, the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, causes a distinct meteorological contrast with the rest of the year as regards wind and rainfall. Records from typical stations on the West of the Peninsula where the South-West Monsoon is broken by Sumatra show a decrease of rainfall from May to August. At Kuala Lipis, on the east of the main range, there is a general rise in rainfall from February until May, succeeded in some years by a distinct drop in July and August: there is a further rise culminating in October and November, followed by a fall to moderate rainfall in December and January. Charts, however, cannot bring out two points: the brilliant sunshine, which is the rule during the morning, and the dry spells of a fortnight or more, when the grass becomes parched. In

the mountains, the rainfall is very high, the average yearly rainfall at "The Cottage" (Maxwell's Hill) above Taiping from 1912-1919 being 258 inches. At Jelebu in Negri Sembilan, the driest station where records were kept, the average for 1905-1919 was 60 inches. The heat, owing to the moisture of the atmosphere, is at times oppressive, although 100° has never been recorded in the shade. The nights are cool. On the highest mountains, the temperature has been known to fall at nights to 46° Fahrenheit. In the day time, there is almost always a breeze to modify the heat. The Peninsula lies within the region of the South-West and North-East Monsoons, but, owing to the barrier provided by Sumatra, the only really strong wind is the North-East Monsoon, which strikes the East Coast from across the China Sea. Violent squalls, known as "Sumatras", are not infrequent on the West Coast of the Peninsula between April and September. Generally, they are of short duration and occur during the night.

#### IV.—STATISTICS.

17. The return, which forms the appendix to this report, shows for every year from 1889 onwards particulars of revenue, expenditure, imports, exports, duty on tin, duty on rubber, land revenue, railway receipts and population.

#### V.—POPULATION.

18. The census taken on the 24th April, 1921, shows that the population of the Federated Malay States was then 1,324,890, having increased since 1911 by 27.7 per cent. Of this population 853,528 are males and 471,362 females, the rate of increase since 1911 having been 17.7 and 51.1 respectively.

The Malay population rose from 420,840 in 1911 to 510,821 in 1921, an increase of 21.3 per cent. The rates of increase of the Malay population were 20.1 per cent. in Perak, 41.3 per cent. in Selangor, 11.3 per cent. in Negri Sembilan, and 17.3 per cent. in Pahang. The very high rate of increase in Selangor, where, in the Kuala Selangor district, the Malay population practically doubled since 1911, is due to the influx of foreign Malays, who have settled in the Coast districts to plant rubber.

The Chinese population of the Federated Malay States was 494,548 or only 61,304 more than in 1911. Practically the whole of this increase was in Chinese females, who now number 351 to 1,000 males as compared with 188 in 1911, and the lessening disparity between the sexes among the Chinese is gratifying as indicating a general tendency towards their permanent settlement in the Federated Malay States.

The rise in the Indian population was a marked feature of the 1921 census. In 1901, 58,386 persons of Indian nationality were enumerated; ten years later the number had risen to 172,465, the increase synchronising with the early development of the rubber planting industry, while in 1921 Indians in the Federated Malay States totalled 305,219. The percentages of increase since 1911 were 77.2 in Perak, 78.9 in Selangor, 84.4 in Negri Sembilan, and 31.4 in Pahang. More than four-fifths of the Indians in the Federated Malay States are Tamils.

The European population of the Federated Malay States rose from 3,284 in 1911 to 5,686 in 1921, of whom 93.2 per cent. are of British nationality. The most satisfactory feature of the census is that all the statistics, of sex, of marriage, of age and of birth place, show that the immigrant races, who have done so much to develop the resources of the

Federated Malay States, are ceasing to look upon these States as a place of temporary sojourn and are tending more and more to make their permanent home here.

#### VI.—RAILWAYS.

19. The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements (Singapore Island, Malacca, Province Wellesley) and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (120 miles), extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula and opposite Singapore Island, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. At Gemas, the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast lines; the West Coast line runs North-North-West through Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, thence enters Province Wellesley, passing Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour—about 472 miles from Johore Bahru, and thence proceeds through the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Siamese State Railways was opened on July 1st, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,188 miles.

20. The East Coast line proceeds northward from Gemas through Negri Sembilan and Pahang towards Tumpat. It is completed and opened for traffic as far as Chegar Perah Station, 23 miles beyond Kuala Lipis, the capital of Pahang, and 164 miles from Gemas, whilst at the end of 1923 the permanent way had been laid as far as the 168th mile. The distance from railhead in Kelantan to railhead in Pahang is  $98\frac{3}{4}$  miles. A section of 32 miles in Kelantan, between Tanah Merah Station and Tumpat on the East Coast is open for traffic, and this line when extended southward will meet the East Coast line from Gemas and provide through direct communication with Singapore from Kelantan. An extension has been made from Pasir Mas in Kelantan and runs in a westerly direction for 12 miles to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary, where it joins the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, where a junction is made with the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore line. Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Siamese State Railways commenced on November 1st, 1921.

21. Branch lines connect the main line with the ports on the West Coast at Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson Wharf and Port Weld. At Prai on the mainland opposite Penang the construction of deep water wharves has been completed. A causeway, which will eventually carry two lines of rails and a roadway, is being built across the Johore Strait to connect the Island of Singapore with the Peninsula, and a single line was opened for goods traffic on September 17th and for passenger traffic on October 1st, 1923.

22. The total length of line (first track) now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 982 miles. The line is of metre gauge. On the mail trains on the West Coast main line there are sleeping saloons and restaurant cars. There are 238 permanent stations and 27 flag stations. The expenditure on capital account (including lines not open for traffic) was \$191,975,106 up to 31st December, 1923, of which \$173,061,106 was met from current revenue, and \$18,914,000 from loan account.

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1923.

### I.—FINANCIAL.

23. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1923 provided for a revenue of \$55,355,192 and an expenditure (excluding capital expenditure, which was mainly to be met from loan moneys) of \$58,884,374. **BUDGET FOR 1923.**

24. The actual revenue for the year was \$63,952,132 and the expenditure was \$52,825,572. An estimated deficit of \$3,529,182 was thus converted into a surplus of \$11,126,560. The principal excesses as compared with the estimate were \$3,822,874 under Customs, \$3,227,322 under Licences and \$1,226,243 under Fees of Court, etc. The sale of the Penang Hill Railway realised \$1,489,130, and was completed during the year; \$1,474,556 being received on this account in 1923. Of this sum, \$738,623 was credited to revenue against an estimate of \$750,000, and the balance was credited to loan account. The sale of the Teluk Ayer godowns, for which a provision of \$1,500,000 was made, was not effected. The largest savings in expenditure were: Railways, \$1,351,110; Medical, \$1,077,868; Public Works, \$532,544; Public Works Annually Recurrent, \$632,522. The only large excess over estimated expenditure was \$1,053,412 under Miscellaneous Services. **ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

25. In my report for 1922 I referred to the issue in December, 1921, of the first instalment (£5,155,000) of the Straits Settlements Loan of £10,000,000 at 97, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The second instalment of £4,200,000 was floated in May, 1922, at 95, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. After deducting expenses of issue, the proceeds of these two instalments amounted to \$74,297,549. Of this sum, \$24,182,089 has been spent upon Railway and other works, and the unexpended balance on the 31st December, 1923, was \$50,115,460. The debt to the Colony standing at \$5,261,432 on the "Rice Account" on the 31st December, 1922, was settled at the end of the year. **THE PUBLIC DEBT.**

26. The Siamese Government having decided not to ask for the instalment of £120,000, which would have brought the total up to the £4,750,000 originally contemplated, the loan stands at £4,630,000, and is repayable by 26 annual instalments commencing on the 1st January, 1924. **THE LOAN TO SIAM.**

27. The State of Kedah has reduced its debt to \$1,500,000. The total loans to the Unfederated States and to Brunei amount to \$6,005,929. **LOANS TO UNFEDERATED STATES AND BRUNEI.**

28. The surplus on the 31st December, 1922, was \$24,515,818. As the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by \$11,126,560, the surplus was increased to \$35,642,378 on the 31st December, 1923. The statement immediately following shows that the whole of this surplus is not represented by cash. **SURPLUS.**

ASSETS AND  
LIABILITIES.29. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities  
31st December, 1923 :

	\$	c.		
Capital Account (Straits Settlements Sterling Loan) Balance at credit thereof (a) ... ..	50,115,460	36	Cash in Treasuries and Banks as per distribution statement ... ..	6,
Composition Stamp Duty Fund, 4½ per cent. Loan ... ..	267,768	49	Cash with Agencies—	
Sundry Outstanding Accounts ... ..	653,454	59	Crown Agents ... ..	\$ 104,616.61
Straits Settlements Government War Service Land Grant Scheme ... ..	215	96	F.M.S. & S.S. Joint a/c, India ... ..	32,696.96
Indian Agency Account ... ..	431,832	87	Malay States Information Agency ... ..	7,874.46
Due to Johore ... ..	19,305	96	Penang Agency ... ..	5,349.57
" on account of Causeway ... ..	11,109	67	Singapore Agency ... ..	955,957.60
Family Remittances ... ..	2,514	28	Cash in Transit ... ..	5,
Bentong Tailings Retention Scheme ... ..	59,976	95	Fixed Deposits ... ..	15,
Deposits—			Advances at call and other temporary investments by Crown Agents ... ..	
Courts ... ..	\$194,740.05		Composition Stamp Duty Fund 4½ per cent. Loan with Crown Agents ... ..	
Forests ... ..	92,792.37		Ceylon Agency Account ... ..	
Land ... ..	239,687.02		Due by other Governments—	
Postal ... ..	183,450.58		Ceylon ... ..	\$ 252.53
Miscellaneous ... ..	881,880.24		India ... ..	60,787.41
	1,592,550	26	Kedah ... ..	62,102.29
Sundry Funds—			Kelantan ... ..	2,172.80
Bailey Fund ... ..	\$ 938.25		Perlis ... ..	45.54
Police Fine and Reward Fund ... ..	26,868.38		Singapore ... ..	31,141.69
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ... ..	203,854.03		" Account Johore Causeway ... ..	6,028.89
Red Cross Fund ... ..	124,630.40		Trengganu ... ..	30,953.99
Miscellaneous ... ..	29,876.07		Sundry Outstanding Accounts ... ..	
	386,167	13	Family Remittances ... ..	
War Savings Certificates, 1924-1927 ... ..	405,047	03	Investments (Surplus Funds):	
Straits Settlements Government 7 per cent. Loan, 1926 .. ..	15,000,000	00	S.S. Municipal Debentures (at cost) ... ..	
Suspense ... ..	22,467	41	Investments specially earmarked for the redemption of Straits Settlements 7 per cent. Loan—1926 ... ..	7,
Capital Fund—			Investments (Specific Funds) (at cost):	
Bagan Serai Rice Mill ... ..	302,429	73	Bailey Fund ... ..	\$ 938.25
F.M.S. Government Factory ... ..	400,000	00	Police Fine and Reward Fund ... ..	26,226.75
Surplus ... ..	35,642,377	24	Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ... ..	159,296.02
			Red Cross Fund ... ..	124,555.36
			Investments War Savings Certificates (at cost) ... ..	
			Loans—	
			Siamese Government (b) ... ..	\$39,685,714.30
			Unfederated States and Brunei ... ..	6,005,928.57
			Planters ... ..	2,945,018.28
			War Service Land Grant Scheme ... ..	1,198,858.49
			Miscellaneous ... ..	1,330,535.22
			Advances ... ..	
			Imprests ... ..	
			Marine Slipway Account ... ..	
			Museums, Natural Products Account ... ..	
			Stores and Materials, Railways ... ..	2,
			" Account, Post Office ... ..	
			" and Furniture Account, P.W.D. ... ..	
			" Account, Marine Slipway ... ..	
			Furniture making account, Forest Department ... ..	
			Timber Account, Forest Department ... ..	
			Tin Purchases ... ..	11,
			Sundry Assets ... ..	
			Bagan Serai Rice Mill ... ..	
			F.M.S. Government Factory ... ..	
			Inter-Treasury Account ... ..	
			Suspense ... ..	
	105,312,677	93		105,

## NOTE:

(a) The Straits Settlements Sterling Loan, the first two instalments of which totalling (\$80,185,714.29) have been fully subscribed, appears on the credit side of the Capital Account. Expenses of issue of the loan and expenditure on Sinking Fund, the instalments of which provided out of revenue.

(b) Repayable by 26 yearly instalments commencing from 1st January, 1924.

30. A statement of the sterling loan capital account is published as appendix B to this report. The sum of \$80,185,714 (representing £9,000,000) has been raised; and the available balance, which had been \$58,523,901 on the 31st December, 1922, was reduced to \$50,115,400 on the 31st December, 1923, by the expenditure during the year on loan account.

STERLING LOAN  
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

## II.—TRADE, CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

31. During the year, 22 local companies with a total nominal capital of \$12,367,784 were incorporated and registered as compared with 20 companies (\$3,708,700) in 1922, 30 (\$4,988,000) in 1921, and 54 (\$38,934,928) in 1920. The objects of the companies were mining in ten cases, rubber cultivation in five, other agricultural enterprise in two, the establishment of hospitals in two, commerce in two, and an electric scheme in one. At the beginning of the year, 23 companies were in course of liquidation; 15 went into liquidation during the year, and four were struck off the register as being defunct. There were 236 companies on the register at the close of the year.

COMPANIES.

32. The aggregate value of trade for the year, including re-exports, was \$286,189,187 compared with \$219,252,124 in 1922, an increase of 30 per cent. There has been decided improvement in trade all round due to the higher prices ruling for rubber and tin. The distribution per head of the population was £25. The values of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding re-exports and bullion) for the last five years are as follows:

TRADE.

		Imports.		Exports.		Trade balance.
1919	...	\$118,854,965	...	\$279,135,105	...	\$160,280,140
1920	...	170,522,123	...	288,715,698	...	118,193,575
1921	...	102,914,877	...	129,463,762	...	26,548,885
1922	...	78,666,032	...	135,116,634	...	56,450,602
1923	...	87,954,820	...	190,823,527	...	102,868,707

33. The distribution of trade, in imports and exports, was as follows: Singapore 47.03 per cent. and 29.09 per cent.; Penang 25 per cent. and 39.09 per cent.; Malacca .92 per cent. and 3.82 per cent.; Unfederated Malay States 3.31 per cent. and .08 per cent.; United Kingdom 9.78 per cent. and 13.61 per cent.; other British Possessions 4.91 per cent. and .71 per cent.; foreign countries 9.05 per cent. and 13.60 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION  
OF TRADE.

Imports from the United Kingdom have fallen from 15.86 per cent. in 1922. Exports to Singapore have fallen from 40.01 per cent. in 1922. Direct exports to foreign countries have increased from 8.23 per cent.

34. The revenue from Customs, excise and the opium monopoly yielded \$30,811,501, an increase of \$3,594,431. Import duties produced \$5,203,685, an increase of \$873,655. Export duties realised \$13,149,979, an increase of \$6,627,438. Excise duty yielded \$581,683, an increase of \$105,474.

REVENUE FROM  
CUSTOMS, ETC.

35. Sales of chandu (prepared opium) amounted to 1,007,192.6 tahils, showing an increase of 156,925.6 tahils as compared with 1922 but a decrease of 569,988 tahils as compared with 1920. There was no change in the selling price.

OPIUM.

36. The number of ocean-going steamers, which called at Port Swettenham, was 355 with a tonnage of 1,383,394 against 340 with a tonnage of 1,317,721 in 1922. The clearances of local steamers were 618 with a tonnage of 322,514 against 659 with a tonnage of 327,386 in the preceding year.

SHIPPING.

## III.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

## AREA UNDER TITLE.

37. There was at the end of the year in private occupation 2,431,015 acres held under agricultural titles, and 215,301 acres under mining titles. It is estimated that, of the 27,623 square miles covered by the four States of the Federation, 14.9 per cent. is in private occupation, 15.9 per cent. is forest reserve, and 69.2 per cent. is still State land. Much of the State land has no road or railway. In the upper reaches of the Perak and Pahang rivers, there are still areas of almost unexplored forest. Of the State land and forest 10,475 square miles are above the 500 feet elevation, and of little value for agriculture, owing to the steepness of the ground.

## LAND REVENUE.

38. The land revenue (including \$302,967 derived from land sales) amounted to \$3,993,853 as compared with \$3,825,038 (including \$302,967 derived from land sales) collected in 1922. The net increase in land revenue was \$219,802.

COST OF SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT.

39. The total cost of the Survey Department to the Federated States, after deducting reimbursements and revenue, was \$1,200,000. Included in this is \$26,298, arrears of salaries for 1922, consequent on the adoption of a new scheme of salaries for the subordinate service.

The nett expenditure for the various branches was : Revenue Survey \$823,160; Topographical, \$145,271; Trigonometrical, \$50,752; Lithographic and Drawing, \$43,967; Instrument Repairing, \$16,580; Head Office, inclusive of salaries of all officers on leave, \$126,292.

REVENUE OF SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT.

40. The revenue, apart from reimbursements, amounted to \$1,200,000, of which the Revenue Surveys contributed \$139,684, the Photographic Section \$46,047 and the Instrument Repairing \$2,784. Surveys for Government purposes (exclusive of mapping) for which fees were charged totalled \$130,352. These were mainly done by the Revenue Branch.

WORK BY THE  
VARIOUS BRANCHES.

41. Requisitions for 14,291 lots, amounting to 81,487 acres, were completed by the Revenue Branch. The Trigonometrical Branch completed reconnaissance work in North-East Pahang and general control surveys. The Topographical Branch was engaged on the continuation of the one-mile to an inch programme, the investigation and survey of Cameron Highlands and surveys for town planning. The demand for topographical surveys is increasing, especially for large scale work necessary for development and location. The Photo-Lithographic Branch reproduced a new series of the 1-mile topographical maps, maps of British Malaya on the 8-mile to 20-mile scale, a topographical map of Kuala Lumpur and environs, and a series of district maps of Selangor showing comprehensive alienation and a series of eight-chain sheets showing all alienation. Great demands are made on the branch by government departments and the public, and the volume of work dealt with shows a large increase in both quantity and value.

## GENERAL.

42. A new subordinate salary scheme was introduced during the year. The policy of the department is to use Malays wherever possible, and this has been well maintained; they now total 46 per cent. of the total staff on the Establishment List.

## IV.—GEOLOGY AND MINING

43. The field work of the Geologist staff was mainly done in Kelantan, Johore, Kedah and Perlis, where interesting observations were made. Prospecting for oil by a company in the Bernam Valley ended with negative results. A map, with descriptive notes, has been prepared, and awaits publication to show all occurrences that could be traced of primary tin-ore, that is to say, tin-ore in its original matrix, whether as veins, pipes or irregular bodies.

GEOLOGY.

44. The weight of tin-ore, reduced to a metallic basis, and of block tin, exported during the year was 37,649 tons as compared with 35,286 tons in 1922 and 34,490 tons in 1921. The export of tin-ore represents about 84.4 per cent. of the total. The export duty (in millions of dollars) was \$7.73 in 1923, \$5.97 in 1922 and \$6.15 in 1921.

EXPORT OF TIN.

45. The year opened with the price at \$91.75 per pikul of metallic tin. On the 19th March the price stood at \$118.62½; it declined from then onwards until the lowest price for the year was reached, viz., \$88.50 on the 5th July. Thereafter an improvement took place which continued till the beginning of December. The highest price during the year, viz., \$121, was reached on the 3rd December and the year closed with the price at \$116.87½ and a rising market.

PRICE OF TIN.

46. The following table shows the fluctuations in the price of tin for the last seven years in dollars per pikul:

FLUCTUATIONS IN  
PRICE OF TIN.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Highest ...	140.00	182.50	166.00	212.00	115.00	93.62	121.00
Average ...	108.74	150.62	120.68	150.67	85.04	80.64	101.75
Lowest ...	85.00	117.50	100.00	90.00	72.00	71.75	88.50
Fluctuation ...	55.00	65.00	66.00	122.00	43.00	21.87	32.50

47. The feature of the year was the improved World's consumption of tin which is estimated to have exceeded production by 10,000 tons. The visible supplies decreased by 4,000 tons during the year. Heavy American buying, and activity in the English and American tin-plate trade were mainly responsible for the rise in the price at the beginning of the year. Under the Bandoeng Agreement, the Government had released to it 500 tons of tin every month, with effect from 1st April, 1923. The 4,500 tons thus released were sold in the daily sales of tin in Singapore, and a public communique now announces every month the amount thus sold. Sustained good demand from consumers, the ability of the market to absorb stocks released from the Bandoeng Agreement stocks, together with a favourable statistical position, were responsible for the recovery after the drop.

48. The labour force engaged in mining (including *dulang* pass holders) was 104,556 at the end of the year. The figures for the preceding three years were: in 1922, 94,948; in 1921, 99,757; and in 1920, 102,424. The total does not include labour employed on the extraction and transport of firewood.

LABOUR.



**TUNGSTEN.**

49. The export of tungsten ore (wolfram and scheelite) was as follows: wolfram 37 tons, scheelite nil. During the previous year 94.7 tons of wolfram and .3 tons of scheelite were exported. These figures do not include 31.2 tons of tungsten ores imported for treatment and subsequently re-exported.

**GOLD.**

50. The production of gold from the Raub Gold Mine (the only gold mine in the Federated Malay States) was 8,162 ounces. During 1922 the production had been 12,929 ounces. Alluvial native workings in various localities produced 1,405 ounces.

**COAL.**

51. The production of coal from the Malayan Collieries, Limited, Selangor, showed an increase of 36,064 tons during the year; the output being 317,892 tons as against 281,828 tons in 1922. The Government Railways were the largest consumers of coal and took 55 per cent. of the mines took 32 per cent. and other local consumers 2 per cent.; 5 per cent. was exported and 6 per cent. consumed at the Collieries. The hydraulic stowage system and the various operations connected with the works continued to run satisfactorily.

**CLAY.**

52. The Malayan China Clay and Pottery Company, Limited, is putting out a quantity of high class china clay, latex cups, and electrical cleats and insulators.

**V.—FORESTRY.****EXPLORATION.**

53. The exploration work of the year was confined almost entirely to Negri Sembilan and Pahang. In Negri Sembilan, an area of about 18,000 acres, between the Gemas and Jelai-Gemas reserves, was found to be forest of very good quality. In Pahang, in the Temerloh district, a reserve forest of about 94,000 acres was examined; and the average timber content calculated upon a half per cent. enumeration survey, was found to be not less than 43 tons per acre. Within the last three years, in pursuance of a policy of exploring areas within which it was thought that forest reserves should lie, and of relinquishing claims upon areas found to be unsuitable, the department has examined and reported upon 3,600,000 acres, of which 2,000,000 acres have been relinquished for areas other than forestry, and 1,600,000 acres have been either reserved, or proposed for reservation under the Forest Enactment.

**RESERVES.**

54. The new reserves of 1923 cover 793 square miles (a record figure), and the total area of forest reserve is now 4,428 square miles representing 15.9 of the total area of the Federated Malay States.

**EXPLOITATION.**

55. The demand for timber and fuel, which had fallen very heavily in 1922, revived again in 1923, and in some cases exceeded the supply. Owing to the fact that in 1922, much of the labour was dispensed with and the carts and cattle were sold.

**MINOR FOREST INDUSTRIES.**

56. The departmental working of *damar penak* (or *damar chengal*) has now been thoroughly established at Kuala Pilah. The quality of the article is excellent. The grades adopted by the department were quickly established, and sales are now made to Europe and America with the samples, the buyers being satisfied with the signed guarantee placed in each case. The potential value of this industry, when it spreads throughout the country, can be estimated from the fact that a Malay damar-tapper can earn \$20 per mensem in addition to his income from his padi-field and other sources, and that a whole-time tapper can earn very much more.

The market for gutta-percha is very uncertain, and the industry suffers accordingly. The Forest Department is sending a consignment of about one ton of gutta-percha of the highest quality to the British Empire Exhibition with the object of getting into touch with the consumers, and of learning what they really want, and how they want it.

The condition of the cane (rattan) industry is unsatisfactory. The department hopes to learn much, at Wembley, of the market demands and the commercial classification. Jelutong has received a considerable, and increasing, interest. A concession was granted to a syndicate of the right to take bamboos in parts of the Upper Perak district for making paper pulp.

57. Research work was considerably hindered by the time of the head-quarter staff being much taken up with the collection and packing of exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition. Further work was done on the proposed manual of commercial timber trees. The installation of a plant for the artificial seasoning, antiseptic treatment and testing of timber has been recommended by a Committee. Tests on natural seasoning were made, as well as durability tests and tests with wood preservatives. There is as yet no plant for making tests with wood preservatives under pressure. The need for a Forest Chemist is urged. The herbarium is inconveniently crowded.

RESEARCH AND  
EXPERIMENT.

58. The revenue of the department, which had been \$984,100 in 1921, and \$888,115 in 1922, rose in 1923 to \$1,209,156 against an estimate of \$959,300. The expenditure was \$752,451. This very satisfactory result is due partly to increased royalties and to the profits of the damar industry, but chiefly to the increased demand for timber and fuel. In the State forests, this country possesses an asset of inestimable value; and wisely generous expenditure in the next few years may lead to developments which may make the "forest revenue" so important an item in the annual revenue of the country as appreciably to reduce the burden of general taxation.

FINANCE.

#### VI.—AGRICULTURE.

59. At the beginning of the year, in a total establishment of 36 European officers, three appointments were temporarily suspended, and two were vacant. No new appointments were made during the year.

STAFF.

60. The price of "Standard Rubber Sheet", which had been at 48½ cents in Singapore at the end of 1922, was at the same figure at the end of the year under review. Its highest price was 65¼ cents in January, and its lowest 44¼ cents in May.

PRICE OF RUBBER.

61. Interesting figures of the exports of rubber from the Federated Malay States over a period of years will be found in the statement printed at the end of this report.

EXPORTS OF  
RUBBER.

62. The rubber exported from the Federated Malay States during 1923 was 102,818 tons as against 129,404 tons in 1922. The "Standard Production", on the 31st October, 1923, of the Federated Malay States was recorded as being 162,350 tons, and was classified as follows:

"RESTRICTION".

Estates over 100 acres...	...	107,557 tons
Holdings between 25 and 100 acres ...	...	10,793 "
Small holdings ...	...	44,000 "

These figures may be taken as being very nearly correct, and show that "Restriction" has, in the year 1923, and in the Federated Malay States alone, been successful in keeping more than 60,000 tons of rubber off the

market. When it is remembered that, with unrestricted tapping, the output of the country (especially in the small holdings) would have exceeded the "Standard Production", it must be conceded that though "Restriction" has not raised the price of rubber to a figure had been desired, it has, nevertheless, succeeded in preventing the market from being flooded with an unwanted commodity. There has been trouble with forgeries of coupons; and frauds of various kinds required constant vigilance on the part of the officials. The Commissioner of Customs has recorded his opinion that there has been very little smuggling of rubber from the Federated Malay States, and that it is less than 600 tons.

#### RUBBER DISEASES.

63. Of the "stem" diseases of rubber, "pink disease" is the most prevalent. There was less of it than in 1922. All European-managed estates in districts where this disease prevails maintain a pest-garden and carry out routine treatment. On small holdings, treatment of the disease is enforced by Inspecting Officers. "Mouldy rot" is the most important "bark" disease, and the area subject to it extended considerably during the year. The disease is likely to become wide-spread, and its control requires routine treatment, especially through wet weather. Effective control can be maintained at a reasonably low cost. "Black Stripe" and "Brown Bast", two other bark diseases, do not call for special comment. Of the "root" diseases, "fomes", "wet rot", "dry rot" and "black root disease" continue to give trouble; and there is reason to fear that many old plantations will lose large areas as the result of new diseases in the past.

#### NEW USES FOR RUBBER.

64. For the third year in succession, the Government made a grant of £3,000 (\$24,814) to the Rubber Growers' Association for work in connection with propaganda for new uses and new markets for rubber.

#### COCONUTS.

65. The price of best quality copra in Singapore varied from \$8-10 per pikul (in July) to \$12-14 (in December); and the average price was \$11-12, which is about \$1 better than the average for 1922. At this figure, a well-managed property yields a good profit. Co-operative methods of marketing amongst the small holders would greatly increase their profits.

#### PADI.

66. It is clearly recognised that the only form, in the opinion of the Government, of "encouragement" of padi cultivation can be of any real use, is the adoption of a policy, under which padi cultivation becomes a profitable business. The Government Rice Mill at Krian has attained the object for which it was established, and provides a fair price to the padi planter. The Government has now decided upon a policy, under which the cost of irrigation, or drainage, for padi cultivation of all new and large areas will be defrayed by the Government, which will not seek to recoup itself by a "assessment rate". The Government expenditure will be regarded as a subsidy to Food Production. Every effort is being made to encourage ideas of co-operation amongst the padi planters, especially in the Malacca district.

In Perak and Pahang, the padi crop of the spring of 1923 was below the average. The yield from the Selangor rice-fields, which are comparatively small, was poor; and, in Negri Sembilan, considerable

damage was done by rain at harvest time. An average crop throughout the country is expected from the padi, which was standing in the fields at the end of the current year.

67. Interesting and satisfactory work was done at the Government Experimental Plantation at Serdang, but the results do not call for any special comment.

68. The area under different forms of cultivation is, in acres, as follows :

State.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Kampong fruit.	Total.
Perak ... ..	112,884	91,765	440,518	104,536	749,703
Selangor ... ..	19,680	93,649	392,459	22,238	528,026
Negri Sembilan ... ..	31,603	17,509	279,932	20,941	349,985
Pahang ... ..	30,694	12,305	117,932	60,970	221,901
Grand total ...	194,861	215,228	1,230,841	208,685	1,849,615

The corresponding tables for 1922 were 190,594 ; 193,256 ; 1,228,661 ; 231,395 ; and 1,843,906 acres.

#### VII.—LEGISLATION.

69. In all, 28 Enactments, including one private Bill, were passed during the year. Important consolidating and amending Customs and Excise Enactments were passed, and the Labour Code was repealed and re-enacted, certain suggestions made by the Indian Government being incorporated in the new law. The old State Enactments dealing with harbours and lights and small shipping were repealed and replaced by a Ports Enactment and a Fisheries Enactment, and the Mineral Ores and Police Force Enactments were re-enacted in improved forms. The private Bill referred to was introduced to effect the incorporation of the Planters Association of Malaya, a measure which it is believed will increase the usefulness of that body. Legislation was also passed to enable the Government to raise short term loans by means of Treasury bills either here or in London. The only Enactment, which could be called in any way contentious, was the Town Planning Enactment. This was referred to a Select Committee, and their recommendations were adopted in full. The remaining Enactments effected amendments and improvements in existing laws, but do not call for special mention.

FEDERAL ENACT-  
MENTS.

#### VIII.—POLICE.

70. The Force with an approved strength of 4,000 officers and men is distributed in 181 police stations and 8 police posts. Throughout the year there has been no lack of recruits, making it possible to insist on a high standard of physique and intelligence. Discipline was satisfactory and a great improvement in general smartness and keenness was noticeable, particularly among the Malays. A new system of "Refresher" Courses was introduced for the purpose of re-training subordinate police officers and constables. All police telephones are now connected with public exchanges and police stations may in certain circumstances be used as public call offices. As an experiment two police districts (Port Dickson and Mantin) are manned exclusively with Malays. Recruits for the Railway Police are now enrolled and trained at the Dépôt. The expenditure of the Force was \$2,827,796 and its revenue \$244,298.

POLICE.

## CRIME.

71. There was a great decrease in seizable crime, the number of offences reported being 8,473 as against 10,451 in 1922. The decreases in murder (from 121 cases to 89), in gang-robbery (from 83 cases to 61), in robbery (from 123 cases to 83) and in house-breaking (from 207 cases to 150) were marked. The robbery figures were the lowest ever recorded. The country as a whole was very quiet and there were no serious outbreaks or organised crime to be dealt with. The Criminal Registry continued to demonstrate its capability of dealing with large numbers of enquiries, among which 971 cases of sudden or suspicious death were investigated.

A comparison of numbers of the more serious offences against property in 1923 with those committed in 1904 is interesting. The figures are as follows and the period exactly corresponds with the inauguration of the Central Registry for the identification of criminals by means of finger-prints:

	1904.	1923.
Gang-robbery ... ..	236	61
Robbery ... ..	422	83
House-breaking ... ..	403	150
Theft (serious) ... ..	656	208
	<u>1,717</u>	<u>502</u>

## IX.—PRISONS.

72. There are seven prisons. On the 1st January, 1923, there were 1,507 prisoners; during the year 6,936 were admitted; and 1,266 remained at the close of the year. The daily average figures were: Civil Prison, 139; short-sentence and revenue grade, 692; long sentence and condemned, 553. Ten executions were carried out. One prisoner escaped. None committed suicide. The daily average of sick was 3.22 per cent. as compared with 3.12 in 1922. There were 37 deaths, of which 1 was from malaria, 4 from dysentery, 5 from phthisis, 3 from pneumonia and 24 from other causes, of which debility may be presumed to be the cause or predisposing factor.

73. The total expenditure of all the prisons was \$425,881. The daily average of 1,384 prisoners was maintained at a nett cost of \$400,438 (the prison revenue being deducted) giving an annual cost per head of \$289. The annual cost in 1922 had been \$282, and in 1921 as much as \$304. The daily average of prisoners had been 1,499 in 1922, and the reason for the annual increase of \$7 over nett cost per prisoner in 1923 is due to the increase in the daily average of prisoners.

## X.—MEDICAL.

## (i).—VITAL STATISTICS.

## STATISTICS.

74. The estimated population at the end of June, 1923, was 1,389,667. There were 35,653 births and 33,914 deaths: the rates being 25.66 and 24.40 per mille, respectively. The death-rate is the lowest yet recorded for any year. An improvement is recorded in the death-rate of each of the four principal towns (Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping and Seremban). There were 6,420 deaths of children under one year of age, being an infantile mortality rate of 180.07 per mille.

## (ii).—PUBLIC HEALTH.

## MALARIA.

75. As usual, malaria heads the list as the most important cause of sickness and deaths. The number of deaths recorded was 15,516 (11.17 per mille). The figures for 1922 and 1921 had been 15,570 (11.44 per mille) and 17,168 (13.16 per mille). The Malaria Advisory Board

met regularly throughout the year. The Mosquito Destruction Boards have performed excellent service and their value in the campaign against malaria has been proved beyond question. Considerable attention is being focussed on the educational side of the malaria problem and the arousing of public interest therein. Malaria is a notifiable disease in many Sanitary Board areas. It was made notifiable in Kuala Lumpur, by *Gazette Notification*, on the 7th October, 1921. In 1922, only 35 cases amongst the European population were notified; and this number dropped in 1923 to the remarkable figure of only five cases. As the European population of Kuala Lumpur, according to the 1921 census, was 1,267 in that year, and as the five cases notified certainly include every case that occurred, and may, and probably do, include relapses, and cases where the infection was incurred outside the area, the figures are a striking testimony to the health of the town.

76. Difficulty continues to be experienced in inducing the public to avail itself of the facility for hospital treatment of venereal diseases in the early stages. Public education regarding these diseases is however being actively promoted. Venereal disease clinics, centres and propaganda are in process of organisation. Injections of Novarseno-benzol were given in 29,675 cases. VENEREAL DISEASES.

77. The campaign against yaws was continued throughout the year with gratifying results. Injections of Novarseno-benzol were given to 31,135 persons as against 22,972 in 1922. Little trouble is found in persuading people to undergo treatment, and considerable progress has been made in the eradication of this disease. YAWS.

78. The number of vaccinations was 77,724 as against 65,201 in 1922. VACCINATION.

79. Sixteen cases of plague, 12 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 32 of smallpox and 17 of diphtheria occurred. There was no case of cholera. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

80. The Infant Welfare Advisory Board met regularly during the year. The Infant Welfare Centre in Kuala Lumpur has made extraordinary progress. The Centre is primarily an educational institution, which provides for young mothers of all nationalities advice and teaching in the care and management of their infants. The work of the Centre is directed rather to the supervision of the health of the infant and the education of the mother than to the treatment of the sick, but the incidental treatment of simple ailments is nevertheless included within its scope. The staff consists of a Lady Medical Officer, a European Nursing Sister and six Health Visitors. The number of attendances at the Centre has risen from 50 infants and 20 children in July, 1922, to 508 infants and 254 children in December, 1923. "Health visiting" is an essential factor in the programme of the Infant Welfare; and it is satisfactory to record that the prejudice against the invasion of the home by strangers, which is even more marked in the East than in the West, is gradually disappearing, as the mothers are understanding that the object of the visit is to help, and not to harass. Particular attention is given to antenatal work, and to education and propaganda. The Kuala Lumpur Centre has been so successful that arrangements are being made to extend this form of activity to other places. INFANT WELFARE.

## (iii).—MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS AND  
DISPENSARIES.

81. There were on the 31st December, 1922, in the Federated Malay States, the following medical institutions:

- 4 European Hospitals;
- 40 District Hospitals;
- 3 Women's Hospitals;
- 3 Leper Asylums;
- 7 Gaol Hospitals;
- 1 Quarantine Camp (for Immigrants);
- 4 Vagrant or Decrepit Wards;
- 1 Mental Hospital;
- 14 Outdoor Dispensaries;
- 10 Town Dispensaries.

During the year, there were 87,310 indoor patients as against 92,690 in the preceding year. Outdoor patients numbered 527,414 as compared with 433,111 in 1922 and 329,310 in 1921. The increase in the number of out-patients is due in a great measure to the Travelling Dispensaries which were started towards the end of 1922. These dispensaries bring medical requirements to sufferers living in distant places removed from ordinary medical facilities, and have, particularly in Pahang, proved a great success.

## MENTAL DISEASES.

82. On the 31st December, 1923, the patients at the only institution for mental disorders in the country (The Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan) numbered 900 males and 254 females. During the year 358 men and 111 women were admitted. The increase in the number of female admissions is noteworthy. Alcohol accounted for 42, and syphilis for 25 admissions. Under the former head the number of admissions of Chinese remains nearly stationary, while there was a considerable reduction in the number of Indians. The commonest form of mental disease on admission was Recent Melancholia with 115 victims. The Mental Disorders Enactment worked very satisfactorily during the year, which was the first year of its operation.

## (iv).—RESEARCH.

## MALARIA.

83. Further valuable research into the treatment of malaria by quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona has been conducted and a publication on the subject issued.

OTHER INVESTIGA-  
TIONS.

84. The investigation into the disease melioidosis was continued throughout the year, and additional evidence obtained in demonstration of its specific character. The first recorded case of the disease in a European came under observation. A rare case of typhoid septicaemia was discovered and examined. The Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine at the Fifth Congress held in Singapore in September discussed at length the subject of beri-beri, and finally adopted a number of resolutions including a recommendation that each of the Governments interested and the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation be invited to nominate a representative on a "Beri-beri Committee" which shall report at the next Congress. Investigations were conducted in connection with cases of plague which occurred in Kuala Lumpur during the months of April and May. Live rats examined showed a flea index of 3.0 and all fleas were of the species *Xenopsylla cheopis*. These results dispose of the surmise that freedom from serious outbreaks of plague in this country might be due to the absence of an efficient transmitting agent.

85. Research into the subject of the seasonal prevalence of species of anopheline mosquitoes was continued during the year. As a result of investigation covering a period of three years, the definite conclusion appears to emerge that these mosquitoes occurring in this country have no definite breeding season but breed throughout the year and increase in frequency when conditions become suitable. Investigation work was undertaken on estates in Johore and at Sabak Bernam. At the latter place five specimens of *A. barbirostris*, a species hitherto considered to be innocuous, were found to be infected, and there appears little doubt that the species is an important factor in the outbreak of malaria there. MALARIA BUREAU.

86. The Institute of Medical Research issued the following publications during the year : PUBLICATIONS.

“Vitamins and Diet”;

“The Control of Beri-beri in the Far East”;

“Observations on Human Intestinal Protozoa in Malaya”;

“Protozoa of the Human Mouth in Malaya”.

The annual reports of the Institute may be obtained, free of charge, upon application to the Superintendent, Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur.

#### XI.—EDUCATION.

87. The expenditure upon Education (including \$89,107 spent by the Public Works Department on the building and upkeep of schools) was \$1,867,936. Of this amount, \$465,287 was paid as grants to English aided schools and \$674,229 expended upon Malay vernacular education. The total revenue (derived mainly from school-fees) was \$61,143. An education rate of 1 per cent. in Sanitary Board areas produced only \$97,357. FINANCIAL.

88. There are 19 English Government schools for boys, 14 English grant-in-aid schools for boys and 11 for girls. The total average enrolment was 3,339, 5,863 and 2,267, respectively. ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

89. It may be noted that, of the 11,519 pupils in the English schools, 242 hold Government scholarships, giving free education, board and lodging; 45 hold other scholarships; 2,192 receive free education from the Government, and 489 free education from other sources. Thus, 2,968, or 26 per cent., receive a free education. SCHOLARSHIP AND FREE EDUCATION.

90. At the Cambridge University Local Examinations held in December, there were 323 successes against 280 in the preceding year. In the Senior Examination 97 boys and 9 girls passed out of 179 and 18 entries. In the Junior Examination 192 boys and 25 girls passed out of 401 and 58 entries. EXAMINATIONS.

91. Evening classes were held at Kuala Lumpur and Seremban. Most of the students were clerks in Government offices. At Seremban, classes were held in shorthand and book-keeping; at Kuala Lumpur, in those subjects and in practical mathematics, building construction, machine drawing, magnetism and electricity, telegraphy and telephony. 334 students enrolled at the beginning of the year, of whom 142 attended throughout the first term: for the second half-year 165 students were enrolled, of whom 126 remained till the end of the term. EVENING CLASSES.



**MALAY COLLEGE,  
KUALA KANGSAR.**

92. The expenditure on this Malay College was \$82,744. There were 140 students, all boarders educated and maintained entirely at Government expense. 19 students entered for the Senior Cambridge Examination, of whom 11 passed; for the Junior there were 21 entries and 17 passes. One Junior candidate from Negri Sembilan obtained honours with distinctions in Geography, Malay, English and History. In both standards, distinctions were gained in Geography and Malay. The general health of the boys was good.

**SULTAN IDRIS  
TRAINING COLLEGE.**

93. At the beginning of the year there were 120 students in residence at this College for the training of Malay vernacular teachers, and after the Fasting Month 73 more joined. The total expenditure was \$81,012, defrayed two-thirds by the Federated Malay States and one-third by the Government of the Straits Settlements. There were boys from every Settlement in the Colony and every Malay State under British protection except Johore. Two Perak boys died of malaria contracted during the holidays at their homes, and not at the College. Otherwise the health of the students was excellent. Manual and agricultural training plays a notable part in the curriculum.

**MALAY VERNACULAR  
EDUCATION.**

94. The Malay vernacular schools are all Government institutions and provide free education. There are 369 schools for boys and 60 for girls with average enrolments of 22,702 and 2,474. In addition to Malay Inspectors, the teaching staff numbers 1,137. The modern training of teachers, the introduction of a new series of text-books, basketry, school gardening and domestic science have led to a great improvement in these schools.

**TAMIL VERNACULAR  
SCHOOLS.**

95. There are 153 Tamil vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 5,493. An improvement in the quality of the teachers is reported. The inspecting staff was increased.

**CHINESE  
VERNACULAR  
SCHOOLS.**

96. The number of Chinese schools registered at the end of the year was 239 with 449 teachers. One of the most important innovations of the year was the introduction of grants-in-aid for such of these schools as apply for them and are willing to be inspected. It is desired to encourage the education of Chinese-speaking children through the medium of their own domestic dialect; and it is hoped to provide for the training of teachers and the compilation of text-books suited to local needs. The Chinese community have spent large sums on their vernacular schools, often with results not commensurate with the expenditure.

## XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

**GENERAL.**

97. The year 1923 has been one of progress in practically every branch of postal, telegraph and telephone activity; there is no instance in the statistics of a retrogression of any importance. The only previous period in which the amount of correspondence exceeded that of 1923 was the boom period of 1919-20. Nevertheless the revenue for 1923 was the highest on record, and exceeded that of 1920 by \$575,000, or 54 per cent. The increase compared with 1922 was \$171,524.

98. The most striking feature of the returns is the great increase in telephone revenue, which is 30 per cent. greater than in 1922 and nearly double that of 1920. The telephone trunk revenue has nearly doubled since 1921.

99. There are now 99 post offices and 39 places at which postal business is transacted by railway station masters and others. The estimated number of articles posted and delivered was over 22 millions, being an increase of nearly two millions. The cash-on-delivery parcels delivered increased by nearly 30 per cent. in number, and over 50 per cent. in value, the total trade charges collected in the Federated Malay States amounting to \$315,271 which were duly remitted to the senders. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels received from Great Britain again more than doubled. A direct parcel post exchange was established with India on 1st April, 1923. The resumption of the night mail train between Kuala Lumpur and Penang rendered possible a very great acceleration in the Malayan mail services.

POSTAL.

100. Money orders numbering 243,871 were issued and paid, the total amount representing \$12,705,637. Telegraph money orders numbering 7,169 for \$553,004 were issued and paid. A telegraph money order service with India was started on 1st June, 1923, and has proved popular. A money order agreement was concluded with Netherlands East Indies and operated from 1st September. The most important event of the year in connection with money orders was the conclusion of an agreement with China and the exchange started on 1st January, 1924.

MONEY ORDERS.

101. An unprecedented increase of 3,167 took place in the number of Savings Bank depositors, the total number now being 18,758. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor rose to \$96, an increase of \$14 per depositor. Increased advantage was taken of the facilities for withdrawal on demand and withdrawal by telegraph.

SAVINGS BANK.

102. Telegrams despatched and delivered showed an increase. The total number of subscribers connected to the telephone exchanges at the end of the year was 2,210, an increase of 208. There were also 1,093 extension circuits, extension bells and private lines maintained, an increase of 154. On 31st December, 1923, there were 2,330 miles of telegraph and telephone lines and 16,807 miles of overhead wires, of which 13,508 were telephone wires. There were also 53 miles of cable, the length of the single line in the cables being 5,231 miles. These figures do not include railway wires and Federated Malay States Government wires in Johore. A telephone exchange was opened at Kuala Kangsar. A trunk line was completed between Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, thus connecting the northern and southern groups of exchanges and affording intercommunication between practically all telephone points in the Federated Malay States. Other additional trunk lines were erected between Kuala Lumpur and Tapah, Sungkai and Tanjong Malin, Kuala Lumpur and Seremban.

TELEGRAPHS AND  
TELEPHONES.

103. The nett revenue collected by the department was \$1,641,170, an increase of \$171,524. Annually recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,641,625 and special expenditure (including \$160,026 on loan account) to \$177,712. The value of the services performed free of charge for other Government departments, estimated at \$143,000, is not included in these figures which also exclude temporary and acting allowances amounting to \$157,834.

FINANCIAL.

## XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

## GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

104. The total expenditure of the department was \$8,677,346, and the cost of administration (\$1,215,896) represented 15.16 per cent. of it as against 16.4 per cent. in 1922. In regard to these figures of relative cost it has to be borne in mind that the services of officers of the department are not confined to the activities of the department but are not infrequently required by other departments, and Sanitary and other Boards. The Director records that the officers, having, in recent years, been employed less than usual upon special services, have been able to devote more detailed attention to the actual work undertaken, with the result that a higher standard of production has been attained. A saving has been effected of \$1,960,114, which is very considerably more than the cost of administration. The saving in annually recurrent expenditure was \$1,111,903.

## WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

105. The annual maintenance of "works and buildings" cost \$866,130 against a provision of \$1,045,575 and an expenditure in 1922 of \$652,612. Upon buildings alone (which are valued at \$33,713,169) the cost of maintenance was \$645,501.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

106. In addition to the construction of quarters for Government officials, the following buildings were completed or in course of completion at the end of the year: extensions to the Training College at Tanjong Malim; a house at Teluk Anson for the Raja Muda of Perak; a sea-side residence for His Highness the Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan; and police buildings in Pahang.

## ROADS.

107. There are 2,494 miles of metalled cart-roads, 140 miles of unmetalled cart-roads and 1,794 miles of bridle-roads and paths. The average cost of maintenance per mile of metalled roads was \$1,178 as against \$1,126 in 1922. The total expenditure upon annual maintenance of roads, streets and bridges was \$3,126,270 as against \$2,942,390 in 1922.

## RIVERS.

108. River maintenance cost \$79,023 and extended to 443 miles of river.

## ANTI-MALARIAL WORKS.

109. Anti-malarial works expenditure was \$81,562 against a provision of \$117,800; whilst the expenditure on loan account was \$73,439 against a provision of \$250,400. This expenditure does not include the general expenditure of the Mosquito Destruction Boards upon oiling.

## LOAN PROGRAMME.

110. The provision upon loan programme of works for the year was \$4,335,293 and the expenditure was \$2,021,547.

## XIV.—RAILWAYS.

## WORKING.

111. The receipts from all sources were \$14,675,106, an increase of 6.22 per cent., whilst expenditure chargeable to revenue on all accounts amounted to \$12,964,757, an increase of 9.76 per cent. The nett receipts for the year's working therefore amounted to \$1,710,349 compared with \$2,004,005 in 1922. This represented .89 per cent. on the capital expenditure, against 1.07 per cent. last year.

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

112. The number of ordinary passengers carried was 10,551,115 in 1921, 8,439,333 in 1922, and 10,656,384 in 1923. The number for the year therefore shows an increase of 26.27 per cent. over that for the previous year. The Penang-Kuala Lumpur night mail was reinstated on October 1st. With the object of attracting passengers, temporary

reductions in fares were made on certain sections of the Railway. Revised rates for the carriage of perishable articles, vehicles and live stock were introduced in October, and a new scale of port charges on the 1st December.

113. Receipts from goods train traffic rose by \$256,614 from \$6,401,153 to \$6,657,767, being an increase of 4.01 per cent. GOODS TRAFFIC.

114. Expenditure on capital account is referred to in the prefatory note to this report. During the year the expenditure was \$5,183,234 as compared with \$12,808,500 in 1922. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

115. On the Kelantan Railway, the permanent way has been laid as far as the sixty-first mile from Tumpat, and the earthwork is in progress up to the eighty-fifth mile. The bridge over the Kelantan river (5 spans of 250 feet and 5 spans of 150 feet) was completed during the year, as also were seven other girder bridges, and the foundations, piers and abutments for the Nal Bridge. The expenditure during the year on this section was \$1,702,132. KELANTAN RAILWAY.

116. The land works, including the block-work wall, let to the contractors, were completed, with the exception of the gap allowed to remain opposite the old Prai Dock. The facing of the banks of the Southern Reclamation with granite pitching, and also the wharf widening, including the laying and surfacing of the roadways behind the block-work wall, were completed by the 16th May. The Jetty and Coal Wharf, which were finished in 1922, have been used by vessels coming into the port. The expenditure during the year was \$1,396,980. PRAI WHARVES.

117. Very satisfactory progress is recorded. The causeway was opened on the 17th September for goods trains, and on the 1st October for passenger trains, the wagon ferry and steam launch services across the Straits accordingly being discontinued. The lock has been in continuous use since the beginning of the year, the total number of craft passing through it being 13,512. The lifting bridge carrying the railway and roadway across the lock was completed, the operating cabin erected, and the electrical operating and controlling gear installed. Only about 41,000 cubic yards of rubble remain to be deposited. The expenditure during the year was \$2,879,376. JOHORE CAUSEWAY.

118. The line was completed and opened for passenger traffic on the 21st October. The expenditure during the year was \$187,772. PENANG HILLS RAILWAYS.

119. The Railway Board held regular monthly meetings throughout the year. It has four official and seven unofficial members; and of the unofficials, one resides in Singapore and another at Penang. RAILWAY BOARD.

#### XV.—GENERAL.

120. The year under review was the first complete year of the working of the Department of the Public Trustee. The duties of the Public Trustee are (a) to act in the administration of estates of small value, (b) to act as an ordinary trustee, and (c) to act as a trustee appointed by the Court. During the year, he administered 15 estates of deceased persons: in one large estate, he had been appointed executor by will. He accepted six trusts during the year; and 41 wills, or copies of wills, have been deposited with him during the year for safe custody. He has been notified of his appointment as an executor under wills in a number of cases. PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

## CO-OPERATION.

121. The Co-operative Societies Department made slow but very sure and steady progress throughout the year. The number of societies, that have been registered, is still small. The formation of a large number of societies in the early years of the movement is not to be encouraged, for a small number of efficient societies is far preferable to a large number of poorly instructed societies. Throughout the country, there is a very keen demand for instruction from the officers of the department in the methods of co-operation, and this demand appears to be continually and rapidly increasing.

## LABOUR.

122. Returns of labour under section 82 of "The Labour Code, 1923," from 1,204 estates showed 121,463 Madras Indians, 31,957 Chinese, 4,791 Javanese, and 4,894 of other nationalities. The corresponding figures for 1922 were 122,589, 27,575, 4,906 and 3,724. In addition, figures show 18,767 Madras Indians, 1,079 Chinese, 119 Javanese and 2,038 other nationalities employed by Government departments. The total returns, from estates and Government departments combined, thus show 140,230 Madras Indians, 33,036 Chinese, 4,910 Javanese and 6,932 other nationalities.

## HILL STATIONS.

123. The meteorological observations on Gunong Tahan were completed, and the mountain finally evacuated in July. The revised railway programme of works on the loan account does not provide for the hill railway that had once been proposed; and the development of Gunong Tahan as a hill station is, for the present at least, abandoned.

Two meteorological observation stations were opened at Cameron's Highlands, one on Rhododendron Hill (at an elevation of 5,200 feet) and the other at Tanah Rata (4,800 feet). A topographical survey of the Highlands is being made, and the unfinished section of the road (some thirty miles) is being retraced. It is to be feared, however, that the financial position will make it difficult for the Government to proceed with the road construction in the near future.

Progress at Fraser's Hill during the year was slow, for all expenditure was cut down as much as possible, as part of the policy of economy. It is hoped that, exclusive of the main road from the Gap, there will be at the end of 1926, six miles of metalled development roads, serving the bungalow sites. Seven Government bungalows are in occupation; and nine more houses should be ready for occupation by the end of 1926. This will complete the Government building programme; and it is hoped that a number of private buildings will be erected within the next year or two. Fair progress has been made with the golf-links and the playing-field.

## SUMMARY.

124. The year under review has been one of convalescence and recuperation. The country has passed through trials that have taxed its strength to the utmost; and that strength can be gauged by the figures in paragraph 32 of this report, which show a favourable trade balance, in excess of exports over imports, amounting to \$102,000,000. It must be admitted, however, that the profitable price of tin has been more than counterbalanced by the unprofitable price of rubber. A price of 1s. 6d. a pound for rubber means more to this country than a price of £300 a ton for tin.

KUALA LUMPUR,  
26th May, 1924.

W. GEORGE MAXWELL,  
*Chief Secretary to Government,  
Federated Malay States.*

## GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

Year.	Revenue.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
		Expenditure.	Imports.								
1889	5,013,000	4,091,078	15,653,456	19,720,689	1,750,008	...	...	190,538	359,025	373,343	1889
1890	4,840,065	5,237,275	15,443,809	17,602,093	1,609,401	...	...	166,054	406,032	398,780	1890
1891	4,572,310	5,554,800	14,889,942	18,495,554	1,573,441	...	...	199,680	414,889	424,218	1891
1892	5,347,189	5,883,407	19,161,159	22,662,359	2,097,274	...	...	300,680	537,111	449,656	1892
1893	6,413,134	6,797,538	21,896,117	27,373,760	2,602,380	...	...	347,600	723,934	475,093	1893
1894	7,511,809	7,162,396	24,499,615	32,703,147	3,238,000	...	...	457,262	986,617	500,531	1894
1895	8,431,007	7,582,553	22,653,271	31,622,805	3,379,813	...	...	468,239	1,294,390	525,969	1895
1896	8,434,083	8,598,147	21,148,895	28,395,855	3,126,974	...	...	511,237	1,344,994	551,407	1896
1897	8,296,687	8,795,313	25,000,682	31,148,340	2,716,263	...	...	636,054	1,294,139	576,844	1897
1898	9,364,467	11,110,042	27,116,446	35,241,003	3,210,699	...	...	636,927	1,394,720	602,282	1898
1899	13,486,410	11,499,478	33,765,073	54,895,139	6,181,542	...	...	639,899	1,722,475	627,720	1899
1900	15,609,807	12,728,930	38,402,581	60,361,045	7,050,382	...	...	712,898	2,254,742	653,157	1900
1901	17,541,507	17,273,158	39,524,603	63,107,177	6,968,183	...	...	661,668	2,377,040	678,595	1901
1902	20,550,543	15,986,247	45,757,240	71,350,243	8,438,775	...	...	621,114	2,856,640	714,435	1902
1903	22,672,567	16,219,872	47,790,039	80,253,944	9,590,505	...	...	721,304	3,608,054	750,276	1903
1904	22,255,269	19,318,768	46,955,742	77,620,084	8,814,688	...	...	801,959	3,605,029	786,116	1904
1905	23,964,593	20,750,395	50,575,455	80,057,654	9,249,627	104	...	887,593	3,940,599	821,957	1905
1906	27,223,476	18,899,425	50,926,606	80,832,325	10,036,798	432	50,023	1,437,753	4,564,100	857,797	1906
1907	28,793,745	20,225,993	52,542,277	80,593,196	9,395,825	905	97,752	1,701,682	5,200,911	893,637	1907
1908	24,623,325	25,874,573	48,171,243	65,599,933	7,285,864	1,402	113,981	1,598,713	5,066,153	929,478	1908
1909	25,246,863	23,633,851	46,194,598	76,273,438	7,155,124	2,698	360,055	1,623,876	5,188,111	965,318	1909
1910	26,553,018	23,598,610	53,255,151	102,851,990	7,162,026	5,439	962,973	2,201,469	5,868,507	1,001,159	1910
1911	35,056,544	25,202,749	66,532,039	116,280,927	8,818,764	8,792	999,207	2,290,962	7,058,689	1,036,999	1911
1912	42,647,687	30,990,487	76,122,679	154,974,195	10,850,121	15,638	1,576,224	2,875,414	8,421,016	1,109,017	1912
1913	44,332,711	47,287,581	86,409,157	148,669,498	10,729,888	23,720	1,395,923	2,790,451	9,469,446	1,117,625	1913
1914	37,309,943	55,010,037	72,140,005	122,962,929	7,046,869	31,012	1,334,245	2,562,436	9,133,911	1,136,500	1914
1915	40,774,984	42,838,631	60,015,935	161,838,118	7,235,086	56,782	2,401,914	2,597,836	9,187,512	1,172,336	1915
1916	51,121,856	31,966,581	69,621,113	219,943,686	7,903,785	62,813	3,851,815	3,068,766	11,616,696	1,208,177	1916
1917	65,553,186	40,878,746	73,261,725	271,485,389	9,331,288	80,022	4,914,781	3,308,464	13,189,829	1,244,018	1917
1918	68,448,802	45,286,910	74,750,746	223,066,282	13,141,841	78,389	2,254,556	3,657,454	13,106,413	1,279,859	1918
1919	72,135,075	70,676,961	118,854,965	279,135,105	9,944,177	106,453	4,883,123	3,533,829	14,957,460	1,315,700	1919
1920	72,277,146	100,433,471	170,522,123	288,715,698	12,203,531	101,330	4,443,100	4,004,095	17,316,533	1,300,000	1920
1921	54,449,568	114,386,546	102,914,877	134,955,549	6,153,360	94,510	164,169	3,568,490	16,198,426	1,298,292	1921
1922	52,434,116	49,811,007	78,822,349	140,429,775	5,766,808	128,461	802,390	3,731,041	13,816,324	1,360,876	1922
1923	63,952,132	52,825,572	89,088,237	197,100,950	8,265,195	101,311	4,664,374	3,919,900	14,675,106	1,389,667	1923

NOTE.—The total Revenue and the total Expenditure of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan in 1875 were, respectively, \$406,394 and \$436,872. Figures for Pahang first appear in 1889. Federation dates from 1st July, 1896. § A census of the population was taken in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921. The population of Perak in 1879 was estimated at 81,084, and in 1889 at 191,801; that of Selangor in 1884 at 46,568 and in 1887 at 97,106. No figures for the other States are given prior to 1891. \* As now corrected. † Excluding bullion and specie.

## APPENDIX B.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO

Dr.

31st DECEMBER, 1923.

	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
To Loan Expenses—							By Loan Subscription—
Interest on Deferred instalments, 6 per cent. Loan ...	268,092	28					6 per cent. 1936 to 1951 44,
Interest on Deferred instalments, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	110,958	96					By Loan Subscription—
							4½ per cent. 1935 to 1945 36,
Composition Stamp Duty, 6 per cent. Loan ...	552,321	42		379,051	24		
Composition Stamp Duty, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	360,000	00					
				912,321	42		
Discount on Issue Price, 6 per cent. Loan ...	1,325,571	43					
Discount on Issue Price, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	1,800,000	00					
				3,125,571	43		
Underwriting Commission, 6 per cent. Loan ...	441,857	14					
Underwriting Commission, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	360,000	00					
				801,857	14		
Commission for obtaining Underwriting, 6 per cent. Loan ...	110,464	29					
Commission for obtaining Underwriting, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	90,000	00					
				200,464	29		
Crown Agents Commission, 6 per cent. Loan ...	110,464	29					
Crown Agents Commission, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	90,000	00					
				200,464	29		
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock, 6 per cent. Loan ...	108,049	28					
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	89,355	00					
				197,404	28		
Miscellaneous — Stamps, etc., 6 per cent. Loan ...	5,873	21					
Miscellaneous — Stamps, etc., 4½ per cent. Loan ...	4,475	18					
				10,348	39		
Advertisements, 6 per cent. Loan ...	31,052	18					
Advertisements, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	29,630	03					
				60,682	21		
						5,888,164	69
To Loan Works—							
Public Works Department ...				4,646,073	35		
Posts and Telegraphs Department ...				440,154	82		
Topographical Survey Department ...				181,861	60		
Railways, Open Line ...				901,380	40		
„ Construction ...				18,012,619	07		
						24,182,089	24
To Balance ...						50,115,460	36
						80,185,714	29

## COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

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ANNUAL.									
No.	Colony, etc.								Year.
1197	Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1198	Wei-hai-wei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1200	Ashanti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1201	Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1202	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1203	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1204	Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1205	Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1206	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1207	Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1211	Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1212	Basutoland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1213	Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1214	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1215	British Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1216	New Hebrides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1217	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1218	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1219	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1220	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1221	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1222	British Guiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1223	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1224	St. Helena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1225	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1226	Somaliland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1228	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1230	Colonial Survey Committee Report	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1914-1923
1231	Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1232	Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.				Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	..	..	..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	..	..	..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	..	..	..	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	..	..	..	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	..	..	..	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	..	..	..	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.





# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1238.

## STATE OF BRUNEI.

# REPORT FOR 1923.

(FOR REPORT FOR 1922 SEE No. 1185).



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**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**STATE OF BRUNEI**  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1923**

BY

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## Annual Report on the State of Brunei for the Year 1923.

### I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total Revenue for 1923 amounted to \$221,767 and the total Expenditure to \$189,208, giving a surplus for the year of \$32,559. The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:—

	<i>Estimated.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Difference.</i>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Revenue ...	158,848	221,767	+ 62,919
Expenditure ...	183,572	189,208	+ 5,636
Difference ...	- 24,724	+ 32,559	

#### REVENUE.

2. The Revenue, which is a record, exceeded that for 1922 by \$17,263, but whereas revenue extraordinary in 1922 amounted to \$36,929 during the year under review it was only \$8,074, so that the real increase is considerably greater than the bare figures show.

#### EXPENDITURE.

3. The total Expenditure exceeded that for 1922 by \$960. This included a payment of arrears of salary amounting to over \$4,500 which should strictly have been debited to 1922 accounts.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. The Surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to \$118,949, as compared with \$86,390 at the end of 1922.

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was \$440,000. As arrangements have been made to liquidate these loans they are not shown in the statement of Assets and Liabilities.

6. The following are shown in Appendices:—

Appendix A.—Abstract of Revenue, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

„ B.—Abstract of Expenditure 1921, 1922 and 1923.

„ C.—Loan Accounts.

„ D.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1922 and 1923.

### II.—TRADE.

7. With the Staff at present available it is impossible to furnish exact trade returns, but the volume of trade was much greater than that of the previous year.

The total value of the chief exports and imports was approximately \$1,375,000 as against \$969,000 in 1922, an increase of 42 per cent.



## EXPORTS.

8. The greatest increase was in plantation rubber, but there were notable increases in Cutch, Forest Produce and Livestock.

There was a marked decline in the export of Sago, which had shown an increase in the previous year.

The quantity of coal exported showed a very considerable increase but the price was much lower than in 1922.

## IMPORTS.

9. The most noticeable feature is the great increase under the heading of Preserved Provisions, which can be attributed largely to the increase in the European population of the State.

10. The following tables show the principal exports and imports in 1922 and 1923.

## EXPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
				\$	\$
Cutch ... ..	Tons	1,726	2,475	172,600	238,000
Coal ... ..	"	7,440	8,941	104,160	102,000
Plantation Rubber ...	Pounds	316,989	835,653	91,104	363,000
Jelutong Rubber ...	Pikuls	8,682	9,075	46,107	49,000
Raw Sago ... ..	Bayongs	6,684	1,750	17,795	2,000
Sago Flour ... ..	Pikuls	12,109	9,049	55,962	37,000
Forest Produce ... ..	...	...	...	19,795	37,000
Dried Prawns ... ..	Pikuls	1,027	735	44,974	35,000
Cattle ... ..	Head	295	524	14,250	19,000
Pigs ... ..	"	146	233	3,650	6,000
Poultry ... ..	"	1,857	3,143	942	1,000
Hides and Horns ...	Pikuls	303	287	5,249	3,000
Brassware ... ..	"	4	22	717	2,000

## IMPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
				\$	\$
Rice ... ..	Pikuls	19,200	22,845	126,343	157,000
Tobacco ... ..	Pounds	49,045	60,875	55,552	68,000
Piece-goods ... ..	...	...	...	105,248	100,000
Sugar ... ..	Pikuls	2,632	3,152	30,996	44,000
Kerosene Oil ... ..	Cases	3,921	4,937	28,851	29,000
Coconut Oil ... ..	Tins	1,383	1,521	8,437	9,000
Matches ... ..	"	425	382	4,141	2,000
Salt ... ..	Pikuls	2,011	1,782	4,855	3,000
Preserved Provisions ...	...	...	...	18,093	41,000
Flour ... ..	Sacks	2,173	3,321	9,111	11,000

11. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and imports for the years 1919 - 1923 is given in Appendix E.

A return showing the distribution of trade by districts is given in Appendix F.

**III.—CUSTOMS.**

12. The total receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to \$90,698 as against \$59,047 in 1922 and \$58,994 in 1921.

13. The collections in each district in 1922 and 1923 were as follows:—

District.	Export Duties.		Import Duties.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brunei ... ..	6,408	16,469	26,620	33,737
Belait ... ..	4,884	6,396	3,439	7,323
Tutong ... ..	4,661	7,076	4,679	5,153
Temburong ... .	1,993	5,603	3,154	3,317
Muara ... ..	2,407	4,583	802	1,041
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>20,353</b>	<b>40,127</b>	<b>38,694</b>	<b>50,571</b>

**DUTIES.**

14. The export duty on brass was made uniform for both old and new brassware at 10 cents per kati. Formerly the rate had been 25 cents per kati for old brass while new brass was duty free, with the result that all the old brassware was being melted down for conversion into new articles.

An import duty of \$500 per ounce was imposed on all morphine, cocaine and other dangerous drugs imported without special permission.

**IV.—INDUSTRIES.****A.—COAL.**

15. The Manager at Brooketon Colliery reports that the gross output for the year amounted to 19,329 tons as compared with 18,683 tons in 1922; 7,507 tons of this were consumed at the mines.

16. The amount exported was 8,941 tons, made up as follows:—

To Labuan ... ..	6,636 tons.
„ Sibn, Sarawak ... ..	5 „
„ Manila ... ..	2,300 „

17. Bunkers were supplied as below:—

Manila steamers ... ..	3,739 tons.
Local Launches and Sarawak Government Steamers ... ..	1,049 „

Total ... 4,788 tons.

18. The average price for which coal was sold at Brooketon was \$11.50 per ton.

**B.—CUTCH.**

19. The Island Trading Company exported 2,475 tons of mangrove extract with an approximate value of \$238,000, as compared with 1,720 tons in 1922.

20. This Company (incorporated in England) whose factory in Brunei was established as long ago as 1900 is the largest employer of labour in the country.

21. Towards the end of the year it sent out a Forestry expert for the purpose of negotiating an agreement with the Government with a view to the re-afforestation of mangrove areas which have been wastefully worked in the past.

**C.—OIL.**

22. The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited continued prospecting operations in the Tutong District, but their efforts were handicapped by ill-health on the part of the staff and coolies.

23. On the 28th July, an agreement was concluded whereby the British Malayan Petroleum Company take over the interests of the British Belait Petroleum Syndicate in the Belait District. Preliminary operations on an extensive scale were immediately put in hand and by the end of the year roads, railways, bungalows, wharves and offices were all nearing completion.

The drilling of two old wells was begun and the prospects of success were very bright.

24. These operations gave a great fillip to trade in this remote district and contributed indirectly in no small measure towards the all-round prosperity of the country.

25. Poorness of communications renders a visit to the oilfield a lengthy proceeding at present, necessitating a walk of 100 miles and an absence from headquarters of over a week if it is undertaken on foot.

Thanks are due to the Company in question for their courtesy in twice putting launches at the disposal of the Resident for the purpose of paying such visits.

**D.—FISHERIES.**

26. Nearly one thousand men are engaged in the fishing industry which is chiefly concentrated in the shallow waters of Brunei Bay.

The supply of fresh fish was always plentiful and the export of prawns was very considerable, though showing a slight falling-off from the previous year.

**V.—LANDS AND FORESTS.****A.—AGRICULTURE.****RICE.**

27. Returns of the rice crop in the different districts show a falling-off from 1922, but there was a notable increase in the Brunei District.

Many of the crops in Tutong and Belait districts were a total failure, partly due to drought and partly to the rat pest. Rat poison was supplied from the Agricultural Department, Federated Malay States, during the year under review in the hopes of eliminating this cause of failure.

28. The following is a comparative return of crops for the last 2 years:—

<i>District.</i>	1922. <i>Gantangs.</i>	1923. <i>Gantangs.</i>
Brunei and Kedayan Kampongs ...	89,700	124,900
Muara ...	11,700	18,800
Temburong ...	22,600	20,000
Labu ...	15,250	25,900
Pandaruan ...	15,600	17,800
Tutong ...	107,200	59,100
Belait ...	87,950	41,500
Total ...	350,000	308,000

#### COCONUTS.

29. There are no coconut estates of any size in Brunei, nor are there any extensive areas of small holdings, although where these are found they seem to thrive despite the small attention which they receive.

#### SAGO.

30. The year was a disappointing one as regards the export of sago. Most of the old sago areas have been worked out and the new ones are still too young to be exploited.

#### MANILA HEMP.

31. Results obtained from experimental planting of Manila Hemp were poor.

#### ROSELLE FIBRE.

32. Seeds of Roselle fibre were kindly supplied by the Agricultural Department, Federated Malay States, for experimental purposes, and the fibre obtained therefrom was most favourably reported upon when sent for analysis to Kuala Lumpur.

There seems to be no reason why this plant should not be grown very successfully in Brunei.

#### AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

33. The Agricultural Show has now established itself as an annual event and it is pleasing to see how thoroughly the inhabitants have entered into the spirit of the affair, exhibits being sent from all the outstations, despite the difficulties of transport, for the show which took place on May 21st.

34. His Excellency the High Commissioner again showed his interest by kindly presenting a prize for the best exhibit of padi, while His Highness the Sultan gave a special prize for coconuts.

35. The Show proved a remarkable success and was visited by large crowds. The Acting Residents of Labuan and Limbang (Sarawak) assisted by judging in some of the sections.

#### B.—FORESTS.

36. There was a considerable increase in the revenue from Forest produce during 1923, largely due to the almost unprecedented crop of Illipe Nuts (Buah Engkawang) in the Belait District.

37. The State has valuable supplies of timbers in the interior which have been scarcely touched owing to the difficulties of transport.

The establishment of a Forestry Department will be necessary as soon as the country is properly opened up and can afford the expenditure entailed.

## C.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

38. There were only 23 applications for permanent titles to land, all over small areas.

39. This is perhaps as well, since the Land Code is unsatisfactory, and it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the demarcation which has taken place in the country.

40. Twenty-four lots were demarcated covering an area of 227 acres. The number of lots awaiting demarcation at the end of the year was 4 only with an area of 64 acres.

## VI.—LABOUR.

41. The utter inadequacy of the labour supply to the needs of the country was realised to the full when the price of rubber rose on the introduction of the Restriction Scheme and numerous holdings were tapped which had lain fallow during the lean years.

42. A revised Indian Immigration Enactment was drafted towards the end of the year and it is hoped that the introduction of Tamil Labour will be a reality in 1924.

43. The following table shows the approximate number of coolies employed by the chief employers of labour in the State:—

Race.	Brooketon Colliery.	Island Trading Company. (Cutch Factory).	British Malayan Petroleum Co.		Five European-owned Rubber Estates.	Total.
			At Tutong.	At Belait.		
Bruneis and Kedayans ...	364	484	32	204	455	2,030
Chinese ...		1	1	153	129	
Javanese ...		...	...	...	117	
Dyaks ...		...	...	104	...	
Total ...	364	485	33	461	791	2,134

All employers report that the general health of coolies was good and the visits of the Government travelling dresser have been much appreciated.

## VII.—COURTS.

44. The following return shows the number of cases heard in the Courts of the Resident and of the Magistrates in the various Districts of the State:—

		Resident's Court.		Magistrate's Court.		Total.
		Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	
Brunei ...	...	54	34	78	269	435
Temburong ...	...	10	...	31	23	64
Tutong ...	...	5	...	6	103	114
Belait ...	...	2	3	27	77	109
Muara ...	...	1	3	15	52	71
Total ...	...	72	40	157	524	793

45. The above figures include 2 cases under the Mohammedan Laws Enactment in which the British Resident sat as Judge with the Chief Kathi as Assessor.

46. The total amount involved in the Civil Suits was \$65,647.

There were no appeal cases during the year.

### **VIII.—MUNICIPAL.**

47. Brunei Town is the only town in the State which possesses a Sanitary Board.

48. The old system of farming out the Market was abolished in March and a more satisfactory and at the same time more remunerative system inaugurated.

49. Simultaneously a licence fee was imposed upon river hawkers in the Padian or floating market on the river, an innovation by which the river dwellers, comprising more than three quarters of the population of the Town were led to contribute something to the revenues of the State, whereas formerly they had been subject to no direct and practically no indirect taxation.

50. A Cinematograph-hall was opened in Brunei Town in May, but as soon as the novelty wore off, attendances became very small.

### **IX.—POLICE AND PRISONS.**

#### **A.—POLICE.**

51. The strength of the Brunei Police Force at the end of the year was one Chief Inspector, one Sergeant Major, 7 Corporals and 36 Constables.

All the Non-commissioned officers except one are seconded from the Straits Settlements Police.

Chief Inspector, G. A. McAFEE was in charge of the force throughout the year as Chief Police Officer.

#### **DISCIPLINE.**

53. The Chief Police Officer reports that discipline was fair. Arms and accoutrements were maintained in good order and the Force was well supplied with uniforms in which some improvements were made.

The new rifle range at Tumasik was completed during the year and all ranks fired their annual course.

#### **HEALTH.**

54. The health of the force on the whole was fair, though the barracks in Brunei Town are situated in rather an unhealthy spot and 24 out of 26 men stationed there were treated for malaria during the year.

#### **BUILDINGS.**

54. Police buildings were kept in fair order and repair. New barracks were completed at Kuala Balai (Belait), and will soon be required at Tutong and also at Brunei itself when the accommodation is at present inadequate and unsatisfactory.

#### **FIREARMS.**

55. Nine hundred and forty-eight firearms were registered in the State, mostly old muzzle-loaders, including some Tower Muskets; no trouble is now experienced in getting the people to register them.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

56. Four hundred and thirty weights and measures were tested by the Police Department in the Brunei, Muara and Temburong Districts.

## MONEY-LENDERS.

57. Fourteen persons were registered as money-lenders under the Money Lenders Enactment.

## REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

58. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three aliens were on the register at the end of the year and 316 had been granted exemption certificates.

## CRIME.

59. There was one case of murder at Muara where one Chinaman aged 62, stabbed another who died of the wounds.

The sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life and the murderer subsequently died in prison.

60. There was no other serious crime in the State, though the Kedayans still indulge their ineradicable penchant for buffalo-stealing.

61. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police during the last two years:—

—			Offences.	Property Lost.	Property Recovered.
				\$	\$
1922	...	...	138	1,035	524
1923	...	...	219	1,855	855

The apparent increase in the number of offences is due to the fact that prior to 1923, summary arrests were not included in the list of offences reported.

## B.—PRISONS.

62. Eighty-two persons were committed to prison during the year as compared with 39 in 1922, but this number includes all those who served sentences in outstation lock-ups; these have never been included in the returns of previous years.

63. Nationality of the prisoners was as follows:—

<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Bruneis.</i>	<i>Kedayans.</i>	<i>Dusuns.</i>	<i>Javanese.</i>	<i>Tamils.</i>
36	23	11	1	10	1

There were 20 prisoners undergoing sentence at the end of 1923 in Brunei Prison and 3 in Singapore.

No prisoners escaped from the Prison during the year.

## HEALTH.

64. The Superintendent reports that the health on the whole was good, a marked improvement being noticed after the system was introduced of administering quinine twice a month to all prisoners.

One prisoner died in Labuan Hospital from pthisis, and one in Brunei Gaol from old age.

The former was already affected when he entered the Prison; the latter was the Muara murderer, who after his sentence of death was commuted refused either to work or to eat, saying that he had been sentenced to death and wished to die.

### DISCIPLINE.

65. Discipline was good (except in the case of the murderer above mentioned), very few prisoners having to be punished and those only for minor offences.

### LABOUR.

66. In Brunei an average of 25 prisoners daily were engaged by the Public Works Department on extra-mural labour which consisted chiefly of reclamation work in the town, improvements to the Padang, construction of the Rifle Range and preliminary work on the trace of the new road to Tutong.

Basket making was started in the prison in January: coal,—earth—and wastepaper-baskets were made and found a ready market.

### STAFF.

67. Chief Inspector McAfee carried out the duties of Superintendent of Prisons throughout the year with the assistance of a Non-commissioned officer in charge of Brunei Gaol.

Visiting Justices were appointed in April and inspected the Prison in couples once a month.

## X.—POST OFFICE.

68. The Postal Revenue from ordinary sources was \$3,744.50 as compared with \$4,183 in 1922 and \$3,710 in 1921. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	20,893	16,675	17,380
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	9,725	7,597	9,707

69. The Money Order Service shows that 91 orders were issued with a total value of \$2,393.

The number of orders issued in 1921 and 1922 was 164 and 129 respectively. The Cash on Delivery Parcel Service was very little patronized.

70. New printings of the 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 cent stamps were received during the year and two new values, 6 and 12 cents, were on order, the latter in a new design taken from a panoramic photograph of Brunei Town.

## XI.—RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

### TRAFFIC.

71. The number of messages handled by the Radio Department totalled 2,250 as compared with 1901 in 1922. This figure is made up as follows:—

(a) Messages handled on the internal service ...	1,271
(b) Messages handled on the external service ...	979

These figures show a slight decrease in the internal service and this appears to be due to the smaller number of Government telegrams handled, since the public prepaid telegrams show a slight increase.

On the external service a considerable increase is shown in both Government and Public prepaid telegrams. This increase is largely attributable to the service carried on with Sarawak.



72. A table is appended showing the comparison between these figures and those for the year 1922.

#### INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

		Handed in at and transmitted from			Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem, in	
		Brunei.	Labuan.	Tem-burong.		1923.	1922.
Government	...	148	116	127	391	32.5	39.3
Public	...	165	176	76	417	34.7	30.1
Shipping	...	195	236	42	473	39.4	39.1
Total	...	508	528	245	1,271	106.7	108.5

#### EXTERNAL TRAFFIC.

		Handed in at and transmitted from.			Received in Brunei.		Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem, in	
		Brunei.	Labuan.	Tem-burong.	Via E. E. Tel. Co., Cable Labuan.	From Sarawak.		1923.	1922.
Government	...	61	4	...	41	90	196	16.3	11.8
Public	...	263	98	26	215	191	783	65.2	29.75
Total	...	314	102	26	256	281	979	81.5	41.55

#### TRAFFIC DETAILS ON SARAWAK-BRUNEI SERVICE.

		Total number of messages handed in and transmitted to Sarawak via Brunei.		Total number of messages received from Sarawak via Brunei.	Total messages dealt with.	Average Number of messages per mensem.
		Brunei.	Labuan.			
Government	...	23	4	90	117	9.75
Public	...	131	98	191	675	56.20
Total	...	154	102	281	792	65.95

#### EFFICIENCY.

73. There was no occasion throughout the year when telegrams were delayed owing to breakdowns of any kind.

Formerly only three periods of watch were kept at each Station, viz., 0830: 1130 and 1500. It was found that the period between each watch was unduly long and a further period has, therefore, been added and the times of watch re-arranged as follows:—

0730: 0900: 1130 and 1430.

It has been found that these periods are sufficient to clear all traffic.

74. The average cost of fuel and lubricating oil per transmitted message works out at 15.25 cents as compared with 18 cents in 1922.

75. The average cost of transmitting valves used per message was '07 cents whilst that of receiving valves was '63 cents, making a total cost of 7 cents per message for thermionic valves as compared with 16·5 cents in 1922.

This cost shows a considerable improvement on the previous year's working and is attributable to several factors:—

Firstly by the use of thermionic valves of a higher rated output for transmitting purposes.

Secondly the re-arrangement of receiving circuits which enabled lower filament voltages to be used on the valves in these circuits.

Thirdly the marked superiority in the manufacture of the thermionic valve of the present time.

#### GENERAL.

76. Mr. P. H. F. GEORGE was in charge of the department as Wireless Engineer throughout the year with a Clerk Operator at each of the 3 Wireless Stations at Brunei, Labuan and Temburong.

All these stations maintained an uninterrupted service except for a period of one month when the Temburong Station was closed to enable an operator to take leave.

77. On the 17th September, the State of Brunei acceded to the Radio Telegraph Convention of 1912 and all Stations were given international call signals.

78. Two apprentices were engaged during the year and their course of training has been carried out at the Brunei Station. Their progress has been quite satisfactory and they should in 1924 be able to take charge of any one of the stations in case of emergency.

This will overcome the present unsatisfactory method of closing the Temburong Station when an operator falls sick or requires leave.

#### **XII.—MEDICAL.**

##### PUBLIC HEALTH.

79. There were no epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases during the year.

##### POPULATION.

80. Registration of Births and Deaths became legally compulsory on 1st January in Brunei Town and on 1st April in the rest of the State. The causes of deaths are largely unreliable and no particular health figures can be based upon them. The death-rate in the State was roughly 40 per mille and the birth-rate 52·4 per mille as far as the figures available show.

The births exceeded the deaths by 326.

The total European population at the end of the year was 35, and their health was good.

##### PARTICULAR DISEASES.

81. *Malaria*.—This disease was less prevalent than in 1922: only 143 cases being treated in Brunei Town as against 179 in the preceding year and 110 cases in the Outstations as against 145.

The percentage of school-children showing splenic enlargement fell from 18·39 to 13·04.

No anopheline larvæ were found throughout the year in Brunei Town.

*Ankylostomiasis*.—The Medical Officer writes:—"The indications received of this disease did not show any great difference from that of last year, but until a proper campaign is undertaken, with routine and exhaustive examination, it will be impossible to estimate the prevalence of this infection. It must be borne in mind that the main native population live actually in huts erected over a tidal river, and the dejecta of more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the population are passed straight into the river. There is thus not an urgent necessity to undertake a proper survey of this infection in Brunei".

*Amœbic Dysentery*.—The Medical Officer writes:—"Almost the same remarks apply in this case as in the case of *Ankylostomiasis*.

Very few cases of amœbic dysentery are seen in Brunei."

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—The Medical Officer writes:—"Is fairly prevalent in the State, but it is almost impossible to get the natives to come for treatment. Judging from the cases of people suffering from other diseases who are seen by the Medical Officer and in whom Pulmonary Tuberculosis is found on examination it may be estimated that at least 3 per cent of the general population are harbouring active tubercle bacilli in their lungs."

## VACCINATIONS.

82. The total number of vaccinations done in the State was 812 as against 442 in 1922.

The Medical Officer writes:—"This increase is due to vaccinations amongst Kedayans who previously had refused to be vaccinated.

The Brunei Malays do not like their children to be vaccinated until they are over a year old.

Vaccination is not compulsory in the State, but the desirability of getting their children vaccinated is strongly urged upon the parents. The hopes expressed in the 1922 report of increasing the number of vaccinations were fulfilled.

Work along these lines is at present of far greater importance than getting a Hospital in Brunei which might easily be empty many days during the year, since no external labour force has yet been imported into Brunei.

A couple of intelligent Malay Dressers who can live and work amongst the people—and who themselves are convinced of the value of European treatment—is the best means of educating the native population in health measures at present."

## GENERAL.

83. The Medical Officer writes:—"The Brunei native is very conservative in the matter of health and treatment for ill-health. He is extremely reluctant to be seen by a European medical man, and when seen, he is still more reluctant to take the treatment prescribed. His prejudice against admission to Hospital is so deeply rooted as to make him rather lose his life than come to Hospital.

This applies in still greater force—if possible—to his female relatives.

There is no Hospital in Brunei, those requiring Hospital treatment, and who are willing to submit to such treatment—chiefly Government servants and Prisoners—are taken to Labuan Hospital, to which the Brunei Government pays a small annual subscription.

The Rubber Estates in Brunei almost entirely employ the Brunei Malays as their labourers, and these, as stated above, object to treatment by a European medical man.

There is no system of night-soil sanitation in Brunei apart from what has been stated above: even the Asiatic population living on the banks of the river use latrines which are built over the river and the dejecta are taken away by the tide.

The Sanitary Inspector sees that rubbish, etc., is properly collected and thrown directly into the river. The Town generally is very well kept and compares very favourably with even larger towns in the matter of drainage and cleanliness."

#### STAFF.

84. Dr. T. C. A. CLEVERTON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), the Medical Officer, Labuan, acted as Medical Officer, Brunei, as in previous years, paying altogether 17 visits of varying duration from Labuan.

Dr. CLEVERTON has won the confidence of the natives to a remarkable degree and his advice and help in all matters affecting the health of the population have been most valuable.

85. The Brunei Dispensary was in charge of Dresser LEONG AH NG who together with the Travelling Dresser ABDULKHAN treated a total of 2,249 patients during the year.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

86. Meteorological returns are given in Appendices G and H.

### XIII.—LEGISLATION.

87. There were three Meetings of the State Council during the year.

88. The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

*No. 1.*—The Petroleum (pipe-lines) Enactment, Amendment Enactment.

*No. 2.*—The Passport Enactment.

### XIV.—EDUCATION.

89. There are now 4 Vernacular Schools in the State, one each at Brunei Town, Tutong, Muara and Belait.

The total number of pupils on the Schools Registers was 175, as compared with 193 in 1922. The falling-off is, however, actually greater than the figures show, since the School at Belait was only opened in February, 1923, and has an attendance register of over 30.

90. The poor attendance at these schools can be attributed largely to the revival of the rubber industry, children being taken by their parents to assist in the tapping and weeding of their small holdings.

91. The country is not yet ready for any elaborate educational schemes (since there are practically no openings for a well educated Brunei in his native land and he is loth to leave it).

### XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

92. This Department was throughout the year under the supervision of the Resident, with a Malay Overseer in charge.

93. The roads in Brunei Town and the bridle-paths in country districts were maintained in good condition.

94. Certain minor buildings were erected in Brunei Clerks' quarters, in Tutong a new Rest House, and new Police Barracks in Belait, and all Government buildings were kept in as good a state of repair as possible.

95. Perhaps the most satisfactory event was the finding of a really good trace for the Brunei-Tutong Road, despite the reluctance of Muruts and Kedayans to disclose certain private tracks which were struck by chance and discovered to shorten previous traces very considerably.

96. Very considerable improvements were made in the system for Brunei Town's water supply.

97. Most of the Government buildings in outstations are fairly decrepit, but it is hoped to replace them with new ones in the near future.

98. The total expenditure on public works (personal emoluments excluded) only amounted to \$11,360 or about 6 per cent of the total expenditure of the State.

## **XVI.—GENERAL.**

99. His Highness the Sultan continued to enjoy excellent health throughout the year and was present at all local functions of interest, including the usual ceremony on Armistice Day.

100. His Excellency Major-General Sir NEILL MALCOLM, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding, Malaya, paid a brief unofficial visit to Brunei in the month of May.

101. Mr. L. A. ALLEN continued to act as British Resident until March 17th, when he departed on vacation leave and was relieved by Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY.

102. At the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, Brunei, will have a small space in the Arts and Crafts Section of the Malaya Pavilion at Wembley, and the collection of typical exhibits was completed by the end of November.

These comprised chiefly silverware, brassware and fabrics of modern manufacture.

In addition His Highness the Sultan kindly lent a fine collection of gold and silver articles of Brunei workmanship for the purposes of exhibition.

103. The year 1923 was one of undeniable prosperity for Brunei and the prospects of the future are still more bright.

A promising feature is the influx of Chinese traders.

104. The small Staff dealt with the continually increasing work in a most praiseworthy manner.

E. E. F. PRETTY,  
*British Resident,*  
*Brunei.*

BRUNEI, 28th February, 1924.

## APPENDICES.

A.—REVENUE, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

B.—EXPENDITURE, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

C.—PUBLIC DEBT.

D.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1922 AND 1923.

E.—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1919 - 1923.

F.—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS, 1922 AND 1923.

G.—RAINFALL, BRUNEI STATE.

H.—THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS, BRUNEI TOWN.

I.—TECHNICAL NOTE BY THE WIRELESS ENGINEER, BRUNEI.



## APPENDIX A.

Abstract of Revenue.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$
<b>CLASS I.</b>			
<b>DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—</b>			
Customs ... ..	58,994	59,047	90,698
Government Monopolies ...	26,632	40,001	41,344
Licences ... ..	12,082	13,788	11,210
Poll-Tax ... ..	2,968	3,466	3,432
Municipal ... ..	1,596	1,694	7,087
<b>CLASS II.</b>			
<b>FEES OF COURT AND OFFICE—</b>			
Courts ... ..	3,625	2,535	2,522
Surveys ... ..	774	492	202
General ... ..	10,782	8,769	9,082
<b>CLASS III.</b>			
<b>POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—</b>			
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	4,029	12,011	5,202
<b>CLASS IV.</b>			
<b>REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—</b>			
Land Revenue ... ..	17,184	39,955	26,359
Cession Monies ... ..	20,238	20,525	21,593
Interest ... ..	2,616	2,221	3,036
Total Revenue ...	161,520	204,504	221,767
Repayment of Loans ...	4,370	5,198	6,505
Total Receipts ...	165,890	209,702	228,272



## APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Expenditure.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan ... ..	13,439	13,485	13,454
Native Chiefs ... ..	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident .. ..	14,608	14,002	14,160
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies ...	6,034	5,349	5,616
Land and Surveys ... ..	6,112	5,764	3,838
District Offices ... ..	8,811	8,787	9,468
Education ... ..	1,673	2,389	2,466
Marine ... ..	2,366	3,730	2,388
Police and Prisons ... ..	24,690	20,698	23,261
Medical ... ..	3,150	3,229	3,229
Political Pensions ... ..	7,570	7,634	6,004
Headmen ... ..	584	842	769
Interest ... ..	17,347	17,094	18,275
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recur- rent ... ..	31,172	22,048	22,116
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expendi- ture ... ..	6,771	5,771	* 15,238
Pensions ... ..	624	624	2,524
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	9,456	13,884	15,614
Public Works Department ... ..	4,872	2,769	2,928
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	6,519	5,698	5,687
Public Works, Special Services ...	17,018	19,606	5,673
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>194,816</b>	<b>185,403</b>	<b>184,708</b>
<b>Repayment of Public Debt ...</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>4,500</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>197,469</b>	<b>188,250</b>	<b>189,208</b>

\* Includes the following :—

Arrears of salary to Mr. E. ROBERTS, late Executive Engineer, \$4,543.  
Purchase of Cession Monies and Political Pensions, \$10,070.

**APPENDIX C.**  
**FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT.**

*Dr.* (A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1923). *Cr.*

—	Amount.	—	Amount.
	\$		\$
<i>By</i> LOANS—		<i>To</i> Redemption of Monopolies (1906-1908) ...	
1906 ...	200,000	„ Purchase of Tulin (1906-1909) ...	72,009
1908 (December) ...	20,000	„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908-1914) ...	7,045
1909 (September) ...	80,000	„ CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:—	174,377*
1911 (March) ...	100,000	Launch (1906) ...	\$
1913 (June) ...	20,000	Residency (1906-1907) ...	20,000
„ (September) ...	13,000	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906-1907) ...	8,000
1914 (April) ...	6,750	„ General Purposes ...	10,339
		„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in 1909) ...	38,339
			106,980
			41,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>439,750</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>439,750</b>

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	\$		\$
1-1-1920, Total F.M.S. Loan ...	439,750	Capital Repaid ...	18,750
		31-12-1923 Balance due to F.M.S. ...	421,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>439,750</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>439,750</b>

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT.**

*Dr.* (A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1923). *Cr.*

—	Amount.	—	Amount.
	\$		\$
<i>By</i> LOANS—		<i>To</i> Purchase of Cession Monies ...	
1922 (October) ...	10,000	„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in settlement of Tulin Claims ...	13,546*
1922 (December) ...	10,000		6,454
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>20,000</b>

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	\$		\$
1-1-1923, Total S.S. Loan ...	20,000	Capital Repaid ...	1,000
		31-12-1923 Balance due to S.S. ...	19,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>20,000</b>

\* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to \$51,960.

# APPENDIX D.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1922—1923.

	31st December, 1922.		31st December, 1923.		Assets.	31st December, 1922.		31st December, 1923.	
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Miscellaneous Deposits	...	8,332 45	...	5,127 95	Cash in Treasury and Bank	...	44,787 26	78,967 13	...
Land Office Deposits	...	475 30	...	400 23	Loans (Secured) ...	...	27,448 65	24,093 26	...
Money Order Deposits	...	1,186 76	...	1,326 92	Advances	...	591 00	1,130 00	...
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	...	86,390 04	...	118,949 17	Suspense	...	3,557 64	1,613 88	...
					Investment (S. S. War Loan Bonds)	...	20,000 00	20,000 00	...
Total	...	96,384 55		125,804 27	Total	...	96,384 55	125,804 27	...

# APPENDIX E.

## COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CHIEF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1919—1923.

### EXPORTS.

—	Cutch.	Coal.	Plantation Rubber.	Jelutong Rubber.	Sago.	Forest Produce.	Dried Prawns.	Live-Stock.	Hides and Horns.	Brass-ware.	Total.
1919	...	304,249	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920	...	296,621	243,596	98,983	80,920	18,388	58,249	18,753	5,625	1,480	1,126,924
1921	...	296,003	214,733	116,648	84,512	25,890	61,566	11,202	5,362	1,283	1,172,496
1922	...	275,570	82,217	31,017	43,764	30,529	47,464	34,286	4,571	870	791,028
1923	...	104,160	91,104	46,107	73,757	19,795	44,974	18,842	5,249	717	577,305
	...	102,820	363,200	49,881	39,353	37,296	35,390	28,086	3,642	2,639	900,307

### IMPORTS.

—	Rice.	Tobacco.	Piece-Goods.	Sugar.	Kerosene Oil.	Coconut Oil.	Matches.	Salt.	Preserved Provisions.	Flour.	Total.
1919	...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920	...	312,820	55,751	126,347	42,769	30,422	9,710	4,468	11,044	12,944	614,061
1921	...	308,326	80,325	186,101	49,413	38,808	13,086	5,770	16,638	13,637	722,678
1922	...	159,357	49,931	95,888	30,097	28,806	8,301	4,408	15,027	12,069	410,854
1923	...	126,343	55,552	105,248	30,996	28,851	8,477	4,855	18,093	9,111	391,627
	...	157,992	68,499	100,298	44,169	29,251	9,817	3,788	41,806	11,874	470,463

## APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICT IN THE YEARS 1922 AND 1923.  
EXPORTS.

	Plantation Rubber.		Jelutong Rubber.		Raw Sago and Sago Flour.		Forest Produce.		Cattle.		Pigs.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
Brunei	...	...	...	...	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	\$	\$	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
Belait	124,650	530,754	...	423	481	181	4,854	8,306	4	...	113	173
Tutong	...	415	4,599	4,923	3,725	4	4,589	23,076	4	...	...	...
Temburong	...	21,876	3,138	2,445	831	3,824	1,624	238	341	...	...	...
Muara	192,339	277,977	945	14,444	5,924	6,187	3,010	1	21	7	5	5
	...	4,631	...	...	...	341	1,280	48	122	26	50	50
Total	312,989	835,653	8,682	22,235	10,661	19,795	37,296	295	488	146	228	228

## IMPORTS.

	Rice.		Tobacco.		Piece-Goods.		Sugar.		Kerosene Oil.		Preserved Provisions.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
Brunei	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	\$	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Cases.	Cases.	\$	\$
Belait	12,727	14,743	31,801	40,689	56,767	58,101	1,574	1,962	2,172	2,775	11,973	20,725
Tutong	999	2,157	3,676	6,280	6,434	11,890	274	344	377	513	1,492	10,933
Temburong	874	984	4,395	4,004	21,462	16,295	215	306	297	486	1,684	2,133
Muara	1,445	1,689	5,394	3,417	12,647	5,044	198	207	297	260	1,575	3,330
	3,155	3,271	3,779	6,485	7,938	8,968	371	333	778	903	1,369	4,685
Total	19,200	22,844	49,045	60,875	105,248	100,298	2,632	3,152	3,921	4,937	18,093	41,806

# APPENDIX G.

## ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT SEVEN STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Month.	BRUNEI DISTRICT.			MUARA DISTRICT.		TEMBURONG DISTRICT.		
	Brunei Govt. Offices.	Subok.	Gadong.	Inches.	Brooketon.	Labu.	Batu Apei.	Biang.
January	19'07	24'14	18'77	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
February	7'42	8'12	5'44	23'53	23'31	16'89	23'31	24'33
March	9'22	8'95	8'26	4'11	4'11	10'72	13'38	7'94
April	9'34	11'38	9'00	5'64	5'64	8'43	10'20	11'95
May	3'06	3'45	2'29	9'08	9'08	14'15	13'32	24'00
June	7'72	9'63	6'67	4'92	4'92	10'07	11'08	10'93
July	8'80	12'57	11'63	2'48	2'48	4'73	4'88	6'05
August	5'79	5'79	4'92	14'23	14'23	15'10	17'62	10'66
September	7'65	7'25	6'57	4'48	4'48	11'04	13'32	13'06
October	11'15	11'96	11'95	9'88	9'88	6'60	11'34	10'85
November	4'11	3'14	6'56	16'55	16'55	19'44	19'09	21'58
December	10'30	11'31	7'20	12'30	12'30	10'62	7'73	8'81
				7'17	7'17	17'61	14'91	14'78
Total	103'63	117'69	99'26	114'37	114'37	145'40	161'18	164'94

APPENDIX H.  
ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Month.	THERMOMETER MEAN (IN SHADE).			Highest recorded Shade Temperature.	Lowest recorded Shade Temperature.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		
January ...	86.51	73.77	12.74	89	72
February ...	86.25	74.17	12.08	90	71
March ...	86.54	73.19	13.35	88	70
April ...	88.00	74.16	13.84	90	72
May ...	88.22	74.41	13.81	90	70
June ...	88.70	74.73	13.97	92	72
July ...	87.03	73.00	14.03	90	70
August ...	88.54	73.67	14.87	90	72
September ...	87.03	73.20	13.83	88	72
October ...	87.12	73.90	13.22	90	72
November ...	87.93	73.70	14.23	92	72
December ...	89.06	74.58	14.48	92	72
Mean Temperature ...	87.58	73.87			
	80.73				

## APPENDIX I.

## TECHNICAL NOTE BY THE WIRELESS ENGINEER, BRUNEI.

Mr. GEORGE writes:—"It is satisfactory to note that the experiment which was started at the beginning of the year with transmitting valves of a higher rated output than was formerly used, has proved highly successful, and has resulted in lower maintenance and renewal charges besides giving greater efficiency as regards working of the stations."

"It might be interesting to note that one valve at present in use has been in commission during the whole year and it would appear that it is still good for further lengthy period of life."

"Last year I mentioned the re-arrangement of receiving circuits which had been tried and which enabled a lower voltage to be used on the filaments of the thermionic valves used in these circuits.

"The improvement brought about by this arrangement has proved itself by the small number of valves burned out as compared with previous years, and this has resulted in great economy of renewals as pointed out in a preceding paragraph.

"A new battery of accumulator cells of the Hart Type 108 ampere hours was installed in the Brunei Station during the year and has given every satisfaction. It is a decided improvement over the old celluloid cased battery which it replaced and its installation at once raised the over-all efficiency of the Station and lowered the maintenance charges.

"At the Labuan and Temburong Stations, the celluloid battery containers have been replaced with glass containers and have given cause for great satisfaction.

"Experiments have been carried out at the Brunei Station with Wireless Telephony and the results obtained have been highly satisfactory considering the small power available and the amount of interference from Spark Station and atmospherics.

"Miri Radio and Labuan Radio have both reported the reception of speech of a good clear quality.

"It would appear that atmospheric disturbance in these parts is too great during most parts of the year to enable this form of communication to be successfully carried on with anything but high power."

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## COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.									
No.	Colony, etc.								Year.
1206	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1207	Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1211	Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1212	Basutoland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1213	Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1214	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1215	British Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1216	New Hebrides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1217	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1218	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1219	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1220	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1221	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1222	British Guiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1223	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1224	St. Helena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1225	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1226	Somaliland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1228	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1230	Colonial Survey Committee Report	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1914-1923
1231	Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1232	Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924
1233	Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923
1234	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1235	Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1236	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1237	Tongan Islands Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1923-1924

MISCELLANEOUS.									
No.	Colony, etc.								Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.



# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 1239.

## UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES

UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

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# REPORTS FOR 1923.

(FOR REPORTS FOR 1922 SEE No. 1184.)

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1925.

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# JOHORE ANNUAL REPORT.

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FOR THE YEAR

1923

BY

G. A. HEREFORD,  
*Acting General Adviser.*

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## Annual Report on the State of Johore for the year 1923.

### I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue for 1923 amounted to \$11,094,954 and the total expenditure to \$7,064,166, giving a surplus for the year of \$4,030,788. The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:—

	<i>Estimated.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Difference.</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue ...	6,885,200	11,094,954	4,209,754
Expenditure ...	7,641,194	7,064,166	577,028
Difference ...	755,994	4,030,788	

#### REVENUE.

2. The revenue was more than that for 1922, by \$2,469,731, an increase of 28·6 per cent.

3. The following are the chief increases and decreases under sub-heads:—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Sub-head.</i>	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1923.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>	<i>%</i>
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Land	Land Rents ...	1,017,989	1,353,376	335,387	+	32·9
	Survey Fees ...	147,658	95,852		51,806	— 35·0
Customs	Copra ...	206,662	220,134	13,472	+	6·5
	Rubber ...	146,514	1,314,795	1,168,281	+	797·3
	Minerals ...	284,339	335,044	50,705	+	17·8
	Spirits ...	372,478	433,227	60,749	+	16·3
	Tobacco ...	506,971	614,005	107,034	+	21·1
	Forest Produce	79,907	85,798	5,891	+	7·3
	Gambier ...	25,393	32,746	7,353	+	21·0
Licenses, etc.	Chandu ...	3,411,646	3,519,556	107,910	+	3·1
	Pawnbrokers ...	106,352	111,663	5,311	+	4·9
	Rubber-Dealers	82,554	111,717	29,163	+	35·3
	Stamp Duties ...	77,213	114,481	37,268	+	48·2
Municipal	Assessment ...	147,462	170,635	23,173	+	15·7

4. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the annual total (excluding Land Sales) in the years 1919-1923 were as follows:—

	<i>1919.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1923.</i>
	—	—	—	—	—
Land and Forests ...	9·3	9·6	13·3	15·5	14·9
Customs ...	32·0	32·4	25·0	24·8	35·8
Licenses, etc. ...	47·0	47·8	45·5	45·4	37·5
Other Revenue ...	11·7	10·2	16·2	14·3	11·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

#### EXPENDITURE.

5. The total expenditure was less than that of 1922 by \$1,721,707, a decrease of 19·5 per cent.

6. Expenditure for 1922, however, includes a sum of \$1,073,039 which was due on account of loss incurred on rice control in 1921. If this sum is deducted from 1922 Expenditure the decrease in 1923, is about \$650,000. The decrease is explained by a very large reduction in the expenditure on the Johore Causeway.

7. The more important sub-heads of miscellaneous expenditure were:

				\$
				—
Temporary Allowances	...	...	...	405,480
Causeway	...	...	...	332,965
Other Expenditure	...	...	...	192,465
				—
			Total	930,910
				—

The total sum expended on the Causeway up to the end of 1923, was \$2,739,740.

#### INVESTMENTS.

8. During the year sales of investments equivalent to a cost price of \$95,090 were effected. The amount of investments at the end of December, 1923, at cost price, remaining to the credit of the Government, was \$5,279,803, of which the market value was about \$5,400,000.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$8,296,220. On the liability side, under deposits, is included a sum of over \$203,000 on account of Rubber Restriction Duty.

10. The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix A.—(i) Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1922 and 1923.

Appendix A.—(ii) Statement of Actual Revenue, 1922 and 1923.

Appendix A.—(iii) Statement of Actual Expenditure, 1922 and 1923.

Appendix C.—Statistical Return of Progress, 1914 to 1923.

#### II.—TRADE.

11. The total trade for the year 1923 shows a value of \$84,171,818 compared with \$62,029,612 in 1922 constituted as follows:—

		1922.	1923.
		—	—
		\$	\$
Imports	...	24,407,531	27,869,594
Exports	...	37,861,597	56,779,727
		—	—
		62,269,128	84,649,321
Less Re-exports	...	239,516	477,503
		—	—
		62,029,612	84,171,818
		—	—

an increase of 35·7 per cent; imports show an increase of 14·2 per cent and exports an increase of 49·7 per cent.

## IMPORTS.

12. The following table shows, under the main heads the value for 1922 and 1923.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1923.</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease per cent.</i>
	\$	\$	
A.—Foods, Drinks and Narcotics	16,307,956	18,848,955	+ 15·6
B.—Raw Materials ...	3,067,060	2,753,525	— 10·2
C.—Manufactured Articles ...	4,368,395	5,453,904	+ 24·8
D.—Coin and Bullion ...	8,468	49,407	+ 483·5
E.—Sundries ...	655,652	763,803	+ 16·5
Total ...	24,407,531	27,869,594	+ 14·42

A detailed statement appears in Appendix B (i).

## EXPORTS.

13. The following table gives the percentages of the total exports from Singapore which represent the Johore exports in 1922 and 1923.

	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1923.</i>
	—	—
Arecanuts ...	38·4	22·0
Copra ...	21·5	17·6
Pepper ...	·6	·3
Gambier ...	29·3	—
Rubber ...	23·5	8·1
Tapioca ...	28·8	19·3

A detailed statement of exports appears in Appendix B. (ii).

## III.—CUSTOMS.

14. The total Customs revenue collected was \$3,859,033. This amount is 67·5 per cent more than the 1922 total of \$2,303,040.

## 15. (i) REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1919 - 1923.

<i>District.</i>	<i>1919.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1923.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar ...	992,554	835,792	179,643	317,590	740,883
Batu Pahat ...	350,738	354,164	211,822	337,876	548,541
Kukub ...	199,251	257,868	150,811	159,541	229,424
Johore Bahru ...	1,172,459	1,386,913	975,907	1,099,505	1,658,743
Kota Tinggi ...	382,327	459,222	176,618	212,436	346,338
Endau ...	270,490	234,520	153,185	100,057	136,727
Segamat ...	204,033	190,972	44,222	76,035	188,377
Total ...	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040	3,849,033

## (ii) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1919-1923.

Group.	1919. \$	1920. \$	1921. \$	1922. \$	1923. \$
Arecanuts ...	91,551	107,629	78,322	86,065	107,539
Copra ...	241,683	330,130	220,027	204,392	220,997
Gambier ...	68,806	46,744	16,050	25,497	31,497
Pepper ...	17,429	8,931	2,415	1,441	808
Rubber ...	1,689,445	1,518,828	106,924	341,040	1,306,123*
Tapioca ...	103,834	72,953	37,529	40,133	72,774
Other Agricultural Produce ...	60,849	104,003	89,312	106,850	82,367
Forest Produce ...	87,581	98,394	140,368	82,792	83,294
Minerals ...	346,074	389,080	265,175	287,108	324,522
Marine Produce ...	18,456	20,754	28,521	17,801	16,844
Miscellaneous Produce ...	4,522	6,045	3,632	2,657	1,744
Alcoholic Liquor ...	466,451	553,807	390,150	374,449	435,694
Tobacco ...	375,171	397,232	396,137	508,630	615,885
Petroleum ...	—	—	24,527	82,183	97,145
Matches ...	—	—	5,744	51,274	61,383
Live Animals ...	—	283	1,532	1,541	1,847
Weighing Fees ...	—	64,154	84,947	88,053	387,307†
Tobacco Licence ...	—	484	896	1,134	1,263
Total ...	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040	3,849,033

16. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licenses and weighing fees are not included).

## PERCENTAGE.

Group.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Arecanuts ...	2·6	2·9	4·3	3·8	3·11
Copra ...	6·8	9·0	12·2	9·2	6·68
Pepper ...	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·01
Gambier ...	1·9	1·3	0·9	1·1	0·91
Rubber ...	14·0	41·7	5·9	15·4	37·70
Tapioca ...	2·8	2·0	2·1	1·9	2·12
Other Agricultural Produce ...	1·7	2·9	4·9	4·8	2·39
Minerals ...	9·6	10·6	14·7	13·0	3·39
Forest Produce ...	2·4	2·7	7·8	3·7	2·45
Marine Produce ...	0·5	0·5	1·6	0·8	0·49
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0·1	0·0	0·2	0·1	0·02
Spirits Imports ...	13·6	15·3	21·6	17·0	12·59
Tobacco Imports ...	10·5	10·9	21·9	23·0	17·47
Live Animals ...	—	—	0·1	0·1	0·02
Petroleum ...	—	—	1·4	3·7	2·84
Matches ...	—	—	0·3	2·3	1·81
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·00

\*Johore Government's shares of the duty collected under the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactments from 1-11-22 to 31-12-23.

†Includes \$330,144 being weighing fees on rubber from 1-11-22 to 31-12-23.

17. Under the Rubber Restriction Scheme the duties on cultivated rubber are now two cents a pound for rent-paying land and three cents a pound for land not paying rent. In each case there is a heavy additional duty if rubber is exported in excess of the amount allowed to be exported at minimum rates.

Rubber goods manufactured in the State are exempted from duty for one year from 1st November, 1923.

The duties on other articles remained as in the previous year.

18. The following table gives the average prices per pikul for the years 1922 and 1923 upon which duty was assessed:—

	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$
Copra ... ..	10.53	10.00
Pepper ... ..	13.25	15.00
Gambier ... ..	14.25	15.00
Rubber ... ..	39.00	67.00
Tin ... ..	81.00	81.00

19. The total amount of export duties collected, less any refunds, was \$2,633,305 as against \$1,284,812 in 1922 an increase of 104.9 per cent. The main increases were rubber \$965,083, tapioca \$32,641, arecanuts \$21,474, copra \$16,605, tin-ore \$20,565, and iron-ore \$16,642. The main decrease was timber \$9,043.

20. The total amount of import duties collected less refunds, was \$1,211,166 against \$1,017,094 in 1922, an increase of 19.0 per cent.

The duty on alcoholic liquors was greater by \$61,200 and on tobacco greater by \$107,200 than in 1922.

#### IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

21. The usual work of supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

22. The Protector of Chinese is also Registrar of Societies under "The Societies Enactment, 1915," and under this Enactment 17 societies were registered and 12 were exempted from registration.

23. The number of Indian labourers employed on estates in Johore during the last five years was as follows:—

1919	...	...	...	12,895
1920	...	...	...	16,455
1921	...	...	...	15,956
1922	...	...	...	14,755
1923	...	...	...	15,413

24. The health of the estates was reported last year as being the best for many years past, and in 1923 it was even better still.

25. During the year 50 (43 adults and 7 minors) decrepit and destitute Indians were repatriated through the Labour Office.

26. All the Indian labour employed in the State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice.

#### V.—LAND AND MINES.

27. The revenue for 1922 and 1923 was as follows:—  
Rents.—

	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	1,010,429	1,356,850
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	14,154	14,941
Mining Rents ... ..	15,934	12,786
Rents of Government Plantations	749	577

	1922.	1923.
	—	—
	\$	\$

*Licences.—*

Gravel, Stone, etc.	...	...	1,338	789
Mining	...	...	675	—
Prospecting	...	...	10,468	8,673

*Fees.—*

Miscellaneous	...	...	2,380	3,758
Notices, Warrants, etc.	...	...	3,775	4,906
Registration of Titles etc.	...	...	7,155	11,207
Survey and Demarcation	...	...	146,907	98,715

Total	...	1,213,964	1,513,202
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*Land Sales.—*

Premium on Agricultural Land	...	167,710	263,652
Premium on Mining Land	...	7,015	5,856

Total	...	172,725	269,508
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Other sums collected in 1922 and 1923 but not credited as land revenue were:—

*Licences.—*

		1922.	1923.
		—	—
		\$	\$
Rubber Dealers Enactment	...	79,798	106,434
Burials Enactment	... ..	500	—
Mineral Ores Enactment	...	400	300

*Fees.—*

Sale of Boundary Marks	...	22,151	10,296
Sale of Plans	...	885	1,411
Miscellaneous	...	1,742	3,128

Total	...	105,476	121,569
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Grand Total	...	1,492,165	1,904,279
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28. The collections according to districts in 1923 were as follows:—

Revenue detailed.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Endau.	Segamat.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Rents.</i>						
Land Rents (Recurrent)	566,731	405,276	209,848	33,946	141,049	1,356,850
Land Rents Annual Licences ...	8,498	552	3,388	2,208	295	14,941
Mining Rents ...	1,465	...	169	11,152	...	12,786
Government Plantations	190	220	167	...	...	577
<i>Licences.</i>						
Gravel, Stones etc. ...	377	186	103	...	123	789
Mining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prospecting ...	2,765	...	...	5,908	...	8,673
<i>Fees.</i>						
Miscellaneous ...	2,482	801	19	443	13	3,758
Notices and Warrants ...	305	1,249	3,046	136	170	4,906
Registration of Titles ...	3,704	4,360	1,956	504	693	11,207
Survey and Demarcation	32,582	22,256	21,571	1,599	20,707	98,715
Total ...	619,099	434,900	240,267	55,896	163,040	1,513,202
<i>Land Sales.</i>						
Premia on Grants ...	72,039	54,642	111,658	3,118	22,195	263,652
Premia on Mining Lands	1,700	...	326	3,830	...	5,856
Total ...	73,739	54,624	111,984	6,948	22,195	269,508
Miscellaneous, Licences Rubber Dealers Enact.	10,240	61,937	27,200	579	6,478	106,434
<i>Reimbursements-in-aid.</i>						
Sale of Boundary Marks	3,064	2,209	1,925	234	2,864	10,296
Sale of Plans ...	1,176	146	25	17	47	1,411
Miscellaneous (House Rents) ...	3,128	...	...	..	...	3,128
Total ...	17,608	64,292	29,150	830	9,389	121,269
Grand Total ...	710,446	553,834	381,401	63,674	194,624	1,903,969

The following additional revenue was collected by the Johore Bahru Land Office:—

	\$
Licence under the Mineral Ores Enactment	... 300



## COMPARISON.

29. A comparison of revenue excluding land sales, miscellaneous licences and reimbursements for the last five years shows:—

			<i>Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.</i>
1919	...	978,525	+ 34 per cent.
1920	...	1,061,279	+ 8 „ „
1921	...	946,359	- 11 „ „
1922	...	1,213,964	+ 28 „ „
1923	...	1,513,202	+ 25 „ „

30. The total recorded alienation of land in the State is as follows:—

	<i>Acres.</i>
For Agricultural Town and Village Land	822,182
Mining	15,646
Total	<u>837,828</u>

Of the above 642,080 acres are held under completed titles, 195,748 acres under approved applications awaiting issue of titles.

## REGISTRATION.

31. Registration work in the Office of the Commissioner of Land and Mines is shown in the following table:—

## LAND ENACTMENT.

	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1923.</i>
Total number of transactions	2,549	3,170
Number of Grants registered	826	763
Number of transfers registered	638	1,076
Number of charges registered	331	356

## MINING ENACTMENT.

Total number of transactions	43	64
Number of mining leases registered	16	64
Number of certificates registered	11	16

32. In the District Land Offices in Muar and Batu Pahat the following transactions were registered:—

	<i>Muar.</i>	<i>Batu Pahat.</i>
Number of Mukim entries registered	643	341
Number of transfers registered	548	181
Number of charges registered	64	17

33. In addition the following transactions were registered in respect of Surat Sementara (incomplete titles).

	<i>Muar.</i>	<i>Batu Pahat.</i>
Original Documents	1,840	2,307
Transfers	1,508	1,022
Charges	79	18

## APPLICATIONS..

34. The application books were closed to applicants desiring to open up new areas for rubber, but applications continued to be accepted from persons already in occupation of rubber land who desired to legalize incomplete titles.

Very little new land was alienated for any form of cultivation and there was no demand for building lots in Town areas.

## SETTLEMENT.

35. The Settlement Enactment, 1920, was put into force with great success in Muar and Batu Pahat. By means of the Enactment, areas of occupied lands are treated in blocks, settled and demarcated and the occupiers are compelled to take out titles. About 6,000 lots have already been settled and it is intended soon to extend the system to other districts. The amount of land occupied in the State without any form of legal title is still very large, and is estimated at about one third of the cultivated area of the State.

## MUKIM REGISTERS.

36. Mukim Registers are at present in existence only in Muar and Batu Pahat, where the number of entries is steadily increasing. It is hoped, however, to be able to start them in 1924 in Johore Bahru and Segamat, but the small holders have not yet quite realized the advantage of mukim registration as opposed to title by Grant.

## ALSAGOFF CONCESSION, KUKUB.

37. The work of settlement was continued during the year and the demarcation of small holdings is nearly completed.

## VI.—AGRICULTURE.

38. The Agricultural Department now consists of the Inspector of Agriculture, an Assistant Inspector (temporary) in Muar, five Sub-Inspectors, two Probationers and four Apprentices.

## RUBBER.

39. The attention paid by large estates to diseases and pests, cultivation, soil conservation and agricultural sanitation has been very marked. Conservative systems of tapping have been adopted on most Estates. But grafting on a large scale has been carried out on two Estates, the budding has been successful and the plants are making good headway.

The improvement of the rubber market has not had much effect yet on the condition of the small holdings, and the tapping is uniformly bad and excessive.

## COCONUTS.

40. A large and flourishing coconut industry has been established on the West Coast. Around Benut the cultivation is chiefly in the hands of Bugis settlers who have paid careful attention to drainage. The holdings are usually overgrown with lalang and blukar, but this is not necessarily an evil as it prevents the very heavy soil there from being baked in the hot dry weather.

## PADI.

41. The 1922-1923 crop was very poor due to damage by rats. Owing to the extremely dry weather this season's padi had to be planted very late and it is too soon to predict the nature of the yield.

The area under padi in Muar is increasing and large areas of hill padi are cultivated by Bugis on the West Coast.

#### FRUIT.

42. The fruit season during the third quarter of the year was very successful.

#### ● PINEAPPLES.

43. Four canning factories are still operating in the State and the industry is on the increase.

#### BETEL NUTS.

44. A large export of these nuts is still maintained in Muar. As a rule the palms are interplanted with rubber and coconuts and receive scanty attention. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese.

#### OTHER CROPS.

45. The area under patchouli is slowly increasing and a distillery is in operation in Johore Bahru.

There is a fairly large sago palm industry especially in Batu Pahat.

Tapioca is still grown extensively in young rubber clearings by Chinese.

The cultivation of Gambier is on the decrease but there is still a small export from Kota Tinggi, Central Johore, and Kukub.

Tuba is largely grown by market gardeners, and a Japanese Estate is cultivating it on a large scale and putting an extract on the market.

#### DISEASES AND PESTS.

##### RUBBER.

##### *Bark Diseases.*

46. *Mouldy Rot*.—A strenuous campaign has been made against this disease but the condition of the holdings in districts where it is prevalent is such that little improvement can yet be reported.

*Black Stripe*.—This disease was reported in Kota Tinggi and Batu Anam but in each case was prevented from spreading.

*Brown Bast*.—This is particularly common in the poorer soils of South Johore but occurs throughout the whole State, being generally due to over tapping and failure to remove affected trees.

##### *Stem Diseases.*

47.—*Pink Disease*.—Isolated cases have occurred at several places in both North and South Johore, but there has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic.

*Ustulina zonata, Lev.*—Both stem and collar infections have been noted, but the distribution is not wide.

##### *Root Diseases.*

*Fomes lignosus, Klotsch.*—This disease is particularly prevalent in young clearings, and also in young rubber interplanted with tapioca.

*Wet Rot.*—(*Fomes pseudo-ferreus, Wakef.*) The centres of this disease have been kept under observation, and a considerable amount of work has been done in destroying old roots and timber and in isolating diseased areas.

*Sphaerostilbe repens*.—A few cases have been noted but it is comparatively rare and has not caused much damage.

#### Pests.

48. *White ants*.—These are still the most serious pest the rubber planter has to face in Johore. Stumping and clearing appears to be the only real preventive.

*Deer and Pig*.—Considerable damage is done every year by these animals.

*Boring Beetles*.—(*Xyleborus fornicatus*). These pests have been found active in neglected trees damaged by fire, lightning or wind.

#### COCONUT DISEASES AND PESTS.

49. *Diseases*.—A somewhat serious disease was discovered at Benut. It affected trees in groups and appears to be infectious. No organism has yet been isolated and it is still being investigated by the Agricultural Department.

50. *Pests*.—Attacks of skipper caterpillars, scale and aphis have been met with but not in serious numbers.

Black beetles (*Oryctes rhinoceros* Linn.) are still common, and in Batu Pahat owing to favourable breeding conditions, the damage done is considerable. The work of clearing these breeding grounds is progressing steadily.

*Red Weevil*.—(*Rhyncophorus schach*, Oliv.). Damage by this pest is noticeable especially near the Batu Pahat River, where it is very difficult to deal with the stumps of the sago palms on the marshy banks.

#### PADI.

51. The chief pests are *Podops coarctata*, *Leptocorisa varicornis*, Fabr. (especially in Kota Tinggi), and a species of mole cricket known locally as 'sorok-sorok'. Rats have already been mentioned and in addition wild pigs and birds do a considerable amount of damage.

#### OTHER CROPS.

52. Bananas were attacked by a leaf curling caterpillar (*Erionota thrax*, L.) and also by a weevil identified as *Sphenophorus sordidus*, Gerss.

A herd of elephants caused a good deal of damage to maize and bananas in Kota Tinggi.

Other fruit trees were attacked by a *Psychidæ* pest, (especially on jambu bol trees), and by scale and aphis especially on lime and orange trees.

#### VII.—MINES.

53. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector of Mines, two mines Overseers and the usual Clerical Staff.

By arrangements with the Federated Malay States the geological survey was continued until towards the end of the year when the Geologist was incapacitated by illness.

54. The total revenue derived from mining in 1922 and 1923 is shown below:—

#### Export Duty.—

		1922.	1923.
		\$	\$
(a) Tin-ore	... ..	175,872	196,437
(b) Iron-ore	... ..	111,367	128,009
Rents on mining leases	... ..	15,935	12,786
Premium	... ..	7,015	5,856
Carried forward	... ..	310,189	343,088

			1922.	1923.
			\$	\$
<i>Licences.—</i>				
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	310,189	343,088
(a) Prospecting	...	...	10,443	8,678
(b) Individual	...	...	675	250
(c) Ore buyers	...	...	400	300
			<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	...	321,707	352,311
			<hr/>	<hr/>

55. The expenditure in 1923 was \$21,123 compared with \$21,318 in 1922.

56. The amount of tin-ore exported in 1923 was 22,327 pikuls against 25,031 pikuls in 1922.

The plant of the Middleton Tin Mines Limited remained idle and operations were confined to lampan workings.

Tengkil Tin Mines treated 199,500 cubic yards for a return of 2,099 pikuls of ore.

Lingui Tin Limited treated 355,000 cubic yards for a return of 2,924 pikuls of ore.

57. The Japanese Hæmatite (Iron-ore) Mine at Bukit Medan produced 154,161 tons of ore against 111,367 in 1922. The labour force has been increased to 990 and an 80 horse-power air compressor plant will shortly be employed for drilling. Thirty-one tongkangs and 11 launches and tugs are employed for the transport of the ore down the river to the sea.

58. The labour force on the mines during 1923 was 3,194 persons and machinery of 691 horse-power was employed. Except on the Japanese Iron Mine, the whole labour force is Chinese.

59. Forty-nine and three-quarter tons of china clay were exported from workings at Sungei Perpat. The works here are being enlarged with the object of turning out 600 tons a month. At present the clay is being exported to India, but it is hoped to arrange also for export to America and to undertake the manufacture of latex cups, tiles and rice bowls.

60. An area of 16,846 acres was held under mining titles in 1923 compared with 18,348 acres in 1922.

61. Prospecting licences over 46,215 acres were issued during the year. Areas amounting to 534 acres were selected and licences for 21,392 acres remained in force at the end of the year. Prospecting was mainly confined to the Endau District, and two new localities, Ulu Sungei Madak and Ulu Sungei Ambat are now being investigated. Tin has also been found near Bukit Pelali in the Peninsula between the Johore River and the China Sea.

## VIII.—FORESTS.

62. Exploration was carried out chiefly in the Endau District but work was also done in other parts of the State. Forest very rich in camphor was found south of the Kluang-Mersing road. Generally speaking the timber on the east of the railway is very much better than on the west.

63. Mangrove reserves of 1,600 acres at Kukub and 20,500 acres on the Pulai River, and an inland reserve of 20,000 acres at Jemaluang were finally gazetted. The final notification of another reserve of 15,000 acres at Gunong Arong was delayed owing to difficulties of survey.

64. Preliminary notifications were published for reserves of 200,000 acres at Bekok, 1,500 acres at Batu Pahat including Gunong Banang and the neighbouring hills, and 900 acres of mangrove at Sungei Pendas near Johore Bahru.

65. Two other reserves at Rengam and Ulu Mersing were provisionally approved by the Government during the year but the preliminary notices had not been issued before its close.

66. There was a marked recovery in the timber market, and in order to prevent the excessive felling of "chengal" it was found necessary to raise the export duty. The object of preserving "Chengal" is not only on account of the timber but also because it is the source of a valuable damar. It is hoped that in time timber cutters will take up other timbers for the export market.

67. The amount of timber actually cut in 1923 was 16,803 tons and the export was 16,099 tons.

68. The amount of firewood and fuel upon which royalty was paid was 35,331 tons. There is little of interest to record under this heading as the mangrove forests are still in need of rest and no coupes were opened during the year.

69. Departmental tappings of Damar Penak were started at Kota Tinggi but only on a small scale owing to difficulty in obtaining labour.

70. The total revenue amounted to \$104,485, being \$55,585 in excess of the expenditure.

71. The revenue for 1922 and 1923 is shown below:—

	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$
Timber ... ..	47,985	61,512
Firewood and Charcoal ...	10,037	13,365
Minor Produce ... ..	23,750	26,875
Other sources ... ..	563	2,733
	<u>82,335</u>	<u>104,485</u>

#### IX.—SURVEYS.

72. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 84 including the Superintendent and six European Surveyors. Of the European Surveyors on agreement one left on expiration of agreement and one was allowed to resign. Only one of them was replaced.

73. The following returns show the state of survey work with reference to requisition:—

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Grants Lots.</i>		<i>Native Holdings.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1922. ...	2,834	94,309	9,284	30,083
Requisitions received during 1923. ... ..	659	28,261	1,672	4,345
	<u>3,493</u>	<u>122,570</u>	<u>10,956</u>	<u>34,428</u>
Requisitions satisfied during 1923. ... ..	570	46,964	2,625	7,905
Requisitions cancelled during 1923. ... ..	76	5,589	46	129
Requisitions remaining 1923 unsatisfied on 31st Dec. ...	2,847	70,017	8,285	26,394
	<u>3,493</u>	<u>122,570</u>	<u>10,956</u>	<u>34,428</u>

*Details unsatisfied requisitions.—*

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Grants Lots.</i>		<i>Native Holdings.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>
Awaiting Survey or demarcation	756	32,373	1,595	5,138
In hand in field ... ..	663	10,610	1,711	5,967
In Land Offices for settlement	494	11,713	2,484	7,819
In Office awaiting, check etc.	934	15,321	2,495	7,470
	<u>2,847</u>	<u>70,017</u>	<u>8,285</u>	<u>26,394</u>

74. During the year 780 grants, 13 mining leases, 31 agricultural leases, 17 mining certificates, and 3,519 mukin extracts were sent to Collectors.

75. In addition 1,266 lots of an area of 4,815 acres were satisfied in Muar under a Demarcation Scheme in connection with the Settlement Enactment. There probably remain some 35,000 small lots of this nature to be surveyed in the State.

76. Office work included preparation of 181 certified plans of agricultural lands, 78 certified plans of town lands and 118 plans of areas of mukim extract holdings. One thousand and eleven tracings were supplied to Land Offices besides 18 tracings of standard 16 chain and 4 chain sheets. Some 400 miscellaneous tracings were prepared for the use of surveyors and the public.

77. A Topographical plan of part of Johore Bahru town was prepared for reproduction.

78. The amount of field work done departmentally shows a remarkable increase at a reduced cost per acre as is shown below.

			<i>Lots.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
					\$
1922	...	...	4,195	23,175	96,191
1923	...	...	8,896	42,595	109,417

It must, however, be pointed out that conditions were peculiarly favourable in 1923. The weather was good and consequently there was little sickness among the field staff. No senior surveyors were on leave and finally large areas of native holdings were being surveyed in a flat country.

Marked progress was especially made in surveys of native holdings under the Settlement Enactment, 1920. In Muar 4,791 lots of an area of 9,960 acres and in Benut 1,375 lots of an area of 10,250 acres were dealt with. In addition to this some 45 miles of standard traverses permanently marked were completed and 5 minor Trigonometrical stations were fixed.

79. During the year 90 lots totalling 6,300 acres were surveyed by contract surveyors at a cost of \$10,500. In future all surveys are to be carried out departmentally.

80. The expenditure of this Department amounted to \$238,180 being \$40,945 less than in 1922. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was \$55,215.

#### X.—JUDICIAL.

81. Thirty-eight criminal cases were registered and 12 criminal appeals were heard. Four criminal assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

*Note.*—A requisition is satisfied when the work of Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

Four hundred and four civil suits, 8 civil appeals, 185 administration suits and 332 miscellaneous were registered.

82. The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions.

#### MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

83. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

			<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
			—	—
Johore Bahru (including Kota Tinggi, Kukub and Kluang) ...	...	...	3,202	910
Muar ...	...	...	1,531	1,139
Batu Pahat ...	...	...	1,136	420
Endau ...	...	...	224	80
Segamat ...	...	...	682	319
			<u>6,775</u>	<u>2,868</u>

#### XI.—POLICE.

84. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 27 officers and 948 other ranks and for the first time on record the strength of the rank and file was up to the approved establishment.

85. At the close of the year 49 police stations and 2 headquarter offices were maintained. In addition police detachments were stationed at Sagil, Panchor, Renchong, Sri Gading and Batu Ragi. New police stations at Kim Kim and Yong Peng were nearly completed at the end of the year.

#### RECRUITMENT, CASUALTIES AND DISCIPLINE.

86. During the year under review 189 recruits were enlisted, of whom 184 were Malays and 5 Sikhs. One hundred and thirty-four uniformed officers left the force on pension, discharge or dismissal.

At the close of the year there were only three European officers. At least two more are requisite for efficiency.

87. The discipline of the force continues to improve, and though there is undoubtedly still a considerable amount of corruption in the force, it is anticipated that it will continually decrease with the improved standard now required of recruits, and also with the enrolment of a better type of Malay Inspectors.

#### HEALTH.

88. Five hundred and sixty-five members of the force were admitted to hospital, and 3,146 were treated as out-patients. There were 7 deaths compared with 5 in 1922.

#### CRIME.

89. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 8,655 compared with 9,280 in 1922. For various causes it appears that the proportion of false reports in Johore is greater than in the rest of the Peninsula. The following figures, however, show that the decrease in serious crime is being maintained.

			<i>Murder and Robberies. culpable homicide.</i>	<i>Thefts.</i>
			—	—
1919 ...	...	40	107	1,280
1920 ...	...	46	119	1,509
1921 ...	...	52	154	1,371
1922 ...	...	29	109	1,360
1923 ...	...	34	72	1,048



90. Not only has the number of reports of robberies decreased, but the type of those reported are generally less formidable than in previous years, and point to the work of casual robbers rather than of organized gangs. A daring robbery was committed in Johore Bahru Town in December but two of the three robbers were arrested and subsequently convicted and sentenced. Secret Societies still cause trouble but 27 prosecutions were instituted with good effect. There are, however, some signs that the activity of the Protectorate and Police in Singapore is driving a considerable number of Secret Society promoters to this State.

#### FIREARMS.

91. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine firearms were registered against 3,002 in 1922. There were 46 prosecutions under the Arms Enactment.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

92. Thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-two weights and measures were verified by the Police Department and 90 prosecutions were instituted.

#### MOTOR CARS AND DRIVERS.

93. Two hundred and ninety-three private cars and 628 hire cars were registered during the year. The corresponding figures for 1922 were 227 and 460. One hundred and fifty-six motor lorries compared with 105 in 1922, and 123 motor bicycles against 99 were also registered. Licences were granted to 566 drivers as against 327 in 1922.

#### NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

94. Rewards amounting to \$1,940 were paid for the destruction of noxious animals. Sixty-three persons were killed by tigers and 20 by crocodiles.

#### GAMBLING SUPERVISION.

95. One hundred and fifty-five cases were brought and fines amounting to \$6,494 including confiscations were imposed.

#### FIRES.

96. Sixty-two fires were reported to the Police during the year. The most destructive fire occurred at Panchor when plank and attap buildings valued at \$45,000 were destroyed under very suspicious circumstances. Another large fire occurred at Lubok Pekan where wooden buildings valued at \$16,500 were destroyed. Fortunately in none of these fires was there any loss of life.

#### EXPENDITURE.

97. The expenditure on the Police was \$524,920 compared with \$524,138 in 1922.

### XII.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

98. The Johore Military Forces were maintained at their usual efficiency.

99. Field training was carried out in March at Kota Tinggi. It consisted of combined operations with British Troops and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Forces.

100. A detachment took part with great credit in the parade in honour of His Majesty the King's birthday on the 3rd June. A review was held by His Highness the Sultan at the Parade ground on his birthday (17th September), in which besides the Forces there also participated the Johore Malay Volunteers, the Police and the Malay College Cadets.

101. The Malay Volunteers were kept up to strength, and through the keenness of the officers very marked improvement was noticeable.

#### EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS.

102. The European Volunteers were entirely reorganized. The old Force was disbanded and the new "Johore Volunteer Rifles" under the command of Major W. B. Y. DRAPER, M.C., was constituted on the 29th April. His Highness the Sultan kindly consented to accept the rank of Honorary Colonel. An adjutant arrived from England early in the year, and practically every able-bodied European in the State has joined up.

### XIII.—PRISONS.

#### PRISON POPULATION.

103. Admissions to the two State prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,293 as against 1,421 in 1922.

The daily average numbers for 1922 and 1923 are shown in the following table:—

	1922.		1923.	
	<i>Johore Bahru. Muar.</i>		<i>Johore Bahru. Muar.</i>	
Civil prisoners ...	27·4	24·2	7·5	13·3
Convicted prisoners ...	257·0	91·2	266·4	93·1

Convicted prisoners in the State prisons numbered as follows:—

	<i>Johore Bahru. Muar.</i>	
Remaining on 1st January, 1923 ...	282	81
Admitted during 1923 ...	672	619
<i>Total</i> ...	954	700
Released during 1923 ...	701	540
Transferred ...	—	29
Escaped ...	1	—
Died ...	15	3
Executed ...	1	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1923 ...	236	128
<i>Total</i> ...	954	700

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1923.

	<i>Johore Bahru. Muar.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Long Sentence ...	143	—	143
Short Sentence ...	92	128	220
Prisoners on remand ...	16	13	29
Awaiting banishment ...	13	—	13
Sentenced to death ...	1	—	1
<i>Total</i> ...	265	141	406

## HEALTH.

104. There were 15 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru, and there were three deaths in Muar.

The average daily number in hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	...	...	...	...	5.8
Muar	...	...	...	...	4.8

## DISCIPLINE.

105. Two hundred and fifty-two offences by prisoners were dealt with and six floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

## LABOUR.

106. At Johore Bahru an average of 116 prisoners were engaged by the Public Works Department, on extramural labour, which consisted principally of earth work, drainage and tree-felling connected with anti-malarial works and Government Quarters.

A large number of concrete bricks and pipes were manufactured inside the prison.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 54.6.

## RECIDIVISM.

107. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 56 had one, 24 two, and 21 three or more previous convictions.

## EXECUTION.

108. One execution was carried out at Johore Bahru.

## STAFF.

109. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and a European Gaoler.

## EXPENDITURE.

110. The Expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison, amounted to \$105,399 against \$116,847 in 1922. The expenditure at Muar was \$24,794 against \$29,558 in 1922.

## REVENUE.

111. A sum of \$9,483 was received from the laundry, bakery and work-shops at Johore Bahru. A sum of \$546 was collected at Muar.

## VAGRANT WARDS.

112. The two State prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921.

Admissions of vagrants in the Johore Bahru vagrant ward during the year were as follows: (There were no vagrants in the Muar ward during the whole year).

Remaining on 1st January, 1923.	...	...	8
Admitted in 1923	...	...	46
			—
			54
			—
Released during the year	...	...	1
Died	...	...	4
Repatriated	...	...	49
Remaining on 31st December, 1922	...	...	—
			—
			54
			—

Of the vagrants admitted 78·2 per cent were Chinese, 19·6 per cent Indians and 2·2 per cent Javanese.

#### XIV.—POST OFFICE.

113. The year's statistics show continued expansion. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1921.	1922.	1923.
	—	—	—
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	1,968,472	2,423,135	2,894,592
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	1,214,570	1,626,107	1,870,129
Value of Money Orders issued ...	\$429,028	\$372,208	\$413,065
Value of Money Orders paid ...	93,698	90,846	95,886

The revenue was \$95,070 as against \$84,803 in 1922. The expenditure was \$95,566 against \$99,499 in 1922.

#### TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

114. Thirty-nine thousand and fifty-eight telegrams were received and 20,832 telegrams were despatched during the year against 30,000 and 14,533 respectively in 1922.

115. No additions have been made to the trunk route mileage. The number of subscribers increased from 138 to 181.

#### XV.—MEDICAL.

116. It is not possible to give an exact statement of the population as on 31st December, 1923. The excess of births over deaths from the census date to the end of the year was 2,702. The excess of passengers booked to Johore by the railway over passengers booked from Johore to other places was 598. On the other hand there are no records of the number of persons who arrive and depart by road, and the returns of passengers arriving and leaving by the coasting steamers are incomplete. As far however as can be ascertained the arrivals and departures by such vessels about balanced one another, so that it may be taken that the population is slightly increasing.

117. The number of births registered in 1923 was 10,969 compared with 10,223 in 1922. The number of deaths registered was 8,267 against 8,248 in 1922.

118. On the 1923 estimated population the birth-rate was 35·45 per mille and the death-rate 26·72 per mille. Amongst the Malays the birth-rate was 46·98 per mille and the death-rate 26·07 per mille.

The infantile mortality for the year was 196·28 per mille.

## EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

119. The territory has again been entirely free from cholera.

*Plague.*—Four cases with three deaths.

*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*—There were 9 cases of which 6 were fatal. All the cases were sporadic.

*Chicken-pox and Measles.*—Seven cases of chicken-pox and 46 of measles (including German Measles) were reported. There was one death from measles.

*Influenza.*—This was more prevalent than in 1922. Eight hundred and thirty cases were treated with 24 deaths.

*Influenzal Pneumonia.*—Twenty-one cases with three deaths.

*Small-pox.*—Only one case which recovered.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Ten cases were reported, of which 8 were fatal.

## SPECIAL DISEASES.

120. *Ankylostomiasis.*—In 1923, the cases were 1,486 and the deaths 52 compared with 1,276 and 46 respectively in 1922.

*Beri-beri.*—The number of deaths recorded as due to this disease fell from 318 to 83 and the number of cases treated in the Government Hospitals fell from 396 to 364.

*Black Water Fever.*—Sixteen cases with eight deaths occurred during the year compared with 7 cases and one death in 1922.

*Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*—The cases and deaths in the hospitals show an increase from 728 and 141 in 1922 to 1,810 and 115 in 1923.

*Malarial Fever.*—There is an increase in the malarial fever for 1923. But not only has the total number of deaths been less (3,687 in 1923 against 3,821 in 1922) the percentage of deaths to total cases treated in the hospitals has enormously improved, (3.28 per cent in 1923 against 5.33 per cent in 1922).

*Phthisis.*—This disease is unfortunately rapidly increasing both in its incidence and mortality. In the Government Hospitals there were 501 cases and 207 deaths against 408 cases and 192 deaths in 1922.

*Venereal Disease.*—The total number of cases treated in the Government and Estate Hospitals was 898 and there were 6 deaths from Syphilis.

In 1923 a considerable advance was made in the treatment of Syphilis. Previous to July patients were obliged to pay the cost of the drug when anti-syphilitic injections were given but after that date these were given free and in the ordinary course of hospital treatment.

This means that the effectiveness of the treatment became very considerably enhanced in the second half of 1923. The following figures shew this.

Number of tubes for injection (Salvarsan, etc.) used in 1922 ... 435 tubes.

Number of tubes for injections (Salvarsan, etc.) used in 1923 ... 725 tubes.

## HOSPITALS.

121. The existing Government Hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 12,755. On the 31st December, 1922, there were 956 patients remaining and of the total 11,436 were discharged, 28 were transferred, 139 absconded. 1,108 died and 1,000 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1923. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 8.08.

## MATERNITY WARDS.

122. The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 96 against 62 in 1922. Twenty cases were treated in their own houses against 40 in 1922. At the close of the year 12 certified midwives were practising in the State, all of whom have been trained locally, in addition 2 midwives were granted certificates to practice midwifery in the State and 5 probationers were entered for training during the year.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

123. The number of patients at the end of the year was 152. As in previous years the Asylum was visited weekly by the Superintendent of the Singapore Asylum.

## LEPER ASYLUM.

124. The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 58. All female lepers, of whom there were 4 at the end of the year, are transferred to the Leper Camp at Singapore.

## VACCINATIONS.

125. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 11,642 compared with 39,229 in 1922. That the State is undoubtedly very well protected by vaccinations is shown by the fact that there was only one case during the year.

## OUT-PATIENTS.

126. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 56,431 compared with 60,032 in 1922.

## ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

127. A sum of \$14,000 was expended in oiling and the upkeep of anti-malarial drains under the supervision of the Health Department.

128. In Johore Bahru a considerable amount of permanent work was done in annihilating actual and potential breeding grounds either by filling or sub-soil drainage.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

129. *Rainfall.*—Mersing shows the highest rainfall for Government stations, 105.31 inches. The lowest rainfall for the Government stations was 69.12 at Muar.

*Temperature.*—Temperature variations were greater than during the previous year, there being a difference of 34 degrees between the highest maximum, 99 (Mersing) and lowest minimum 65 (Kukub).

## BUILDINGS.

130. No works of importance were undertaken.

## FINANCIAL.

131. The expenditure during the year on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was \$449,323 and the revenue collected was \$32,961.

## XVI.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

132. This Department was in the charge of H. H. TUNGU ABUBAKAR with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of veterinary work.

133. There were two slight outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease during the year, one in Batu Pahat and one in Muar; both were efficiently controlled.

Particular attention was paid to the inspection of animals intended for slaughter, and in the three big towns no animal is allowed to be slaughtered without a previous veterinary examination. The dairies are also carefully supervised, and a marked improvement is noticeable in their sanitary condition.

134. The Department is also in charge of the Preventive of Cruelty to Animals, and although there were several cases brought before the Courts the treatment of their animals by bullock-cart drivers has undoubtedly improved.

## XVII.—EDUCATION.

### VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

	<i>Schools.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Enrolment.</i>	<i>Average attend- ance.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>
	—		—	—	—	—
135.	Boys	...	68	4,691	3,731	130
	Girls	...	5	271	224	8

### RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

	<i>Schools.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Enrolment.</i>	<i>Average attend- ance.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>
	—		—	—	—	—
	Boys	...	22	1,313	970	35
	Girls	...	4	171	140	4

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 77.6 per cent of the enrolment.

*Malay Training College.*—Ten teachers were under training.

### ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

	<i>Schools.</i>		<i>Enrol- ment.</i>	<i>Percentage of attend- ances.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Pupil Teachers.</i>
	—		—	—	—	—
136.	English College	...	80	—	6	—
	Bukit Zahrah School	...	594	90.8	23	3
	Muar School	...	265	91.2	11	—
	Batu Pahat School	...	305	93.6	13	1
	Total	...	1,244	—	53	4

In 1923 twenty-one boys were entered for the Junior Cambridge Examination and 17 passes were obtained. For the first time in the history of Johore Education boys were entered for Senior Cambridge. These entries numbered 7 and 4 passes were obtained.

The Standard for the Government Entrance Examination which is carried out by a local board of examiners was raised and 20 boys were passed. Most of them will remain at the schools to sit for the Junior Cambridge.

*English College.*—The strength was maintained at 80 and the health was generally good. A bathing pagar was started in June and there are now only 12 boys unable to swim. The Cadet Corps was drilled twice a

week and gave a very creditable account of itself at the parade held on His Highness the Sultan's birthday. In scholastic results the College is rather disappointing and has for the last 2 years lost its premier position in the State.

*Bukit Zahrah Day School.*—The number rose to nearly 600 and entries into the Primary Class had to be suspended owing to lack of accommodation. This will be provided for by the provision of extra Vernacular accommodation elsewhere.

*Muar Day School.*—The number rose from 202 to 265.

*Batu Pahat Day School.*—The number rose from 241 to 305, and even with the extra class rooms added at the beginning of the year there is very little room to spare.

## XVIII.—TOWN BOARDS.

### JOHORE BAHRU AND KOTA TINGGI.

137. This year a Town Board was in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Renggam and Kluang. Another Board but having the same President was in charge of the township of Kota Tinggi.

The total revenue collected by these two Boards was \$194,316 compared with \$218,910 in 1922. The decrease is partly due to the secession of Segamat, Buloh Kasap and Batu Anam, and also to the fact that the Town Board did not pay for its own Electric supply and so reduced the receipts under Electric Lighting.

There was a slight renewal in building enterprise in Johore Bahru and the building of Sedenak Village was completed.

The Board controls markets at Johore Bahru, Tebrau and Kota Tinggi. The prices of food-stuffs were fairly steady throughout the year but are still considerably above pre-war prices.

It was an uneventful year from the Town Board point of view. Kota Tinggi was fairly prosperous but in Johore Bahru and Kluang empty shop houses and business failures were in evidence, though there was some recovery at the end of the year.

### MUAR.

138. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharaj, Pachor, and Tangkak.

The revenue was \$154,118 in 1923 compared with \$117,789 in 1922, the expenditure was \$75,828 compared with \$79,927. The large increase in revenue is mainly due to activity in collecting arrears. In comparing expenditure and revenue it must be remembered that in all the Boards the expenditure on roads, buildings etc., is borne by the Public Works Department and that expenditure under the Town Board Votes only covers Administration and Conservancy.

Nine shop houses and 25 compound houses were built during this year.

### BATU PAHAT.

139. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang.

The revenue was \$72,373 compared with \$59,620 in 1922 and the Expenditure was \$40,485 compared with \$35,680.

There was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram. During the year 35 new shop houses have been completed and 30 were in course of erection, and in addition 68 compound houses were either built or building. On the other hand 108 houses were condemned by the Board as unfit for use.



## ENDAU.

140. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1923 was \$11,245 and the expenditure was \$13,395.

## SEGAMAT.

141. This Board is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap. The revenue collected was \$17,056 compared with \$14,056 in 1922.

## XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

142. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

					\$
Provision	...	...	...	...	3,494,749
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	2,554,811

143. The expenditure in 1923 was greater than in 1922 by \$385,492. The cost of supervision including special temporary allowances but excluding other charges was 11 per cent of the total expenditure.

## WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The expenditure was as follows:—

				\$
Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	129,674
Special Services	...	...	...	314,381
\$47,165 was spent in constructing quarters for Subordinate officers.				
\$23,677 was spent on reclamation of land.				
\$24,254 was spent on protection of sea and river walls.				
\$11,582 was spent on repairs to and renewals of Malay Schools.				

## ROADS STREETS AND BRIDGES.

144. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
\$	\$	\$	\$
795,500	778,100	416,487	350,809

## MILEAGE.

The following shows mileage on roads and paths upkeep during the year:—

		Town Roads.		Country Roads.	
		Metalled.	Natural.	Metalled.	Natural.
Johore Bahru	...	47'00	—	90'00	—
Segamat	...	2'75	—	69'00	—
Kota Tinggi	...	3'00	—	30'00	—
Kluang	...	4'00	—	88'00	—
Muar	...	18'50	—	122'00	—
Batu Pahat	...	10'19	—	65'00	—
Endau	...	3'50	—	38'25	—
Total	...	88'94	—	502'25	—

The total length of roads upkept was 599·19 miles at a cost of \$1,298 per mile compared with a cost of \$1,196 per mile in 1922.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES.

145. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1922 there were 248·5 miles open to traffic and during 1923 an additional 27·5 miles were opened, making a total of 276.

There were, in addition 8·5 miles under construction.

The total expenditure during the year was \$113,647 making a total since 1911 of \$4,602,605.

The position on each section was as follows:—

- Section I.*—Batu Anam-Tambang, 8½ miles—Completed in 1920.
- Section II.*—Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles—Completed in 1918.
- Section III.*—Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles—Completed in 1917.
- Section IV.*—Ulu Jementah-Tangkak, 19 miles—Completed in 1918.
- Section V.*—Tangkak-Sungei Mati, 9 miles—Completed in 1914.
- Section VI.*—Sungei Mati-Kesang, 5 Miles—Completed in 1912.
- Section VII.*—Tangkak-Chohong, 3 miles—Completed in 1913.
- Section VIII. and IX.*—Tenang-Segamat, 12 miles—This road was substituted for the Segamat-S'Pinang and Tenang-Kampong Tenang roads. Completed and opened to traffic in 1921.
- Section X.*—Labis-Muar, 47 miles—This road is metalled to the 15½ mile (Lanadron Estate), from the Muar end, one mile at the Renchong end.
- Section XI.*—Kluang-Batu Pahat, 33 miles—Completed in 1917.
- Section XII.*—Ayer Hitam-Muar, 44 miles. The section between Ayer Hitam and Yong Peng (12 miles) is completed and open to traffic. Fifteen miles from Muar are metalled and bridging for one mile beyond Yong Peng is also completed.
- Section XIII.*—Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles—Completed in 1919.
- Section XIV.*—Renggam-Ulu Benut, 8 miles—Completed in 1919.
- Section XV.*—Kluang-Mersing, 65 miles—Completed and open to traffic early in the year.
- Section XVI.*—Yong Peng-Paloh, 19 miles. This section has been substituted for the Ulu Lenggor-Endau Road. Only one mile remained to be metalled at the end of the year.
- Section XVII.*—Gunong Pulai-Pontian Kechil, 19 miles. This has been substituted for the Renchong-Labis portion of Section X. Five miles of earthwork and 3 miles of bridging and metalling were completed.
- Section XVIII.*—Layang-Layang-Ulu Johore, 4½ miles—earth road only.

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION.

146. Thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars was spent in metalling the first 3 miles of the Senggarang-Benut Road. Twenty-six thousand and eighty-two dollars was spent in construction of new streets and back lanes, \$24,882 on town drains and \$33,705 on waterproofing roads.

## BRIDGES.

147. One hundred and three thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars was spent on the substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts throughout the State.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

148. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

<i>Annually Recurrent.</i>		<i>Special Services.</i>	
<i>Provision.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Provision.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
\$	\$	\$	\$
365,815	295,458	538,966	382,811

A water supply for Segamat was nearly completed at a cost of \$21,228.

Forty-eight thousand and seventy-four dollars was spent on the installation of pumps for the reservoir at Johore Bahru and the work is now well in hand.

One hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars was spent on pipes and fittings and general improvement of the Muar water supply.

Twenty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars was spent on the purchase and erection of stone-breaking plant and 16 lorries were purchased at a cost of \$69,712.

## TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

149. The substitution of chengai hard wood poles for 73 miles of the Batu Pahat-Mersing road was completed.

The total expenditure on construction during the year was \$33,815. The cost of maintenance was \$6,000 (exclusive of personal emoluments).

## XX.—DISTRICTS.

## MUAR.

150. The revenue collected in the district was \$1,054,299\* in 1923 compared with \$877,944 in 1922. Land revenue increased from \$289,761 in 1922 to \$434,903 in 1923.

Five hundred and ninety-five steamships of a tonnage of 123,422 tons entered the port and the same number and tonnage left. In addition 1,189 native vessels (tonnage 19,852 tons) entered and 1,244 vessels (tonnage 20,261) left.

The number of passengers arriving at the port was 19,878 and the number leaving was 22,460.

## BATU PAHAT.

151. The revenue collected was \$849,558\* compared with \$617,340 in 1922. Land revenue rose from \$166,922 in 1922 to \$240,270 in 1923.

There is on an average rather more than one steamer a day to and from Singapore, and in 1923, 15,842 passengers arrived and 13,841 passengers left.

## ENDAU.

152. The revenue collected was \$222,876\* against \$214,982 in 1922. Land revenue decreased from \$71,944 in 1922 to \$55,931 in 1923.

The tonnage of ships entering the port was 2,914 tons; the number of passengers arriving was 1,706 and leaving 1,067.

\* The revenue in the Districts does not include the revenue derived from the export duty on rubber.

## SEGAMAT.

153. The revenue collected was \$286,332\* against \$228,419 in 1922.

## KOTA TINGGI.

154. The revenue of this District was \$407,956.\* An Assistant Adviser was stationed there in November.

## KUKUB.

155. The revenue of this District was \$278,730.\* The Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate assists in the Courts and is in charge of the Land Office in addition to his other duties.

## XXI.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

156. The Council of State met on six occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. Uniforms.
2. Weights and Measures.
3. Official Secrets.
4. Bankruptcy.
5. Analysts' Certificates
6. Aliens Restriction.
7. Telegraphs.
8. Deleterious Drugs (Amendment).
9. Export of Rubber (Restriction).
10. Wild Animals and Birds Protection.
11. Johore Volunteer Force (Amendment).
12. Passport.

The Executive Council met as usual every week.

## XXII.—STAFF.

## MALAY STAFF.

157. Last year I recorded the retirement of Dato MOHAMED BIN MAHBOB, C.M.G., the Chief Minister, owing to ill-health and I regret this year to record his death which took place on 16th May.

I have also to record the deaths of Inchi JAAFAR BIN HUSSAIN, the District Officer at Kota Tinggi and also of Captain YAHYA BIN MOHAMED ALI, who had only recently retired from the post of Harbour Master, Johore, for many years.

Following on the resignation of UNGKU MOHAMED BIN MOHAMED KHALID, the State Commissioner, Muar, UNGKU ALI BIN ABDULLAH was transferred from Batu Pahat to Muar. He was succeeded by Ungku HUSSAIN BIN ABDUL RAHMAN the State Commissioner, Endau, and Ungku HUSSAIN was succeeded at Mersing by Dato ABDULLAH BIN HAJI OTHMAN.

On the death of Inchi JAAFAR BIN HUSSAIN, Inchi MENTOL BIN HAJI AHMED was transferred from Tangkak to Kota Tinggi and he was succeeded by Inchi ABDULGHANI BIN ARSHAD.

On the occasion of His Highness' birthday, Ungku ABDUL AZIZ BIN ABDUL MAJID was given the post of Deputy Chief Minister, a post that had been for some years in abeyance. Ungku ABDUL AZIZ, however, continues to perform in addition his duties as Auditor.

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\* The revenue in the Districts does not include the revenue derived from the export duty on rubber.

## EUROPEAN STAFF.

158. Mr. W. D. SCOTT., the Commissioner of Lands and Mines retired on pension in August. He was succeeded by Captain MEADOWS FROST, M.C., but as the latter was on leave, Mr. G. E. SHAW, O.B.E., held the acting appointment during the remainder of the year.

Mr. F. E. TAYLOR was transferred to the Federated Malay States in September and was succeeded as Commissioner of Trade and Customs by Mr. G. E. CATOR.

Mr. MILLINGTON on going on leave was succeeded in February, by Mr. M. E. SHERWOOD, M.B.E., as Assistant Adviser, Muar.

Mr. F. T. TREE at Batu Pahat was succeeded by Mr. M. C. HAY in September.

On the departure on leave of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate at Kukub, he was relieved by Mr. F. K. WILSON from Segamat, and Mr. H. F. MONK was transferred from Mersing to Segamat. The post of Assistant Adviser at Mersing was not filled, but in place thereof an Assistant Adviser was stationed at Kota Tinggi. Captain NORTH HUNT being transferred from Batu Pahat, where he had been acting as Second Assistant Adviser. He in turn was replaced at Batu Pahat by Mr. DAWSON.

Mr. A. C. JOMARON was transferred to Kelantan in July and he was relieved as Second Assistant Adviser at Muar by Mr. COCKMAN.

Dr. W. B. ORME retired on pension from the post of Principal Medical Officer, Johore, in June, after 3 years of excellent administrative work. Dr. R. D. FITZGERALD, M.C., held the acting appointment till the end of the year.

## XXIII.—GENERAL.

159. The occasion of His Highness the Sultan's 50th birthday on the 17th September, was celebrated enthusiastically all over the State. In Johore Bahru in addition to the usual ceremonial there was a Polo Tournament in which His Highness' sons took a prominent part. His Highness the Sultan of Perak brought a team down from Perak and there were also teams from Selangor and Singapore.

I regret to record that His Highness the Sultan has been in indifferent health for some time past and he found it necessary to give up most of his active work in the State from the beginning of November. His Highness The Tungku MAHKOTA was appointed temporarily as President of the Executive Council and he has ably carried out his duties in that capacity.

Mr. H. MARRIOTT was General Adviser during the year, and this report was written by him. The delay in publication is due to certain figures not being available earlier.

G. A. HEREFORD,  
*Acting General Adviser.*

JOHORE BAHRU, 10th July, 1924.

## APPENDICES.

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### *A.*—FINANCIAL RETURNS—

- (i) Assets and Liabilities 1922 and 1923.
- (ii) Revenue Receipts.
- (iii) Expenditure.

### *B.*—TRADE RETURNS—

- (i) Imports, 1922 and 1923.
- (ii) Exports, 1922 and 1923.
- (iii) Trade Returns, 1914 - 1923.

### *C.*—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1914 - 1923



**APPENDIX A (i).**  
*Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1923, with corresponding figures for 1922.*

Liabilities.	31st December, 1922.	31st December, 1923.	Assets.	31st December, 1922.	31st December, 1923.
Deposits	\$ 675,913 49	\$ 756,856 46	Cash	\$ 1,987,722 45	\$ 3,377,959 91
Straits Settlements Loans	800,000 00	800,000 00	Cash-in-transit	122,567 70	191,394 11
Suspense	3,506 75	...	INVESTMENTS (AT COST) :—		
Surplus	4,265,431 94	8,296,220 54	5% War Loan Bonds 1929/47		
			£47,150		
			5% War Loan Stock 1929/47		\$ 381,589 95
			£28,479-15-8		
			4% Nigeria Stock 1963 £2,191-18-9		217,220 58
			5½% S.S. Conversion Loan 1929		16,206 39
			\$631,000		
			5½% S.S. War Loan 1928 \$601,900		595,837 71
			5% Victory Loan 1934 \$3,900		558,435 26
			Fixed Deposits	3,461 25	
				3,507,052 61	
			Due by other Governments		2,853,727 10
			Stock of Chandu		5,279,803 75
			Advances	265,152 75	
			Loans	8,832 00	628,304 39
			Suspense	468,855 18	2,106 81
				37,995 00	344,317 72
				...	37,930 00
				...	1,260 31
Total	5,744,852 18	9,853,077 00	Total	5,744,852 18	9,853,077 00



## APPENDIX A (ii).

*Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1922 and 1923.*

Head of Revenue.	Actual 1922.	Actual 1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	1,224,989	1,510,158	285,168	...
Forest Revenue ...	86,686	105,005	18,319	...
Customs ...	2,098,595	3,878,086	1,779,491	...
Licenses, Excise etc. ...	3,838,615	4,058,975	220,360	...
Fees of Court, etc. ...	178,664	174,594	...	4,069
Posts and Telegraphs ...	85,153	94,420	9,266	...
Port and Harbour Dues ...	29,974	31,001	1,027	...
Railways ...	357,000	357,000	...	...
Interest ...	137,159	162,531	25,372	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	7,278	15,556	8,278	...
Municipal ...	408,073	443,067	35,893	...
Land Sales ...	173,032	263,657	90,624	...
Total ...	8,625,223	11,094,954	2,473,801	4,069

## APPENDIX A (iii).

*Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1922 and 1923.*

Head of Expenditure.	Actual 1922.	Actual 1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions, Retired Allces. etc. ...	179,374	178,219	...	1,155
Personal Emoluments ...	2,368,716	2,476,291	107,574	...
Other Charges ...	1,273,388	1,199,537	...	73,851
Railways ...	24	...	...	24
Transport ...	32,623	30,005	...	2,617
Interest ...	49,807	56,000	6,192	...
Miscellaneous Services ...	3,039,540	930,912	...	2,108,628
Purchase of Land ...	19,518	10,018	...	9,499
Public Works A. R. ...	1,089,538	1,200,327	110,788	...
Public Works S. S. ...	733,340	982,854	249,514	...
Total .	8,785,873	7,064,166	474,070	2,195,778

## APPENDIX B (i).

*Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923.*

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS.					
<i>Animals—</i>					
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	554	47,186	430	30,280
Goats ... ..	"	260	3,680	628	12,252
Horses ... ..	"	9	4,800	12	8,750
Poultry ... ..	Dozs.	4,170	45,552	3,644	36,814
Sheep ... ..	Nos.	288	4,689	792	12,320
Swine ... ..	"	1,115	40,818	2,026	68,171
Other animals (not specified) ... ..	Nos.	285	559	368	1,021
Birds ... ..	...	...	71	...	6
Birds' nests ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Blachan ... ..	Pikuls	2,723	37,643	...	55,435
Bread and biscuits ... ..	...	...	129,683	...	162,471
Butter and cheese ... ..	...	...	39,265	...	153,912
Beche-de-mer ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	2	302
Chandu ... ..	Tahils	293,809	3,464,154	380,411	3,694,492
Chocolate and cocoa ... ..	Pikuls	44	6,041	27	4,625
Coconuts ... ..	Nos.	246,640	13,577	142,546	9,329
Coffee ... ..	Pikuls	2,668	78,332	3,624	93,739
Confectionery ... ..	...	...	78,498	...	72,158
Curry-stuffs ... ..	...	...	40,185	...	47,574
Drugs and medicines ... ..	...	...	237,475	...	354,899
Eggs ... ..	...	...	121,033	...	127,837
Fish, dried ... ..	Pikuls	16,765	369,299	...	563,366
" fresh ... ..	"	2,499	44,786	...	33,726
" sharks' fins ... ..	"	23	1,282	...	...
Fruits, dried ... ..	...	...	82,334	...	70,195
" fresh ... ..	...	...	108,595	...	113,418
Ghee ... ..	Pikuls	676	54,890	994	71,038
<i>Grains, etc.—</i>					
Beans and peas ... ..	Pikuls	22,807	173,448	22,033	195,565
Bran ... ..	"	242,991	384,605	139,115	559,752
Crushed food ... ..	"	2,873	23,891	...	20,345
Dholl ... ..	"	2,262	25,675	3,384	24,858
Gram ... ..	"	604	1,268	566	3,241
Padi ... ..	"	5,886	26,659	7,711	33,193
Rice ... ..	"	615,284	5,212,415	760,207	5,805,616
Wheat ... ..	"	75	900	372	2,834
" flour ... ..	"	43,256	272,779	56,125	283,241
Other grains ... ..	"	953	17,366	1,386	22,762
Lard ... ..	"	3,096	81,277	1,705	55,581
<i>Malt liquor—</i>					
Beer and ale ... ..	Dozs.	23,772	127,331	20,034	100,843
Porter and stout ... ..	"	11,625	89,279	17,563	132,408
Milk, condensed ... ..	Cases	33,435	552,608	51,983	793,916
Mineral and aerated water ... ..	...	...	95,756	...	85,368

APPENDIX B (i).—Continued.  
Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS—(cont.)			\$		\$
Onions and garlic ...	Pikuls	14,947	120,310	21,837	214,467
Potatoes ...	"	65	630	...	4,019
Provisions, fresh and salted ...	...	...	212,293	...	207,500
Oilman's stores ...	...	...	233,324	...	313,537
Sago flour ...	Pikuls	1,703	16,118	1,280	23,829
" pearl ...	"	37	546	722	6,793
Salt ...	"	27,233	50,813	29,377	53,387
Sea-weed ...	"	51	7,483	48	8,213
Sauce ...	...	...	6,855	...	1,717
<i>Spices—</i>					
Pepper, black ...	Pikuls	29	554	195	2,226
" long ...	"	2,350	55,956	1,587	45,821
" white ...	"	26	641	31	1,104
Other sorts ...	"	1,243	16,403	1,131	15,524
Sugar ...	"	54,943	551,144	51,451	772,813
<i>Tapioca—</i>					
Root ...	Pikuls	15,870	41,829	22,727	50,494
Flake ...	"	386	5,593	219	4,086
Flour ...	"	389	4,506	488	4,995
Pearl ...	"	143	1,453	182	1,829
Tapioca and sago refuse	"	1,538	7,260	527	2,222
Tea ...	"	3,307	218,709	3,850	204,142
Tobacco ...	"	9,750	811,956	...	931,550
Cigars and cigarettes ...	...	...	842,985	...	1,224,271
Vegetables, fresh ...	...	...	98,814	...	113,755
" preserved ...	...	...	158,065	...	140,682
<i>Wines and spirits—</i>					
Arrack and samsu ...	Gallons	48,499	318,451	38,339	249,959
Brandy ...	Dozs.	6,565	171,218	11,816	241,936
Gin ...	Cases	847	14,568	655	17,115
Liqueurs ...	"	387	8,498	188	4,520
Rum ...	Dozs.	92	2,407	112	3,180
Whisky ...	"	4,571	125,987	5,762	169,814
Champagne ...	"	61	3,376	144	8,516
Claret ...	"	165	1,141	380	8,116
Port ...	"	11,190	39,292	19,880	66,220
Sherry ...	"	113	2,325	81	1,684
Vermouth and other still wines ...	"	285	5,906	435	8,209
Cider and perry ...	"	322	8,099	54	1,162
Other liquors ...	"	102	2,764	413	1,815
Total Value A ...	...	...	16,307,956	...	18,848,955

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
<b>B.—RAW MATERIALS.</b>					
<i>(a) Textile—</i>					
Cotton ... ..	Pikuls	337	13,707	292	13,345
Silk ... ..	"	...	...	69	2,381
Other sorts ... ..	"	39	195	...	...
Value (a) ... ..	...	...	13,902	...	15,726
<i>(b) Metals—</i>					
Copper ... ..	...	...	15	...	...
Iron ... ..	Tons	874	375,337	...	4,069
Lead ... ..	Pikuls	6	582	...	...
Tin ... ..	"	39	2,285	201	16,077
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Value (b) ... ..	...	...	378,219	...	20,146
<i>(c) Other—</i>					
Arecanuts ... ..	Pikuls	3,619	24,979	1,251	11,463
Ataps ... ..	...	...	9,289	...	15,124
Bark ... ..	Pikuls	107	698	...	8,849
Canes and sticks ... ..	...	...	92	...	6,936
Coal ... ..	Tons	6,458	131,264	3,648	72,970
Copra ... ..	Pikuls	1,099	9,342	950	11,281
Gambier ... ..	"	450	10,759	733	14,567
<i>Gums, resins, etc.—</i>					
Getahs ... ..	Pikuls	49	4,858	36	4,992
Damar ... ..	...	648	8,820	931	11,563
Damar torches ... ..	...	476	7,911	436	5,420
Hides (raw) ... ..	Pikuls	165	16,136	48	5,099
Sheeps' skins ... ..	"	...	30	...	17,987
fish ... ..	"	12,341	41,486	15,017	43,423
guano ... ..	"	171	913	972	13,168
Nuts, ground ... ..	"	4,837	53,418	5,332	78,031
Oil cake ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Oils—</i>					
Benzine ... ..	Gallons	489,390	490,219	520,664	501,218
Cajeput ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Castor ... ..	Cases	204	4,018	...	1,208
Coconut ... ..	Pikuls	13,328	156,122	8,117	188,724
Gingelly ... ..	"	242	11,550	...	9,117
Kachang ... ..	"	8,476	207,865	11,284	185,080
Linseed ... ..	Gallons	13,956	17,639	12,477	21,126
Lubricating ... ..	...	66,788	133,969	58,113	162,776
Naptha ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum ... ..	Cases	85,340	771,742	80,116	733,613
Turpentine ... ..	Gallons	440	1,791	...	15,461
Liquid fuel ... ..	...	...	4,130	...	1,731
Wood ... ..	Pikuls	58	920	...	270
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	97,685	...	76,227
Precious stones ... ..	...	...	3,981	...	2,652

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

## Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
<b>B.—RAW MATERIALS—</b> (cont.)					
Rattans ...	Pikuls	818	19,936	153	1,561
Seeds, cotton ...	"	1,208	6,733	...	3,221
" rubber ...	...	367	12,981	...	5,286
" others ...	...	...	1,161	...	...
Shell, tortoise ...	...	...	133	...	...
" others ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone, marble ...	...	...	3,634	...	873
" various ...	...	...	3,772	...	4,079
Sand ...	Tons	5,223	15,569	270	777
Sulphur ...	Pikuls	516	5,670	...	521
Tallow ...	"	12	512	134	1,732
Trees and plants ...	...	...	720	...	2,248
Wax ...	Pikuls	662	10,772	...	17,737
Alum ...	"	966	5,898	...	8,709
<b>Wood—</b>					
Firewood ...	Pikuls	30,912	12,039	...	5,275
Gharu ...	...	...	...	...	...
Planks ...	...	...	253,397	...	345,872
Sandal ...	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	Tons	1,546	100,394	1,138	98,713
Value (c) ...	...	...	2,674,939	...	2,717,653
Total Value B ...	...	...	3,067,060	...	2,753,525
<b>C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.</b>					
<b>(a) Textile—</b>					
Apparel ...	...	...	88,481	...	125,209
Canvas ...	...	...	4,259	...	8,516
<b>Cotton goods—</b>					
Plain ...	Pieces	26,113	230,845	36,236	332,445
Dyed ...	"	40,011	307,816	33,268	275,238
Printed ...	"	49,013	281,758	42,398	345,085
Thread ...	...	...	25,250	...	31,125
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	4,383	9,707	3,210	13,815
Sarongs, etc. ...	...	...	266,682	...	307,847
Blankets ...	Pieces	2,975	10,481	2,111	36,446
Rugs ...	...	...	141	...	6,102
Wick and waste ...	...	...	6,886	...	1,230
Towels ...	...	...	6,980	...	16,823
Linen cloth ...	Pieces	9,445	33,625	12,794	42,986
Cordage, coir ...	Pikuls	1,229	23,337	2,471	25,553
" European ...	"	...	...	...	...
" Manila ...	"	831	25,132	...	14,978
Gunnies ...	...	...	32,637	...	39,368
Hats and caps ...	...	...	34,803	...	51,982

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES— <i>Ctd.</i>					
<i>Silk Goods—</i>					
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	...	2,015	...	4,732
Piece goods ...	Pieces	1,992	11,656	2,151	10,118
Sarongs ...	Corges	3,196	72,451	8,342	90,848
Thread ...	...	...	600	...	1,817
Twine ...	Pikuls	375	15,360	712	28,290
Umbrellas ...	...	...	15,043	...	15,919
<i>Woollen Goods—</i>					
Blankets ...	Pieces	2,867	10,239	3,112	19,768
Cloth ...	"	58	1,879	...	7,623
Textiles, others ...	...	...	140,559	...	177,412
Value (a) ...	...	...	1,658,622	...	2,031,270
(b) Metal—					
<i>Arms, etc.—</i>					
Cartridges ...	...	...	5,319	...	5,520
Guns ...	...	...	2,030	...	6,070
Percussion caps ...	...	...	83	...	220
Pistols and revolvers ...	...	...	...	...	180
Swords and spears ...	...	...	1,177	...	...
Shot ...	...	...	25	...	595
<i>Machinery—</i>					
Machinery ...	...	...	185,697	...	263,177
Anchor and chains ...	...	...	905	...	2,115
Brassware ...	...	...	5,631	...	14,160
Copperware ...	...	...	20,029	...	41,501
Cycles, motor cars and accessories ...	...	...	217,895	...	308,980
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	...	33,262	...	56,403
Cooking Utensils ...	...	...	1,349	...	2,351
Iron, rod and hoop ...	Pikuls	400	4,064	...	21,671
" corrugated ...	"	...	4,726	...	13,480
" nails ...	"	3,791	53,372	...	58,108
" sheet ...	"	...	2,540	...	2,308
Ironware ...	...	...	106,638	...	132,368
Lead ...	...	...	156	...	3,465
Leadware ...	...	...	3,885	...	1,660
Steel ...	Pikuls	269	3,926	...	1,815
Tin plates ...	"	36	522	...	4,776
Tinware ...	...	...	10,950	...	4,812
Tools ...	...	...	106,463	...	145,918
Wire rope ...	Pikuls	3,585	75,176	...	44,231
Zincware ...	...	...	46,752	...	65,012
Platedware ...	...	...	1,768	...	7,019
Metals of sorts ...	...	...	17,794	...	31,568

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Conts.

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).			\$		\$
(b) Metal—Ctd.					
Materials—					
Bridge ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas and electric light- ing ...	...	...	51,662	...	6,855
Telegraph and tele- phone ...	...	...	17,608	...	24,781
Tramway and railway ...	...	...	230	...	250
Roofing ...	...	...	26,690	...	4,674
Value (b) ...	...	...	1,018,324	...	1,276,043
(c) Other—					
Ammunition—					
Acid ...	Jars	5,339	13,826	26,461	86,689
Detonators and fuse ...	...	...	5,191	...	3,412
Dynamite ...	Cases	219	9,701	115	5,790
Gunpowder ...	Pikuls	...	11,517	...	125
Bamboo and rattan- ware ...	...	...	20,906	...	23,217
Beads ...	...	...	524	...	1,248
Books and maps ...	...	...	17,410	...	12,673
Bricks and tiles ...	...	...	127,037	...	124,515
Cabinetware ...	...	...	55,341	...	59,199
Candles ...	...	...	18,198	...	25,370
Carbide ...	...	...	1,878	...	...
Carriages and materials	...	...	19,521	...	59,022
Cards (playing) ...	...	...	4	...	430
Cement ...	Casks	...	181,999	...	240,920
Charcoal ...	Pikuls	...	53,481	...	26,050
Chemical ...	...	...	18,725	...	38,120
Clocks and watches ...	...	...	6,884	...	26,658
Coke ...	...	...	...	...	...
Crockery and earthen- ware ...	...	...	177,453	...	190,009
Fancy goods and toys...	...	...	11,004	...	16,738
Fireworks ...	...	...	47,717	...	62,432
Glass and glassware ...	...	...	61,926	...	104,825
Glue ...	...	...	966	...	1,246
Hides (tanned) ...	Pikuls	234	16,238	132	9,433
Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...
India-rubber goods ...	...	...	45,937	...	86,683
Rubber tyres ...	...	...	17,217	...	37,525
Jewellery ...	...	...	40,423	...	47,904
Joss sticks and Joss paper ...	...	...	37,230	...	40,581
Lamps and lampware ...	...	...	28,390	...	48,112

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Ctd.

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—Ctd.			\$		\$
(c) Other—(cont.)					
Leather—					
Boots and shoes ...	...	...	47,203	...	70,590
Boxes and trunks ...	...	...	24,152	...	23,553
Saddlery ...	...	...	305	...	3,900
Ware ...	...	...	1,566	...	6,479
Lime ...	Pikuls	18,126	20,847	10,121	22,513
Matches ...	Cases	...	55,075	...	79,110
Mats and matting ...	...	...	24,313	...	29,009
Musical instruments ...	...	...	9,615	...	13,182
Paints ...	...	...	26,331	...	32,214
Paper and paperware ...	...	...	136,542	...	131,695
Perfumery ...	...	...	25,422	...	20,529
Photographic materials ...	...	...	5,405	...	5,604
Saltpetre ...	Pikuls	164	3,803	129	1,323
Soap and Soda ...	"	8,198	144,080	9,931	177,523
Stationery ...	...	...	12,175	...	21,512
Tar-coal ...	Casks	1,457	20,692	...	16,950
Pitch ...	"	249	5,598	212	4,213
Woodenware... ..	...	...	81,681	...	107,766
Valve (c) ...	...	...	1,691,449	...	2,146,591
Total Value C ...	...	...	4,368,395	...	5,453,904
D.—COIN AND BULLION.					
Gold ...	...	...	940	...	3,303
Gold coin ...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	5,225	...	28,951
Copper ...	...	...	2,303	...	17,153
Total Value D ...	...	...	8,468	...	49,407
E.—SUNDRIES.					
Sundries ...	...	...	655,652	...	763,803
Total Value E ...	...	...	655,652	...	763,803
Grand Total Value ...	...	...	24,407,531	...	27,869,594



## APPENDIX B (ii).

*Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923.*

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	217,824	1,852,901	246,423	2,848,497
Copra ...	"	416,056	4,287,820	455,675	4,929,495
Pepper ...	"	1,874	25,834	1,119	15,914
Gambier ...	"	40,809	452,545	33,457	503,001
Rubber ...	"	635,431	23,757,186	604,236	39,228,915
Tapioca ...	"	95,439	848,041	111,628	1,332,870
Sweet Potatoes ...	"	49,940	154,884	43,603	89,311
Coffee ...	"	...	...	161	4,813
Other Agricultural Produce	...	...	465,658	...	629,783
Preserved Pineapples...	Cases	...	...	306,207	2,030,030
Pineapples ...	Nos.	13,561,006	1,149,533	21,599,718	573,149
Timber ...	Tons	12,917	458,022	16,100	68,540,038
Other Forest Produce	...	...	378,451	...	294,577
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	25,032	2,038,593	22,330	1,838,451
Iron-ore ...	Tons	111,367	1,113,670	154,161½	1,248,378
Wolfram ...	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
China-clay ...	Tons	...	...	49½	1,492
Marine Produce	...	...	193,119	...	193,554
Swine ...	Nos.	9,098	389,316	6,927	190,523
Cattle ...	"	256	28,915	82	7,693
Goat and Sheep	"	186	6,240	648	15,914
Miscellaneous	...	...	122,898	...	23,307
Eggs ...	Nos.	3,970,328	122,963	4,571,400	208,324
Poultry ...	Dozs.	1,546¾	13,008	2,523	31,788
Total ...	...	...	37,861,597	...	56,779,727

## EXPORTS.

Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Other exports.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
340,000	720,000	120,000	40,150	300	16,535,450
279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,863,700
296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930
983,940	3,996,000	207,540	52,128	91,209	68,685,787
1,418,837	2,839,538	285,118	412,152	148,524	32,029,128
836,473	3,152,263	195,119	424,471	258,869	37,861,597
534,615	3,088,321	193,554	214,130	263,419	56,779,727

-1923.

Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works.	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
103,925	48,585	1,437,538	11,805,866	14,175
126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	47,756
159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,246
216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,697,333	54,966
248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	39,421
282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,484,100	31,019
328,101	225,850	3,794,880	60,104,900	26,640
387,222	166,058	5,136,788	58,559,700	25,078
408,073	173,032	1,822,878	84,724,100	25,032
443,967	263,657	2,183,181	80,564,800	22,330

included.

## CORRIGENDA.

(Page 40.)

For "Imports" in heading read "Exports."

For "68,540,038\$" value of Timber, 1923, read "540,038\$."

For "193,119\$" value of Marine Produce, 1922, read "195,119\$."

For "2,030,030\$" value of cases of Pineapples, read "573,149\$," and for "573,149\$" value of Pineapples Nos. read "2,030,030\$."

## IMPORTS.

YEAR.	Class A. Foods, drinks and narcotics.	Class B. Raw materials.	Class C. Manu- factured article
	\$	\$	\$
1914 ...	6,683,520	635,577	994,
1915 ...	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,
1916 ...	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,
1917 ...	10,440,305	2,052,205	4,076,
1918 ...	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,
1919 ...	20,905,117	2,699,281	5,147,
1920 ...	29,732,061	3,810,051	7,405,
1921 ...	17,711,034	2,677,317	3,733,
1922 ...	16,307,956	3,067,060	4,368,
1923 ...	18,848,955	2,353,525	5,453

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1914 ...	4,352,896	3,899,698
1915 ...	5,790,393	3,645,421
1916 ...	7,976,862	4,602,432
1917 ...	10,168,624	5,119,519
1918 ...	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919 ...	11,002,777	8,223,862
1920 ...	11,838,975	13,070,283
1921 ...	7,689,054	11,139,449
1922 ...	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923 ...	11,094,954	7,064,166

## APPENDIX B (ii).

*Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923.*

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1922.		1923	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Arecanuts ...	... Pikuls	217,824	1,852,901	246,423	2,848,497
Copra ...	... "	416,056	4,287,820	455,675	4,929,405
Pepper ...	... "	1,874	25,834	1,119	15,914
Gambier ...	... "	40,800	452,545	33,157	503,001

Total ...	...	...	37,861,597	...	56,779,727
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# APPENDIX B (iii).

Trade Returns, 1914—1923.

41

IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.								
YEAR.	Class A. Foods, drinks and narcotics.	Class B. Raw materials.	Class C. Manufac- tured articles.	Class D. Coin and bullion.	Class E. Sundries.	Total.	Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Other exports.	Total.
914	\$ 6,683,520	\$ 635,577	\$ 994,576	\$ 171,196	\$ 207,865	\$ 8,692,734	\$ 15,315,000	\$ 340,000	\$ 720,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 40,150	\$ 300	\$ 16,535,450
915	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,140	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,000	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
916	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,727	175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,863,700
917	10,440,305	2,052,205	4,076,763	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
918	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,017	38,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
919	20,905,117	2,699,281	5,147,919	52,561	719,822	29,524,700	67,499,900	876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930
920	29,732,061	3,810,051	7,405,747	6,900	1,923,137	42,877,896	63,354,970	983,940	3,996,000	207,540	52,128	91,209	68,685,787
921	17,711,034	2,677,317	3,733,932	2,585	605,267	24,730,135	26,924,959	1,418,837	2,839,538	285,118	412,152	148,524	32,029,128
922	16,307,956	3,067,060	4,368,395	8,468	655,652	24,407,531	32,994,402	836,473	3,152,263	195,119	424,471	258,869	37,861,597
923	18,848,955	2,353,525	5,453,904	49,407	763,803	27,869,594	52,186,688	534,615	3,088,321	193,554	214,130	263,419	56,779,727

# APPENDIX C.

Statistical Return of Progress, 1914—1923.

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works.*	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
1914	\$ 4,352,896	\$ 3,899,698	\$ 275,245	\$ 1,045,866	\$ 2,528,925	\$ 23,002	\$ 103,925	\$ 48,585	\$ 1,437,538	\$ 11,805,866	\$ 14,175
1915	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,569	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	47,756
1916	7,976,862	4,602,432	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,246
1917	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,697,333	54,966
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	4,551,971	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	39,421
1919	11,002,777	8,223,862	1,019,532	3,523,174	5,172,117	61,381	282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,484,100	31,019
1920	11,838,975	13,070,283	1,115,649	3,759,136	5,552,347	75,205	328,101	225,350	3,794,880	60,104,900	26,640
1921	7,689,054	11,159,449	1,005,611	1,883,769	3,422,286	77,204	387,222	166,058	5,136,788	58,559,700	25,078
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873	1,311,675	2,098,595	3,838,615	85,153	408,073	173,032	1,822,878	84,724,100	25,032
1923	11,094,954	7,064,166	1,615,163	3,859,033	3,857,417	103,013	443,967	263,657	2,183,181	80,564,800	22,330

\* Personal Emoluments and other charges not included.



**KELANTAN**

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1923**

BY

A. F. WORTHINGTON,  
*British Adviser.*

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**1924.**



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# KELANTAN

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

### PREFATORY NOTE.

The State of Kelantan is situated on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and lies between latitudes  $4^{\circ}45'$  and  $6^{\circ}25'$ , and longitudes  $101^{\circ}30'$  and  $102^{\circ}40'$  East.

It is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. The total area is 5,713 square miles.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length there extends a flat plain of about 1,000 square miles in area. This plain is densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned estates.

The population is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan born. At the 1921 Census, the total population was 309,300, of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 were born in Kelantan. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 odd Siamese.

The predominant industry is agriculture. The most important product is rice of which sufficient is produced to provide for the whole population, with a small surplus in most years for export. The next in importance are rubber, coconuts and betel nuts.

Other important industries are fishing and weaving. There is no mining worth mention.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. A Chinese Chronicler Chao Je Kua, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some shew a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

### I.—FINANCIAL.

Appendices A (i), (ii), and (iii) show the revenue and expenditure for the year 1923, and the assets and liabilities of the State on 31st December, 1923.

2. The Revenue was \$1,396,855, an increase of \$86,835 over the revenue of the previous year and \$187,756 over the Estimates.

The principal decreases and increases were:—

	1922.	1923.	Increase. Decrease.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	349,190	357,196	8,006	—
Customs ...	344,557	437,517	92,960	—
Licence Excise ...	437,510	413,821	—	23,689
Fees of Office, etc. ...	64,192	66,111	1,919	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	70,143	69,780	—	363
Interest ...	3,747	5,771	2,024	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,662	8,394	4,732	—
Municipal ...	33,135	33,969	834	—

3. The expenditure was \$1,271,887 against an estimate of \$1,336,871 and \$267,431 less than the expenditure for 1922.

*Excesses.—*

			\$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	...	...	2,033
Miscellaneous	...	...	7,888
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent	...	...	2,594
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent	...	...	1,427
Works and Buildings, Special Services	...	...	15,985
Special Expenditure	...	...	28,935
Temporary Allowances	...	...	26,583

*Savings.—*

			\$
Personal Emoluments	...	...	20,996
Other Charges	...	...	31,345
Transport	...	...	1,548
Compensation for Land and Crops	...	...	5,925
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services	...	...	11,952

4. The revenue and expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain are given below :—

		Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of liabilities over assets.	
		\$	\$	\$	
1910	...	419,327	403,552	81,983	
1911	...	487,467	574,850	165,692	
1912	...	535,669	665,608	301,788	
1913	...	676,020	672,137	2,870,351	D. D. C. L. Loan £300,000
1914	...	762,772	805,965	3,309,226	
1915	...	692,556	807,714	3,416,426	Pasir Puteh Riots.
1916	...	822,860	808,164	3,432,078	Surplus Arbitration costs paid.
1917	...	910,291	757,946	3,277,290	
1918	...	955,402	899,161	3,230,728	
1919	...	1,141,444	1,065,012	2,688,948	
1920	...	1,328,955	1,403,208	2,781,841	Loan from F. M. S. \$100,000 for road works.
1921	...	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,342,615	Loan from F. M. S. \$225,000 for road works and \$200,000 from S. S. for general expenditure.
1922	...	1,310,020	1,539,318	3,567,895	Loan from F. M. S. \$88,500 for construction of roads and \$200,000 from S. S. for general expenditure.
1923	...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,441,345	

Expenditure for the year was brought below the revenue, the saving however is more apparent than real as out of a gross surplus of roughly \$124,000, \$102,000 represents interest on loans which in previous years had been paid in the latter part of December, but in 1923 still remained in the Treasury at the end of the year. The real surplus of about \$22,000 represents the margin of safety of the latest revised estimates and to obtain even this essential services had to be cut down to the barest minimum.

## II—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

5. The total revenue collected by the Marine and Customs Department was \$450,712 compared with an estimate of \$344,720 and an actual collection in 1922 of \$357,337.

The total expenditure was \$43,906 as against \$45,602 in 1922.

6. Export duty collected was \$156,855 as against \$100,204 in 1922. The more important items are—

	Actual 1923.	Actual 1922.
	\$	\$
Betel Nuts ...	11,329	16,330
Coconuts and Copra ...	32,522	32,775
Padi and Rice ...	1,571	550
Rubber ...	93,853	37,155
Cattle ...	3,778	3,652
Poultry ...	3,049	20
Dried Fish ...	5,118	4,897
Hides and Horns ...	1,752	1,417
Silk Sarongs ...	1,222	1,070

The increase in duty on rubber is due to the enhanced price, brought about by restriction. The export of padi was allowed throughout the year, and of fowls from the month of June. The export of cattle was limited as in 1922.

7. Import Duty amounted to \$279,999 as against \$243,616 the principal items being—

	Actual 1923.	Actual 1922.
	\$	\$
Kerosene Oil ...	38,450	36,047
Matches ...	22,572	11,553
Spirits ...	55,768	42,793
Sugar ...	19,220	20,378
Tobacco ...	68,877	64,365
Miscellaneous ...	63,467	55,701

The increase in the duty on matches is chiefly due to more successful prevention of smuggling, the other increases to the general improvement in trade.

8. The total volume of trade is valued at \$8,738,291 as against \$6,560,286 in 1922.

The comparative values of imports and exports for the last three years are as follows:—

	1921.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$
Exports ...	2,848,171	3,577,038	5,667,720
Imports ...	4,108,595	2,983,248	3,070,562

9. *Exports.*—A comparative return of exports is attached. In class A (Live Animals, Foods, etc.) there is a slight increase in the number, and a large increase in value, of cattle, and increases both in quantity and value of padi and rice. On the other hand though the amount of dried fish etc., increased, there was a substantial fall in value. There was a heavy fall both in quantity and value of betelnuts, due probably to the drought in the early part of the year, and to the superior attractions of rubber. The great increase is in Class B Raw Materials, and is due almost entirely to the rise in the price of rubber.

10. *Imports.*—In Imports there is a general rise in necessities, and a smaller increase in luxuries. With improved prospects, traders could replenish stocks which had fallen very low.

### MARINE.

11. The tonnage of steamers calling at the ports increased from 93,788 in 1922 to 108,024, but that of sailing vessels decreased from 139,327 to 120,667. Practically the whole trade of the State is still carried by sea. Imports and Exports by rail are negligible.

12. Mr. W. BARTLEY, M.B.E., was in charge of the Department the whole year.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

13. The State Council met on 14 occasions and passed 2 Enactments:—

1. An Enactment to amend "The Kelantan Firearms Enactment 1910".
2. An Enactment to amend the Post Office Enactment 1914.

The Council also passed 22 Executive Orders (Notices) dealing with a variety of matters the chief of which were notices prohibiting the planting of rubber on padi lands, amendment to Police regulation, declaration of Manek Urai as a Conservancy Area, additional rules under the Boat Regulation and Licensing Enactment, etc.

### IV.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

14. *Ulu Kelantan.*—The total revenue collected was \$107,340 as against \$88,630 in 1922. The chief increases were in Royalty on Timber and in Survey fees, the former due to Railway construction, and the latter to the survey of a large block of agricultural land, but there were also increases in permanent sources of revenue.

The total expenditure was \$57,102, a slight decrease on that of the previous year.

15. At the end of the year there were six Government schools in the district. With one exception these are all flourishing and with more revenue more schools could be opened, and filled with pupils. The desire for education is spreading.

16. There was little serious crime, one murder, two cases of culpable homicide, and 10 of cattle stealing being the most important.

17. The overturning of a motor launch in the rapids at Jeram Raba on February 23rd, resulted in the loss of 9 lives. The enquiry shewed that it had been overloaded, and that the persons responsible were among those drowned.

18. Mr. L. FORBES was in charge of the district until 8th April, when he was relieved by Captain W. A. WARD, M.C., who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

19. *Pasir Puteh.*—The total revenue for the year amounted to \$89,474 and expenditure to \$53,613. In both cases the figures are less than those of the previous year.

20. The nine schools in the district were well attended and more are required.

21. There was very little serious crime.

22. Mr. A. E. COOPE was in charge till July 14th, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. C. JOMARON. NIK MOHAMED officiated as Assistant District Officer, Bachok, throughout the year.

## V.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

23. *Land Office, Kota Bharu.*—The total revenue was \$238,002, an increase of \$6,548, over the collections of 1922. Of this sum \$70,097 was collected by the Pasir Mas Office.

24. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of transfers and other transactions registered. But there is still a large number of people who still transfer or charge land by handing over the receipt for rent, or who consider that if the heirs agree on the division of an estate no further action is desirable. The fees for registration are small, but the economical peasant sees no object in paying them until his title is challenged. It was found necessary however to appoint an additional officer to deal with inheritance and other cases, and arrangements were made to facilitate registration for people living at a distance from headquarters.

25. The padi crop was fair. Heavy monsoon rains spoilt the light early crop in the light low lying land, but ensured a good return on the heavier and higher lands which provide the bulk of the harvest.

26. There were no serious epidemics of cattle disease, and though limited export was allowed there was no shortage of cattle for ploughing.

27. Mr. A. SLEEP was in charge of the office the whole year.

28. *Ulu Kelantan.*—The demarcation of Ulu Lebir and Pergau was nearly completed at the end of the year, and much work was done in replacing plans and field books which had been destroyed in the fire of 1921.

29. Thirty-four applications for 199 acres of agricultural land were approved during the year. The absence of any large areas of land suitable for the planting of rice is apparently the chief reason for the slow expansion of native holdings.

30. *Pasir Puteh.*—Two thousand and seven holdings were brought on the register and about 1,300 acres of State Land were alienated. The district at the 1921 census had a population of 347 to the square mile, and there is little available land left uncultivated.

31. Sixty-five Land Cases and 138 succession Cases were heard during the year.

32. The staple industries are the production of rice, betelnut, and copra. The crops were normal.

33. *Mining.*—Nine new Prospecting Licences were issued in Ulu Kelantan and six existing licences were renewed, but no selections had been made by the end of the year, though a good deal of prospecting had been done: 5 new licences were issued in Kota Bharu, but no selection made.

34. Machinery for the Kelantan Gold Mines was sent up during the year, but had not been erected by the end of the year. Production of minerals can scarcely be said to have begun. 165 individual mining licences valid for 2 months each were issued in Ulu Kelantan. If the holders worked every day, which is unlikely, that would mean only an average of 27 men per day. Small amounts of gold are won in this way, rarely more than \$1 in a day. Gold won is consumed locally, and none was exported during the year. Of tin ore less than a ton was exported.

## VI.—SURVEYS.

35. Major A. R. WHITE, M.C., was in charge throughout the year.

The office staff consisted of three draftsmen, one clerk, and an average of 20 junior draftsmen, tracers and typers.

The field staff consisted of 5 regular Assistant Surveyors, and one Acting Assistant Surveyor with an average of 11 Planetablers.

36. The expenditure amounted to \$88,372 a reduction of \$7,000 compared with the previous year.

37. Survey fees on completed requisition amounted to \$11,978. The general survey work included 318 town lots, 20 agricultural lots amounting to 4,821 acres, one small reserve,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  miles of standard traverse, and 46 miles of 1st class traverses. Of native holdings 1,328 lots covering 3,147 acres were demarcated.

38. Under the Settlement Survey in the district of Ulu Kelantan 8,659 lots covering 14,481 acres, were planetabled. The settlement of 6 Mukims (parishes) was completed, and tracings and settlement index handed over to the District Officer.

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

39. The total expenditure was \$122,957 the whole of this being paid out of revenue, as it was impossible to obtain further loans. No further work therefore was done on the Pasir Puteh—Temangan Road. Two new bridges were built on the Pasir Puteh Road, and a start was made on raising, bottoming, and metalling the Trunk Road from the 4th mile. Owing to financial stringency, little work could be done till the second half of the year.

40. The principal buildings erected were a new hospital at Kuala Krai, and an extension to the gaol at Pasir Puteh, the old hospital was past repair, and the Pasir Puteh gaol was overcrowded. Similar urgent reasons were responsible for the few minor works. Works that were desirable but not so urgent simply had to stand over.

41. Mr. I. D. ROBERTSON was in charge the whole year.

## VIII.—EDUCATION.

42. At the beginning of the year there were 13 vernacular schools in the Kota Bharu district, and 5 more were opened during the year. The enrolment increased from 624 in January to 1,195 in December and the average attendance was 75 per cent.

43. The English girls school at Kota Bharu had an average enrolment of 33, including small boys.

44. Night classes for Government servants anxious to learn English were maintained at Kota Bharu and Tumpat.

45. The total expenditure in Kota Bharu district was \$14,699 only, buildings for new schools are usually of a temporary nature, put up and maintained by the parents, Government supplying furniture and a teacher or teachers. For the existing schools, there is urgent need of better buildings, and more teachers, while it is safe to say that if there were money to provide the schools, the number of pupils could be doubled in a few weeks. Unless the legitimate desire of the people for education for their children is to be thwarted a very much larger sum of money will be required in future years. Education in the Kota Bharu district was under the charge of the DATOH BENTARA LUAR, in Pasir Puteh and Ulu Kelantan, of the District Officers.

46. The Majlis Ugama English School in Kota Bharu had an average of 72 pupils.

Nine students attended the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar.

## IX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

47. The total revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the year was \$67,522. This is slightly less than in 1922, in which year over \$10,000 on account of sale of stamps at the Malaya Borneo Exhibition was credited to revenue. Local sales shew an increase, but this is to some extent due to Court and other fees which are paid in stamps.

Expenditure amounted to \$39,586, a slight increase over the previous year.

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*Tumpat Isolation Camp.*—One case of suspected cholera was treated, and found to be diarrhoea only.

*Leper Camp, Kota Bharu.*—There were 9 lepers in the camp at the beginning of the year, and 7 were admitted subsequently, 5 absconded, and 2 died. Treatment with Sodium Hydnocarpate and Heisers Phillipine formula, with internal administration of cod liver oil resulted in the discharge of 3 cases in what appeared to be an absolutely non-infectious condition.

*Emergency Ward, Tumpat.*—There were 20 admissions during the year, mostly assault cases. There were no deaths.

The Federated Malay States Railways maintained hospitals at Tanah Merah and Kuala Krai. There were 1,025 cases treated, and 36 deaths.

There were also 15 Estate hospitals under the charge of dressers, with Dr. GEALE as Medical Officer.

54. *Out-Patients.*—At the State Hospital, Kota Bharu, 21,304 cases were treated at the Dispensary: Pasir Puteh 6,650 at Tumpat 9,217 and at Kuala Krai 7,026. By far the greater number of patients were Malays.

*Travelling Dispensers.*—In addition to the above, travelling dispensers and vaccinators treated 6,243 children, of whom 6,114 were Malays, and the schoolmasters at Wakaf Bharu and Kemuning distributed medicines. Medical inspection and treatment of school children was started. Of 576 examined 335 were found to be normal, 85 suffered from Anaemia, 48 from scabies, 37 from yaws, 31 from enlarged spleen, and 40 from various other ailments.

There were 2,881 vaccinations over 89 per cent being perfect.

55. *Special Diseases.*—Cholera appeared in April, and lingered on till the end of September, there being 33 cases with 28 deaths. The Residency Surgeon writes "There was no connection (as far as we could trace) between any of the cases: they occurred sporadically miles apart. Whether due to the methods of disinfection that we adopted or not I cannot say, but there were no secondary cases. I am of opinion that dietary indiscretion is the main cause of these sporadic cases. One man who ate nine durians in one day developed symptoms that were clinically indistinguishable from cholera, and died the next morning". To this it is only necessary to add that the crop of durians in June, July and August was exceptionally heavy.

Helminthic infection is wide spread through the State. It is hoped that the Carbon Tetrachloride treatment will bring about an improvement.

56. *Health on Estates.*—The general health of the labour on estates was good. Great care is given to the food and water supplies, and the medical supervision is excellent. No efforts are spared to ensure the health of the coolies and their dependents, and it is pleasant to record that the coolies appreciate it. Statistics for 5 years are appended.

57. *Cattle Disease.*—Two fatal cases of anthrax were reported from Ulu Kelantan, and other cases with symptoms of influenza, nearer Kota Bharu. Movement of cattle was stopped in each case, and the disease checked.

## XI.—POLICE.

58. Captain H. A. ANDERSON was in charge the whole year. Tengku Yusoff, a half brother of His Highness the Sultan, joined the force as a Police Probationer on August 25th.

The strength at the end of the year was:—

*Malays.*—Six Inspectors and 275 other ranks.

*Indians.*—One Subadar and 68 other ranks.

*Detectives.*—One Inspector and 21 other ranks.

The Sikh contingent furnished guards and escorts. A detachment was posted at Rantau Panjang and another at Kuala Krai.

59. The work of the detective force is not up to the high standard of the rest of the police. It is difficult to get the type of man who can resist local influences.

60. The number of breaches of discipline was 520, a reduction of 104 compared with 1922. The health was slightly better than in 1922.

61. The total revenue was \$19,606, compared with \$24,916 in 1922. The principal decrease was in sale of Weights and Measures: in the previous year this was abnormal owing to the introduction of the Singapore Standard, as traders have now got the new measures, only renewals for wear and tear were required.

The total expenditure was \$189,305 and this included \$7,000 for purchase of rifles, which had been supplied in previous years but not paid for.

62. Reports for the year totalled 1,248 or 429 less than in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 64.95, which is an improvement of 8 per cent. Cattle stealing is still on the decrease, but other forms of theft are still numerous and provide 66 per cent of the reports.

63. The Fire Brigade was exercised regularly, and is efficient.

## XII.—COURTS.

64. The Court of Revision, which consists of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser, dealt with 16 criminal and 58 civil cases. The decision was revised in one civil case.

65. *High Court.*—The revenue collected for the year was \$7,305.20 as compared with \$5,026.88 for 1922. The major portion of the Revenue is collected in stamps and actually appears under Postal Receipts. The increase is due mainly to litigation in connection with the Estate of the late Jurubhasa.

The expenditure for the year was \$3,770.27 as compared with \$2,395.37 for 1922. There was a savings of \$75.73 on the estimates of the year. The Judge drew salary as Assistant Adviser.

66. *Original Jurisdiction.*—There were 34 committal cases of which 33 were decided during the year and one remained pending at the end of the year. The following table shows the charges with the results—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>No. of Cases. Convicted. Discharged. Pending.</i>					
Murder	...	...	7	5	2	—
Culpable homicide	...	...	3	3	—	—
Attempted Murder	...	...	1	1	—	—
Robbery and Gang robbery	...	...	16	6	9	1
Rape	...	...	2	1	1	—
Cheating	...	...	2	1	1	—
Forgery	...	...	3	2	1	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			34	19	14	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The death sentence was passed in three cases but in two cases the sentence were commuted to sentence of life imprisonment.

*Civil Cases.*—Fifty-two cases came up for hearing and forty-seven were decided. There remained five pending at the end of the year.

## CRIMINAL.

67. *Appellate Jurisdiction*.—Sixty two appeal cases came up for hearing. Of them 35 were dismissed, in 13 cases the convictions were set aside and in 9 cases the sentences were amended. There were 5 appeals pending at the end of the year. There were also 5 appeals by the Public Prosecutor of which two were against the inadequacy of the sentence in which instances the sentences were enhanced and three against the order of the Court discharging the accused. Of these appeals one was dismissed and in 2 cases the accused were convicted.

## CIVIL.

One hundred and five appeals were heard and decided during the year of which seventy two were dismissed and nineteen allowed. In 12 cases the judgments appealed against were amended, 2 cases were sent for retrial, and one settled out of Court. There were 8 appeals pending at the end of the year.

*Land Appeals*.—Ninety three appeals were heard and decided of which 84 were dismissed and 3 allowed. In 2 cases the judgments appealed against were amended, 3 cases were sent for retrial and one settled out of Court.

*Mohammedan Law Appeals*.—Thirteen appeals were heard and decided during the year of which ten were dismissed. In 3 cases the judgments appealed against were amended. There were 3 pending at the end of the year.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

68. *Succession Cases*.—Fifty three cases under this head came up for hearing and thirty six were decided. There remained 17 pending at the end of the year.

69. Mr. WILLIAM BARTLEY, M.B.E., was Judge of the High Court throughout the year. The Dato Mufti sat as an assessor with the Judge in the more serious of the criminal cases. He also sat in all Mohammedan Succession Cases and appeals from the Ecclesiastical Court to advise on Mohammedan laws.

70. *Central Court, Kota Bharu*.—The total revenue which includes fines, etc., collected at Tumpat, Pasir Mas, and in the Small Court amounted to \$23,646, practically the same as in 1922. Expenditure was \$11,902.

The Magistrate of the Central Court visits Pasir Mas weekly.

Criminal cases numbered 742 in Kota Bharu and 411 at Pasir Mas, a total of 1,153 compared with 1,245 in 1922. There were 570 convictions and 460 acquittals, 30 were committed for trial by the High Court, 22 transferred to other Courts, 41 withdrawn and 30 left unfinished at the end of the year. There were also 502 Summons cases, of which 20 were unfinished. Civil cases numbered 178. Nine Inquests were held.

*Small Court, Kota Bharu*.—Seventeen Criminal Summons cases and 639 Civil Suits were instituted in this Court.

The DATOK ADIKA RAJA was in charge of the Central Court, and the TENGKU SRI MARA RAJA of the Small Court, throughout the year.

71. *Ecclesiastical Court*.—The revenue was \$14,266 of which \$2,151 was collected in stamps. The expenditure was \$8,361. Three hundred and thirty-nine Criminal and 276 Civil Suits were filed respectively during the year.

72. *Pasir Puteh*.—127 Criminal Cases were heard, resulting in 67 convictions and 52 acquittals. Police summons cases numbered 334, 101 of which were arrears from 1922. There were 101 convictions and 183 acquittals.

There were 222 Civil Cases, 16 of which were still undecided at the end of the year.

At Bachok there were 142 Police cases with 69 convictions and 57 acquittals. One hundred and fifty-one Summons cases with 79 convictions and 51 acquittals and 143 Civil Cases.

73. *Ulu Kelantan*.—Three hundred and seventy-one Criminal Cases were heard, resulting in 246 convictions and 104 acquittals. Ten cases were committed to the High Court. There were 179 Civil Suits and 8 Inquests.

### XIII.—PRISONS.

74. Captain H. A. ANDERSON was in charge of the department, and of the Central Gaol at Kota Bharu throughout the year. His staff consisted of an Assistant Superintendent, a Gaoler, a clerk, a chief warder, two warders and 29 sub-warders.

*Central Gaol, Kota Bharu*.—On January 1st, 1923, there were 249 prisoners remaining: there were 363 admissions, and 401 discharges during the year. Seven escaped, of whom 5 were recaptured, two were released on medical grounds, two died in the Gaol Hospital, and one was executed, leaving 195 on December 31st.

*District Gaol, Pasir Puteh*.—There were 27 convicts remaining on January 1st, 81 were admitted during the year, 85 discharged and 5 transferred to Kota Bharu, leaving 18 at the end of the year.

A new ward was opened during the year, it is better lighted and better ventilated than the old ones.

*District Gaol, Kuala Krai*.—There were 15 prisoners remaining on January 1st, 108 were admitted during the year, 94 discharged, 2 transferred to Kota Bharu, and 4 escaped, one being recaptured, leaving 24 at the end of the year.

75. Convicts are employed on outdoor labour of an unskilled kind, gardening, road making and general upkeep.

Intramural labour consists of laundry work, carpentry and basket making.

76. Health was good. There were no epidemics, and only two deaths in the year, both due to acute diarrhoea. There were 272 admissions to the Gaol Hospital.

77. Expenditure amounted to \$35,408, and revenue to \$3,703. The former shows a slight decrease, and the latter an increase on the figures of 1922.

78. A Board of Visiting Justices was constituted during the year.

### XIV.—CONSERVANCY BOARD.

79. Revenue amounted to \$30,907 a slight increase on the previous year.

80. The number of Motor Cars plying for hire rose from 37 in 1922 to 54. Most of these are Fords.

81. Owing to lack of funds it is still impossible to put a proper system of drains into any of the towns or villages, or to provide any form of water supply except from wells. In the absence of such facilities it is matter for congratulation that these places can and are kept clean and healthy. There were no epidemics of any kind.

### XV.—AUDIT.

82. Mr. A. SLEEP continued in charge of the Audit Office throughout the year.

83. There were no actual defalcations, but sufficient irregularities to shew the necessity of keeping the audit up to date.

## XVI.—GENERAL.

84. His Excellency the High Commissioner paid an unofficial visit to Kelantan, arriving at Kota Bharu at 11-30 A.M. on June 13th and after lunching with His Highness the Sultan, proceeding by special train to Kuala Krai. On June 14th His Excellency proceeded by Motor Launch to Kuala Gris to see the progress of Railway Construction there, and returned in the afternoon to Kota Bharu. His Excellency left on the *Sea Belle* the same evening.

85. His Highness the Sultan and Suite paid an unofficial visit to Penang in October. His Highness stayed at Kedah House, which was kindly lent for the purpose.

86. A Conference between Siamese officials and officials of the Malay States on the Siamese Border was held at Senggora on March 15th and 16th, when various points of interest were discussed with profit. The Kelantan delegates were the British Adviser and the Datoh Perdana Mentri with the Chief Police Officer, who have a grateful recollection of the friendly welcome and generous hospitality extended to them by the Siamese Government and officials at Senggora.

87. A Committee of influential Malays under the patronage of His Highness the Sultan started towards the end of 1922 to arrange for exhibits for the Arts and Crafts Section of the Malaya Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition. A representative collection was made and safely despatched to Kuala Lumpur before the North East monsoon set in.

88. Mr. A. F. WORTHINGTON officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

A. F. WORTHINGTON,  
*British Adviser to the  
Government of Kelantan.*

THE RESIDENCY,  
KELANTAN, 16th April, 1924.

## APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A.

## FINANCIAL.

## I.—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the Year 1923.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimates, 1923.	Revenue, 1923.	Revenue, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	328,504	357,196	349,190	8,006	...
Customs ...	332,720	437,517	344,557	92,960	...
Port Dues ...	3,500	4,296	3,884	412	...
Licences, Excise etc. ...	404,712	413,821	437,510	...	23,689
Fees of Office etc. ...	45,253	66,111	64,192	1,919	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	59,510	69,780	70,143	...	363
Interest ...	2,970	5,771	3,747	2,024	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,150	8,394	3,662	4,732	...
Municipal ...	29,780	33,969	33,135	834	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,209,099</b>	<b>1,396,855</b>	<b>1,310,020</b>	<b>86,835</b>	<b>...</b>

## II.—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the Year 1923.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimates, 1923.	Expendi- ture, 1923.	Expendi- ture, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	85,906	87,939	79,304	8,635	...
Personal Emoluments ...	547,068	526,072	483,948	42,124	...
Other Charges ...	289,888	258,543	282,113	...	23,570
Interest ...	172,000	93,337	144,050	...	50,713
Transport ...	2,000	452	1,955	...	1,503
Compensation for Land and Crops ...	6,000	75	1,211	...	1,136
Miscellaneous ...	34,938	42,826	74,878	...	32,052
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent ...	16,700	19,294	23,109	...	3,815
Roads, Streets and Bridges— Annually Recurrent ...	28,250	29,677	18,202	11,475	...
Works and Buildings—Special Services ...	9,400	25,385	18,458	6,927	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges— Special Services ...	45,000	33,048	20,795	12,253	...
Special Expenditure ...	...	28,935	104,366	...	75,431
Temporary Allowances ...	99,721	126,304	198,464	...	72,160
Loan Works—Roads ...	...	...	88,465	...	88,465
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,336,871</b>	<b>1,271,887</b>	<b>1,539,318</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>267,431</b>



APPENDIX A.—Continued.

III. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the State of Kelantan on the 31st December, 1923.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.		ASSETS.		Amount.	
		Total.				Total.
<b>DEPOSITS—</b>		\$	<b>BALANCES—</b>		\$	\$
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	...	7,428	Cash—State Treasury, Kota Bharu	...	25,147	
Pasir Puteh District Treasury	...	9,663	District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	...	11,643	
Courts	...	4,974	Do. Pasir Puteh	...	7,323	44,113
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	...	330	Bank—Chartered Bank	...	1,351	
Prisons Fines and Rewards Fund	...	129	Mercantile Bank	...	231,093	232,444
Police	...	1,923				
Customs Fines and Rewards Fund	...	35	<b>ADVANCES RECOVERABLE—</b>			
Land Office—Sundry	...	30,842	Public Works Department—			
Do. Survey	...	12,915	Factory Account	...	28,000	
Security Fund	...	1,735	Store Account	...	12,000	
Pawn-Broking Farm	...	1,563	Clubs	...	4,500	
Suspense Accounts	...	4,995	Estates and Private Individuals	...	29,364	
Gaol	...	33	Repatriation of Distressed Kelantan Pilgrims from Mecca	...	1,329	
District Office, Pasir Mas—Sundry	...	1,606	Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£22,500)	...	192,857	
Do. Survey	...	2,508	Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£30,000)	...	257,143	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	...	100	Advance to Mejlis Ugama	...	1,300	526,493
Toddy Shops	...	304				
		81,083				
<b>LOANS—</b>			<b>OVERDRAFTS ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—</b>			
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 4%	...	250,000	Indian Immigration Fund	...	4,000	
Do. £300,000 (Duff Loan)	...	2,571,429	Money Order Account	...	1,797	5,797
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 6% in connection with the advance to the D.D.C.L. (£22,500)	...	192,857				
Do. do. (£30,000)	...	257,143	<b>INVESTMENT—</b>			
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States for Road Construction bearing int. @ 5½%	...	225,000	8,000 Duff Development Company, Limited's Shares @ \$4.29 each	...	34,320*	
Do. do. @ 7%	...	188,500	War Saving Certificates	...	1,500	- 35,820
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 4½%	...	120,000				
Do. do. @ 7%	...	400,000	Balance to the debit of the State	...	...	844,667
		4,204,929			...	3,441,345
		4,286,012			...	4,286,012

## APPENDIX B.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.			\$
<i>A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.—</i>			
Animals—			
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	579	15,433
Goats ... ..	"	27	147
Horses and Ponies ... ..	"	1	400
Poultry ... ..	Dozs.	318½	871
Sheep ... ..	Nos.	7	34
Swine ... ..	"	181	2,004
Other Animals ... ..	...	...	3,127
Birds ... ..	...	...	480
Birds' Nest ... ..	...	...	...
Blachan ... ..	Pkls.	67.95	545
Bread and Biscuits ... ..	...	...	10,151
Butter and Cheese ... ..	...	...	9,137
Coconuts ... ..	Nos.	340	9
Coffee ... ..	Pkls.	272.60	9,604
Confectionery ... ..	...	...	4,032
Curry Stuff ... ..	...	...	12,600
Drugs and Medicine ... ..	...	...	35,861
Eggs—Fresh and Salted ... ..	...	...	4,818
Fish—			
Dry and Salted ... ..	Pkls.	2,692.60	30,718
Fruits—			
Fresh of Sorts ... ..	...	...	18,452
Dried and Preserved ... ..	...	...	7,396
Ghee ... ..	Pkls.	385.11	20,840
Grains, etc.—			
Beans and Peas ... ..	"	1,519.63	11,291
Bran ... ..	"	339	418
Crushed Food ... ..	"	9	56
Dholl ... ..	"	287.68	2,923
Padi ... ..	"	479	1,170
Rice ... ..	"	1,398.47	9,109
Wheat and Flour ... ..	"	4,696.06	41,269
Lard ... ..	"	12.18	334
Liquor Intoxicating:—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and Samsu ... ..	Gallons.	2,322½	7,806
Brandy ... ..	Cases.	922½	18,637
Gin ... ..	"	270½	3,921
Rum ... ..	Gallons.	5,397	22,021
Whisky ... ..	Cases.	785½	22,108

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.

Articles.					How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—(Continued.)							\$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—(Continued.)							
Liqueurs—							
Liqueurs	...	...	...	...	Cases.	63 $\frac{1}{12}$	1,726
Wines—							
Champagne	...	...	...	...	"	48	1,841
Claret	...	...	...	...	"	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	588
Still of Sorts	...	...	...	...	"	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,245
Port	...	...	...	...	"	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	776
Sherry	...	...	...	...	"	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	373
Malt Liquor—							
Beer and Ale	...	...	...	...	"	483	11,978
Porter and Stout	...	...	...	...	"	183	5,954
Milk—Condensed and Sterilised	...	...	...	...	"	5,364	76,917
Mineral and Aerated Waters	...	...	...	...	"	1,286	8,929
Oilman's Stores (Provisions in Tins, Bottles, and Jars unenumerated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,149
Onion and Garlic	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	5,622	35,357
Opium—							
Government Chandu	...	...	...	...	Tahils.	44,715	88,715
Provisions—							
Fresh and Salted	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,695
Ham and Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,989
Sago—							
Flour	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	61.90	307
Salt	...	...	...	...	"	20,947.50	25,138
Seaweed	...	...	...	...	"	64.30	1,254
Seeds, Coriander	...	...	...	...	"	66.70	634
Spices—							
Arecanuts	...	...	...	...	"	31	160
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	"	...	74
Ginger	...	...	...	...	"	6.50	...
Mace	...	...	...	...	...	...	951
Pepper, Black	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	59.54	6,666
Pepper, Long	...	...	...	...	"	318.50	29
Pepper, White	...	...	...	...	"	1.70	500
Spices Other Sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—							
Molasses	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	89.74	729
Sugar	...	...	...	...	"	9,572.46	128,678
Sugar-Candy	...	...	...	...	"	37.56	746
Sugar-Cane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.

Articles.					How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—(Continued.)							\$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—(Continued.)							
Tapioca—							
Flour	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	23.62	241
Pearl	...	...	...	...	...	36.70	521
Root	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,684
Tea	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	391.92	17,722
Tobacco—							
Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes					...	...	224,568
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	923.12	50,937
Vegetables—							
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,506
Preserved	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,232
Total Value of Class A.					...	...	1,132,231
CLASS B.							
B.—Raw Materials.—							
(a) Textile—							
Cotton	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	11.14	486
Silk	...	...	...	...	"	9.87	8,311
Other Sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of sub-class (a)					...	...	8,797
(b) Metal—							
Value of sub-class (b)					...	...	Nil.
(c) Other—							
Attaps	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,754
Bark, Mangrove	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	1,087	1,823
Canes and Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	87	165
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155
Copra	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	16	107
Gambier	...	...	...	...	"	664.11	34,623
Gums, Dyes and Resins—							
Benjamin	...	...	...	...	"	4.40	89
Damar, Batu	...	...	...	...	"	16	48
Damar, Torches	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,565
Para Rubber	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	...	...
Sticklace	...	...	...	...	"	...	...

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—(Continued.)			\$
(c) Other—(Continued.)			
Hides and Skins—			
Hides Raw ...	Pkls.	...	...
Lime ...	"	2,478	2,478
Bones ...	...	...	...
Oil—			
Benzine ...	Gallons.	47,754	47,754
Castor ...	...	...	...
Coconut ...	Pkls.	144.23	2,669
Engine Oil ...	...	...	8,344
Gingelly ...	...	...	...
Kachang ...	Pkls.	585.18	13,565
Linseed ...	...	...	1,030
Liquid Fuel ...	...	...	4,174
Lubricating ...	Gallons.	3,749.03	5,632
Methylated Spirit ...	"	352	373
Petroleum ...	"	336,412	252,309
Turpentine ...	...	...	113
Wood Oil ...	Pkls.	7.20	100
Other Sorts ...	...	...	1,080
Precious Stones ...	...	...	573
Rattan ...	Pkls.	229.40	1,276
Seeds—			
Of Sorts ...	...	...	757
Rubber ...	...	...	142
Shells—			
Of Sorts ...	...	...	9
Stones—			
Marble ...	...	...	102
Of Sorts ...	...	...	...
Sulphur ...	Pkls.	5.65	90
Tallow ...	"	1.90	25
Trees and Plants ...	...	...	151
Bees-wax ...	Pkls.	2.87	81
Wood—			
Firewood ...	...	...	1,888
Planks ...	...	...	6,288
Sandal ...	...	...	1,523
Timber ...	...	...	27,518
Other Sorts ...	...	...	...
Value of sub-class (c) ...	...	...	424,373
Total Value of Class B. ...	...	...	433,170

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C.			\$
C.—Manufactured Articles.—			
(a) Textile—			
Apparel, Hoisery, Haberdashery and Drapery, etc.—	...	...	191,299
Canvas ... ..	...	...	2,877
Cotton Goods—			
Plain ... ..	Pieces.	14,130	100,786
Dyed ... ..	"	4,897	31,829
Printed ... ..	"	29,767	180,716
Yarn—Dyed ... ..	Bales.	214	41,704
Sewing Thread ... ..	...	...	4,821
Handkerchiefs ... ..	Dozs.	899	1,690
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ... ..	Corges.	12,347	249,161
Blankets ... ..	Pieces.	2,884	3,462
Wick and Waste ... ..	...	...	601
Linen Cloth ... ..	Pieces.	2	44
Cordage—			
Coir ... ..	Pkls.	29	454
Manila ... ..	"	23	729
Gunnies ... ..	Bales of 100 pieces	730½	14,090
Hats and Caps ... ..	..	...	4,497
Silk Goods—			
Handkerchiefs ... ..	Dozs.	74	372
Piece Goods ... ..	Pieces.	1,086	16,637
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ... ..	Corges.	5	346
Thread ... ..	...	...	10,018
Twine ... ..	Pkls.	62	1,633
Umbrellas—			
Alpaca, Cotton, Paper and Silk ... ..	...	...	19,119
Woollen Goods—			
Blankets ... ..	Pieces.	84	451
Other Kinds ... ..	...	...	210
Woollen Cloth ... ..	Pieces.	51	1,320
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts ... ..	...	...	2,033
Value of sub-class (a) ... ..	...	...	880,899
(b) Metal—			
Arms, etc.—			
Cartridges ... ..	...	...	3,378
Muskets and Rifles ... ..	...	...	4,913
Percussion Caps ... ..	...	...	77
Pistol and Revolvers ... ..	...	...	1,549
Shot, Iron and Lead ... ..	...	...	...

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C.—(Continued.)			\$
(b) Metal—(Continued.)			
Machinery—			
Engine, Boilers and Parts	...	...	27,683
Sewing Machine	...	...	3,894
Anchor and Chains	...	...	37
Brassware	...	...	29,672
Copperware	...	...	525
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	7,739
Iron Bar and Nail Rod	...	...	3,793
Iron, Corrugated	...	...	14,992
Iron Hoop	...	...	2,907
Iron Nails (Wire and Rose)	...	...	12,063
Iron Sheet	...	...	3,626
Ironware	...	...	27,232
Lead Sheet	...	...	54
Leadware	...	...	103
Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Parts and Accessories	...	...	34,778
Steel and Steelware	...	...	384
Tin Plates	...	...	2,029
Tinware	...	...	459
Tools, Instruments and Implements	...	...	37,003
Wire and Wire Rope	...	...	12,466
Zincware	...	...	20,289
Plated and Silverware	...	...	2,089
Other Manufactured Metal of Sorts	...	...	...
Materials—			
Gas and Electric Fittings	...	...	20
Telephone and Telegraph Fittings	...	...	352
Railway Materials	...	...	...
Value of sub-class (b)	...	...	254,106
(c) Other—			
Ammunition, etc.—			
Detonators and Fuse	...	...	852
Gunpowder	...	...	773
Bamboo and Rattanware	...	...	5,825
Books and Maps	...	...	12,602
Brick and Tiles	...	...	10,773
Cabinetware	...	...	4,512
Candles	...	...	1,984
Cards, Playing	...	...	1,197
Carriages and Carriage Materials	...	...	562
Cement	...	...	12,920
Chemical	...	Casks. 1,997	15,981
Clock and Watches	...	...	3,988
Coke	...	...	176
Earthenware and Crockery	...	...	38,546
Fancy Goods and Toys	...	...	14,580

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C.—(Continued.)			\$
(c) Other—(Continued.)			
Fireworks ... ..			1,699
Glass and Glassware ... ..			11,393
Glass Bottles ... ..			148
Hides, Tanned ... ..	Pkls.	22	770
Indigo ... ..			2,198
Japanware ... ..			112
Jewellery ... ..			1,517
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper ... ..			10,823
Lamp and Lampware ... ..			8,735
Cork ... ..			437
Leather, etc., Patent and Manufactured—			
Boots and Shoes ... ..			17,362
Boxes and Trunks ... ..			1,481
Leatherware ... ..			2,931
Matches ... ..	Cases. 388	Tins. 5	13,541
Mats and Mattings ... ..			13,170
Musical Instruments ... ..			1,243
Oilman's Sundries ... ..			8,660
Paints and Varnishes ... ..			9,015
Paper and Paperware ... ..			7,976
Perfumery ... ..			5,034
Photographic Materials ... ..			1,269
Ships and Boats ... ..			8,552
Shoes and Slippers not leather ... ..			2,834
Soap and Soda ... ..			15,501
Toilet Soap ... ..			1,153
Stationery ... ..			17,338
Tar—			
Coal ... ..			794
Lyre Rubber ... ..			6,155
Wooden Ware and Furniture ... ..			25,552
Value of sub-class (c) ... ..			322,664
Total Value of Class C. ... ..			1,457,669
CLASS D.			
Bullion—			
Gold ... ..			44,880
Silver ... ..			17
Species—			
Copper Coin ... ..			211
Gold Coin ... ..			5,384
Total Value of Class D. ... ..			47,492
GRAND TOTAL ... ..			3,070,562



## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## II.—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1923 and 1922.

Articles.	How counted.	1923.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS A.					
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.					
Animals—					
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	1,256	55,706	1,200	
Poultry ... ..	Dozs.	1,694	5,545	11½	
Sheep and Goats ... ..	Nos.	5	43	26	
Swine ... ..	"	71	1,416	128	
Other Animals ... ..	• ...	...	262	...	
Birds ... ..	...	...	117	...	
Betelnuts, Dried ... ..	Pkls.	45,434.64	372,072	64,898.17	
Betelnuts, Fresh ... ..	Nos.	411,600	370	2,107,200	
Blachan ... ..	Pkls.	589	3,410	2,396	
Coconuts ... ..	Nos.	200	7	43,290	
Drugs and Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Eggs, Fresh and Salted ... ..	...	...	47	...	
Fish—					
Dry and Salted ... ..	Pkls.	20,467.86	248,868	19,591.38	
Shark Fins ... ..	"	7.50	811	6.75	
Budu ... ..	Jars.	2,829	4,244	1,877	
Fruits—					
Fresh of Sorts ... ..	...	...	8,975	...	
Dried and Preserved ... ..	...	...	6,708	...	
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and Peas ... ..	Pkls.	418	5,863	503	
Rice ... ..	"	2,815.20	15,358	856	
Padi ... ..	"	8,826	20,914	3,584.64	
Mineral and Aerated Waters ... ..	Cases.	15	81	2	
Provisions—					
Fresh and Salted ... ..	...	...	825	...	
Durian Cake ... ..	Pkls.	1,025.96	18,609	227	
Sugar—					
Molasses ... ..	"	2.87	27	9.51	
Sugar-cane ... ..	...	...	10	...	
Tapioca—					
Flour ... ..	Pkls.	...	...	14	
Tobacco—					
Tobacco ... ..	"	2.35	121	1.47	
Vegetables—					
Fresh ... ..	...	...	36	...	
Preserved ... ..	...	...	20	...	
Total Value of Class A. ... ..	...	...	770,465	...	

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1923 and 1922.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	1923.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS B.					
B.—Raw Materials—					
a) Textile—					
ton ... ..	Pkls.	...	...	36	575
Value of sub-class (a)	...	...	...	...	575
b) Metal—					
ore ... ..	Pkls.	13.17	828	41.45½	2,250
Value of sub-class (b)	...	...	828	...	2,250
Other—					
ps ... ..	...	...	240	...	388
boo ... ..	...	...	52	...	332
ra ... ..	Pkls.	107,077	1,043,420	118,297	1,090,513
s. Dyes and Resins—					
mar Batu ... ..	...	...	...	110	546
mar Mata Kuching ... ..	...	522	6,319	419	6,221
ra Rubber ... ..	...	56,528.91	3,754,562	42,025.66	1,552,494
s and Skins—					
des, Dried ... ..	...	1,752.70	26,294	1,417.35	22,501
... ..	...	.64	160	.21½	65
... ..	...	39	43	130	162
Conut ... ..					
n ... ..	...	3.25	107	9.36	185
w ... ..	...	...	...	190	849
and Plants ... ..	...	103.74	1,191	147	1,508
... ..	...	...	45	..	476
l—					
ewood ... ..	...	...	...	...	307
tru ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
aks ... ..	Pkls.	2.06	440	4.33	385
iber ... ..	...	...	382	...	723
... ..	...	...	2,090	...	954
Value of sub-class (c)	...	...	4,835,345	..	2,678,609
Total Value of Class B.	...	...	4,836,173	...	2,681,434

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## II.—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1923 and 1922.—C.

Articles.	How counted.	1923.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C.			\$		\$
(a) Textile—					
Apparel, Hoisery, Haberdashery, Millinery and Drapery, etc.	...	...	231	...	...
Cotton Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	... Corges.	442½	20,268	56½ 8)	3,863
Silk Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	... „	102½	20,481	148½ 4)	31,811
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts	... of ...	...	...	...	5,690
Value of sub-class (a)	...	...	40,980	...	41,364
(b) Metal—					
Brassware	...	...	2,561	...	2,200
Ironware	...	...	14,062	...	7,061
Tinware	...	...	...	...	192
Value of sub-class (b)	...	...	16,623	...	9,453
(c) Other—					
Bamboo and Rattanware	...	...	311	...	84
Boots and Shoes	...	...	...	...	24
Brick and Tiles	...	...	391	...	415
Earthenware and Crockery	...	...	862	...	967
Mats and Mattings	...	...	...	...	151
Ships and Boats	...	...	1,463	...	489
Woodenware and Furniture	...	...	255	...	773
Value of sub-class (c)	...	...	3,282	...	3,652
Total Value of Class C.	...	...	60,885	...	54,476
CLASS D.					
Bullion—					
Gold	... Ozs.	5	206	...	...
Total Value of Class D.	...	...	206	...	...
GRAND TOTAL VALUE	...	...	5,667,729	...	3,577,038

# APPENDIX C.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

*Return showing, approximately, the Area under Cultivation in Kelantan during 1923.*

District.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Durians.	Sireh.	Sugarcane.	Various, including tobacco, vegetables and fruit trees (grass land).	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Kota Bharu (including Paris Mas)	122,734	24,937	22,008	606	444	25	32,165	202,919
Ulu Kelantan ...	12,231	5,408	89,000	283	...	...	11	106,933
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok) ...	45,900	29,500	2,000	200	...	...	1,050	78,650
Total ...	180,865	59,845	113,008	1,089	444	25	33,226	388,502

# APPENDIX D.

I.—STATISTICS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATH RATES OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS 1919—1923.

Disease.	Total treated.					Death.					Percentage.				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Malaria	...	197	239	300	224	192	6	5	4	6	2	3.04	2.09	1.33	2.67
Ankylostomiasis	...	109	83	119	115	121	1	2	1	1	3	0.91	2.40	0.84	0.86
Pneumonia	...	27	26	41	35	48	5	4	4	6	8	18.51	15.38	9.75	17.14
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	9	25	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	11.11
Bronchitis	...	30	35	48	41	73	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2.43	...
Dysentery	...	77	64	63	31	27	7	7	5	...	1	9.09	10.93	7.93	3.70
Syphilis	...	142	248	234	247	251	1	3	...	...	...	0.70	1.20	...	...
Yaws	...	46	124	191	136	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	215	284	208	220	220	...	1	...	...	1	...	0.40	...	0.45

APPENDIX D.—Continued.  
II.—DEATH ON ESTATES 1919—1923.

Estates.	Population.					Deaths.					Percentage.					Average.
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	
Duff Development Co., Ltd., Group—																
Kluat and Taku Estate	572	561	483	361	305	19	26	10	8	5	3.32	4.63	2.07	2.21	1.63	2.77
Kenneth Estate	353	314	254	342	207	4	9	1	4	13	1.13	2.86	0.29	1.64	6.28	2.40
Lower Sokor Estate	264	311	277	192	185	3	16	9	3	16	1.13	5.14	3.24	1.56	8.64	3.94
Kerilla Estate	572	638	552	402	326	5	31	14	10	11	0.87	4.85	2.53	2.98	3.37	2.92
Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd.	426	447	418	339	315	21	35	23	31	23	4.92	7.83	5.50	9.13	7.30	6.93
Kuala Pergau Rubber Plantation, Ltd.	403	343	246	150	144	16	21	14	5	7	3.97	6.12	5.69	3.33	4.85	4.79
Kuala Nal Kel. Rubber Co., Ltd.	480	476	345	252	260	15	41	27	12	17	3.12	8.61	7.82	4.76	6.53	6.16
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	333	300	292	292	300	17	20	9	11	4	5.10	6.66	3.08	3.77	1.33	3.98
Kuala Hau Estate	201	220	161	114	72	...	7	2	1	1	...	3.18	1.24	0.87	1.38	1.33
Pasir Besar Estate	227	200	213	166	122	4	17	3	8	6	1.76	8.50	1.40	4.81	4.91	4.27
Stapoh Nal Estate	147	178	141	103	123	5	8	4	1	4	3.40	4.49	2.83	0.97	3.25	2.98
Kuala Geh Estate	274	270	204	153	158	18	26	16	18	5	6.56	9.62	7.84	11.73	3.16	7.78
Mengkebang Estate	137	135	55	30	53	4	6	1	...	...	2.91	4.44	1.81	...	...	1.83
Kuala Pertang Syndicate, Ltd.	267	311	198	343	389	7	8	3	9	18	2.62	2.57	1.50	2.62	4.62	2.78
Pasir Gaja Estate	336	216	152	128	98	4	8	6	4	5	1.19	3.70	3.94	3.11	5.01	3.39
Sungei Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd.	543	263	101	105	141	...	1	...	...	...	...	0.39	...	...	...	0.78
Bagan River Rubber Co., Ltd.	...	...	241	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.81	...	...
Ulu Kesial Estate	192	206	102	55	117	1	19	9	1	...	0.52	9.22	8.82	...	...	4.07
Pahi Plantations, Ltd.	262	287	254	148	383	16	27	3	7	15	6.10	9.40	5.11	4.71	7.81	6.62
	5,989	5,676	4,689	3,660	3,783	159	326	154	133	150	...	...	...	...	...	...

## III.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL READINGS

YEAR.	KOTA BHARU.				KUALA LEBIR.				KUALA KELANTAN.				KUALA NAL.			
	Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904	...	...	...	...	94.0	62.0	100.36	5.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	90.0	67.0	97.44	7.27	96.0	63.0	89.78	5.10	91.0	68.0	94.08	11.44	...	...	...	...
1906	92.0	72.0	107.44	3.80	94.5	67.0	136.96	7.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	93.7	68.0	108.37	7.31	94.0	62.0	120.54	7.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	90.7	71.0	109.13	7.74	95.0	69.0	95.16	5.36	89.0	70.0	106.40	9.42	...	...	...	...
1909	91.7	69.0	90.09	4.58	95.0	67.5	73.09	3.71	92.0	70.0	89.56	5.51	...	...	...	...
1910	92.5	68.5	123.40	4.49	93.5	68.0	115.78	5.35	90.0	70.0	100.46	4.75	...	...	...	...
1911	91.5	66.5	165.86	11.05	97.2	64.0	105.84	4.59	91.0	71.0	152.83	11.39	95.0	66.0	107.44	10.74
1912	91.5	67.5	108.60	4.01	95.8	67.0	92.78	5.97	...	...	111.71	7.30	92.0	69.0	109.13	10.74
1913	95.0	68.0	112.85	5.20	96.0	62.0	112.13	9.84	...	...	110.28	3.90	94.0	69.0	109.13	10.74
1914	96.0	68.0	100.00	6.95	98.0	66.0	74.69	3.87	93.0	70.0	89.13	6.02	100.0	68.0	89.13	6.02
1915	96.0	67.0	95.80	4.96	96.6	66.5	97.52	5.99	91.0	72.0	90.77	5.08	98.0	64.0	98.0	64.0
1916	95.0	63.0	151.52	13.43	96.3	64.5	112.46	8.00	91.0	71.0	131.98	11.15	97.0	64.0	111.71	7.30
1917	97.0	67.0	165.62	13.24	95.4	67.4	102.56	8.43	91.0	72.0	143.39	11.35	98.0	66.0	107.44	10.74
1918	95.0	63.0	132.23	6.03	96.5	65.2	89.89	3.98	89.0	69.0	121.03	7.35	89.0	62.0	109.13	10.74
1919	97.0	68.0	125.74	7.98	97.2	67.0	103.23	3.93	91.0	69.0	93.73	6.32	91.0	63.0	109.13	10.74
1920	96.0	66.0	128.51	12.23	95.0	67.5	97.04	7.24	90.0	72.0	104.04	8.50	87.0	63.0	98.0	64.0
1921	96.0	69.0	126.99	9.80	96.8	69.0	135.12	8.15	89.0	72.0	129.70	7.75	87.0	66.0	109.13	10.74
1922	95.0	68.0	194.25	15.52	94.0	67.0	72.25	5.62	90.0	72.0	172.24	14.10	87.0	67.0	109.13	10.74
1923	95.0	67.0	108.23	4.97	...	...	...	...	90.0	70.0	104.18	18.33	87.0	62.0	111.71	7.30

YEAR.	KUALA PAHI.				CHANING.				TAKU ESTATE.				PASIR BEH.			
	Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	107.45	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	97.80	3.55	...	...	106.09	3.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911	93.0	64.0	91.77	7.00	...	...	96.16	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912	93.0	66.0	101.54	9.35	...	...	104.85	9.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913	90.0	71.0	64.72	4.58	97.0	66.0	65.10	4.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914	94.0	65.0	79.68	5.00	98.5	66.0	95.05	5.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915	97.0	68.0	110.61	8.10	96.0	64.0	113.88	8.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916	97.0	62.0	98.13	8.69	96.0	65.0	95.98	7.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917	96.0	68.0	93.34	3.50	97.0	63.0	88.60	2.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918	98.0	61.0	96.30	4.09	98.0	66.0	96.97	3.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919	101.0	66.0	99.66	6.55	96.0	67.0	82.16	4.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	98.0	66.0	126.49	8.50	96.5	68.0	111.38	8.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921	99.0	67.0	122.97	5.10	95.5	67.0	113.77	5.09	93.0	71.0	145.52	8.76	...	...	...	...
1922	92.0	69.0	95.64	5.27	98.0	64.0	89.32	5.42	96.0	66.0	137.48	7.15	99.0	66.0	...	...
1923	92.0	64.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—Continued.

STATE OF KELANTAN FROM 1904 TO 1923.

PASIR JINGGI.		KENNETH ESTATE.		ULU KESIAL.		PASIR PUTEH.		KUALA KRAI.		KUALA GEH.		PASIR GAJAH.		KUALA PERTANG.	
Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
102'10	3'76	131'96	6'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93'60	6'54	...	...
90'92	6'72	113'78	9'82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98'86	6'90	...	...
108'72	10'60	118'08	10'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124'16	11'30	...	...
64'13	2'47	79'15	3'76	...	...	94'81	6'97	49'72	2'16	...	...	74'64	4'10	...	...
83'19	3'54	90'33	5'51	...	...	...	...	85'97	4'00	...	...	109'26	5'90	...	...
110'15	6'55	...	...	151'50	...	140'95	9'50	111'36	9'65	...	...	123'64	...	...	...
100'41	7'00	99'97	11'32	142'48	15'14	115'15	11'10	98'65	7'15	133'13	11'20	106'70	7'02	107'12	7'86
83'62	3'27	107'88	6'71	131'87	4'83	102'79	2'20	94'73	4'38	125'93	7'00	109'89	6'26	113'12	5'55
96'30	5'45	104'50	4'59	139'15	5'80	135'57	7'23	98'58	4'14	120'03	5'60	126'22	6'26	121'11	6'23
76'71	2'31	101'16	7'40	93'35	3'70	125'38	15'63	93'58	6'57	91'28	8'36	108'71	7'16	94'47	3'87
123'40	8'01	123'32	3'06	152'92	8'80	159'89	11'19	136'85	8'36	138'55	9'08	151'49	8'91	129'61	8'43
133'58	6'25	144'60	8'92	148'05	9'50	223'08	20'97	143'97	7'10	152'64	11'59	182'19	12'10	139'14	8'00
95'84	5'16	128'87	6'50	156'11	7'36	123'50	8'58	129'35	6'90	135'18	9'40	152'08	11'05	123'97	6'54

KERILLA ESTATE.		DOMINION R. CO.		LOWER SOKOR.		KUALA PERGAU.		BALAH ESTATE.		BAGAN RIVER R. CO.		SUNGEI BAGAN R. CO.		STAPOH NAL R. CO.	
Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
118'78	9'82	104'53	4'00	130'37	10'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133'66	5'28	125'01	6'40	120'36	10'80	109'03	6'21	129'27	7'38	...	...	...	...	...	...
153'01	9'55	141'46	10'55	112'61	7'06	101'11	2'78	114'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104'94	8'40	123'71	5'90	123'27	7'10	85'21	1'81	127'51	3'36	...	...	...	...	...	...
141'92	6'66	145'86	6'95	108'60	7'20	81'40	1'59	93'12	5'80	...	...	...	...	...	...
166'21	10'85	119'85	9'13	144'73	7'30	93'45	2'42	157'41	5'48	146'24	8'34	152'03	9'00	126'77	7'95
127'25	8'95	154'61	8'96	169'61	11'32	112'48	5'96	152'71	7'11	173'67	5'70	205'96	8'35	137'04	11'65
...	...	161'62	11'15	109'01	2'66	104'26	4'28	113'72	5'50	146'40	7'89	155'25	8'03	128'21	5'05
...	...	142'64	11'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## IV.—ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETER AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS

MONTHS.	KOTA BHARU.				Total Rainfall during the month.	KUALA KELANTAN.				Total Rainfall during the month.	KUALA NAL.				Total Rainfall during the month.
	Thermometer.			Thermometer.		Thermometer.			Thermometer.						
	Mean.					Mean.					Mean.				
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		
January	83.93	72.51	11.41	12.16	81.58	74.77	6.81	18.31	76.80	68.00	8.80	17.40			
February	87.89	70.03	17.85	13	83.78	73.82	9.96	16	82.00	67.35	14.65	14.65			
March	88.67	72.68	16.19	11.27	84.94	74.64	10.29	4.27	82.35	68.77	13.58	13.58			
April	90.53	74.36	16.16	5.69	87.40	76.73	10.66	2.08	84.06	70.46	13.60	13.60			
May	91.80	75.00	16.80	4.56	87.06	76.81	10.26	10.63	83.38	70.16	13.22	13.22			
June	91.03	75.40	15.63	8.90	86.56	77.60	8.96	8.16	83.03	70.80	12.40	12.40			
July	89.96	73.74	16.22	5.45	85.77	76.29	9.48	6.52	82.12	68.83	13.61	13.61			
August	91.25	73.25	18.00	10.03	85.19	75.00	10.19	4.32	82.48	69.06	13.41	13.41			
September	90.40	73.50	16.90	9.09	86.30	76.60	9.70	11.91	81.53	68.90	3.63	3.63			
October	89.74	74.16	15.58	9.91	85.29	76.55	8.74	7.57	80.87	69.45	11.41	11.41			
November	89.13	73.63	15.50	8.59	84.60	76.10	8.50	11.92	80.40	68.70	11.80	11.80			
December	85.41	73.51	11.90	22.45	83.16	76.16	7.00	18.33	76.09	68.32	7.96	7.96			
Total Rainfall	108.23				104.18				132.01						
Average monthly Rainfall	9.02				8.68				11.00						
Mean Temperature...	81.31				80.52				75.16						

KUALA PAHL.					CHANING.					TAKU ESTATE.				
MONTHS.	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer.					
	Mean.				Mean.				Mean.					
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			
January	80.58	71.71	8.87	13.20	86.77	70.03	16.74	11.34	83.60	71.10	11.50			
February	85.75	71.60	14.15	10.04	92.28	69.46	22.82	16	89.80	70.90	18.90			
March	87.45	72.45	15	4.37	92.77	70.48	22.29	4.17	90.40	72.50	17.90			
April	88.90	74.77	14.13	7.66	95.16	72.80	22.36	5.43	92.50	74.80	17.70			
May	88.38	74.38	14.00	5.34	93.74	73.00	20.74	6.67	91.00	74.30	16.70			
June	87.53	74.70	12.83	6.69	93.50	73.20	20.30	6.58	90.80	74.90	15.90			
July	85.83	72.00	13.83	3.86	91.09	71.42	19.67	5.21	89.00	73.00	16.00			
August	85.67	68.03	17.64	4.47	92.48	71.74	20.74	4.74	90.50	73.30	17.20			
September	86.90	70.06	16.84	11.19	92.13	71.63	20.50	9.66	89.10	73.10	16.00			
October	85.61	73.58	12.03	6.41	91.29	71.90	19.39	6.50	88.70	73.80	14.90			
November	84.50	73.90	10.60	4.02	90.27	72.10	18.17	3.66	87.60	73.30	13.30			
December	72.61	79.96	7.35	28.39	85.74	71.10	14.64	25.20	83.20	72.70	10.50			
Total Rainfall	95.64				89.32				137.45					
Average monthly Rainfall	7.97				7.44				11.45					
Mean Temperature...	79.03				81.50				88.58					

## DIX D.—Continued.

AT STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1923.

MONTHS.	PASIR BESAR.				PASIR JINGGI.	ULU KESIAL.	PASIR PUTEH.	KUALA KRAI.	KUALA GEH.	PASIR GAJAH.
	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall the month.	during	during	during	during	during	during
	Mean				Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.							
January	...	...	...	17.90	12.21	27.84	13.90	18.36	18.93	21.73
February	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	37	...
March	...	...	...	4.10	5.16	4.30	8.49	6.12	3.92	3.89
April	...	...	...	4.10	7.07	8.90	4.24	6.78	8.70	7.17
May	...	...	...	7.30	6.74	12.07	8.21	9.15	18.53	12.93
June	...	...	...	3.10	4.87	6.35	9.86	8.42	8.59	7.13
July	...	...	...	4.42	5.37	9.51	3.55	7.69	9.26	8.57
August	...	...	...	2.50	4.70	7.13	7.11	5.71	6.97	6.53
September	...	...	...	13.40	7.70	14.86	12.07	10.51	5.96	17.24
October	...	...	...	6.60	7.21	9.59	10.10	5.12	5.23	8.40
November	...	...	...	5.70	4.05	9.32	7.73	5.80	6.93	6.21
December	...	...	...	26.80	30.76	45.97	38.24	45.69	41.79	52.27
<hr/>										
Total Rainfall	...		95.92		95.84	156.11	123.50	129.35	135.18	152.08
Average monthly	...									
Rainfall	...		7.99		7.98	13.00	10.29	10.78	11.26	12.67
Mean Temperature...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...

MONTHS.	KUALA PERTANG.	DOMINION RUBBER Co.	KENNETH ESTATE.	LOWER SOKOR.	KUALA PERGAU.	BALAH ESTATE.	KERILIA ESTATE.	SUNGEI BAGAN.	BAGAN RIVER.	STAPOH NAL ESTATE.
	during	during	during	during	during	during	during	during	during	during
	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.
January	15.61	25.17	15.36	10.65	13.28	19.81	17.97	17.05	16.86	14.64
February	24	...	20	6.50	3.88	7.36	...	17	18	...
March	3.43	4.34	4.79	3.74	6.83	3.88	4.18	4.54	5.90	3.74
April	8.03	8.45	9.13	6.64	4.73	6.83	6.36	7.77	6.61	9.77
May	10.86	10.49	9.50	14.79	5.85	6.56	9.75	9.40	9.13	13.37
June	5.15	6.21	6.04	7.44	6.08	3.98	7.71	9.75	10.26	7.31
July	8.19	6.85	4.82	6.15	8.22	7.73	6.31	9.37	8.63	6.88
August	5.27	8.23	10.94	6.11	6.71	6.48	9.31	8.10	9.83	9.14
September	13.96	10.21	13.91	7.14	8.89	10.08	8.71	13.78	19.88	13.67
October	7.36	9.65	6.31	2.90	6.10	7.51	7.35	13.24	11.51	5.80
November	4.81	9.35	9.79	8.15	7.69	5.21	8.00	9.18	7.41	6.42
December	41.06	43.69	38.08	28.80	26.00	28.29	41.60	53.00	40.20	37.45
Total Rainfall	123.97	142.64	128.87	109.01	104.26	113.72	127.25	155.25	146.40	128.21
Average monthly Rainfall	10.33	11.88	10.74	9.08	8.68	9.47	10.60	12.93	12.20	10.68
Mean Temperature...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX E.  
AUDIT.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Gold Royalty.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Census.
			Imports.	Exports.					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1903-1904 (1321)	...	...	1,000,000*	1,500,000*	17,000*	...	..	3,566	275,000*
1904-1905 (1322)	168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234	...
1905-1906 (1323)	207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475	...
1906-1907 (1324)	279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134	...
1907-1908 (1325)	317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886	...
1908-1909 (1326)	335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654	...
1909-1910 (1327)	370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424	...
1910	419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014	...
1911	487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000	286,751†
1912	535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100	...
1913	676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,208	...
1914	762,772	805,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095	...
1915	692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	128,110	1,117	600	26,260	...
1916	822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170	...
1917	910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915	...
1918	955,402	890,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	Nil.	507	32,502	...
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	...	173	44,444	...
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,206,642	286,788	60	570	56,027	309,293†
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432	4,108,595	2,848,171	320,572	60	396	55,095	...
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	Nil.	223	70,143	...
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,070,562	5,667,729	357,196	10	83	69,780	...

\* Estimated.

† According to Census of 1911.

‡ According to Census of 1921.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU,**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1923**

BY

J. L. HUMPHREYS,  
*British Adviser, Trengganu.*

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**1924.**





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## PREFATORY NOTE.

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### A.—HISTORICAL.

*History.*—The early history of Trengganu is obscure. The Chinese monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, writing about A. D. 1225, mentions Trengganu as subject to the Buddhist Kingdom of Palembang in Southern Sumatra, and a Javanese work, the "Nagarakretagama" (A. D. 1365), refers to both Trengganu and Dungun as subject to the Javanese Empire of Mejapahit: neither reference need be taken to imply a foreign domination.

2. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, bearing the date 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.), was deciphered in Trengganu. It proved to contain a statement of Muhammadan Law regarding adultery. The stone bearing the inscription was evidently the fragment of a pillar; it was found at Kuala Brang, 20 miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay, with a strong admixture of Sanscrit and little Arabic: it proves the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in Trengganu many years before the adoption of Islam by a Sultan of Malacca.

3. The present Ruling House is descended from the Johore Bendahara ABDUL-HAMID, father of Sultan ABDUL-JALIL SHAH of Johore (1701 A. D.). The present Sultan is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the eighteenth century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730–1792) began the sending of a triennial tribute of *Bunga Mas* (gold and silver filigree flowers) to the Kings of Siam. In 1787 and 1791 he applied to Captain Light (founder, in 1786, of Penang) for support against them, but throughout the nineteenth century the accident of geography and the policy of her Rulers made Trengganu the point in the Peninsula least touched by either Siamese or British influence.

4. By Treaty made in 1909 Siam transferred her nominal suzerainty to Great Britain, the sending of the *Bunga Mas* ceased, and a British Agent (with Consular powers) was appointed. After amendment of Treaty in 1919 the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion.

### B.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

5. *Geography.*—Trengganu lies on the East coast of the Malay Peninsula; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Kelantan, on the south and south-west by Pahang, and on the east by the China Sea. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of the four biggest rivers, the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman. The Perhentian, Redang, Kapas, and Tenggul Islands belong to the State. It differs from other States on the East coast in being long and narrow, with an extensive coast line, and no less than thirteen separate river basins. The length of the State is approximately 150 miles, its greatest breadth 55 miles. The area of the State is approximately 5,000 square miles.

The State is the least opened up of the Unfederated States. It is undoubtedly rich in minerals: tin (both lode and alluvial) and wolfram are being worked; graphite magnetite and monazite have been found.



## C.—CLIMATE.

6. *Climate*.—The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches.

In the coastal region the regular sea and land breezes modify the heat, which is never at any time oppressive, and the climate is both pleasant and healthy. The wind of the North-east Monsoon is sometimes strong enough between November and March to close the coast to shipping for short periods.

## D.—POPULATION.

7. *Population*.—The population at the Census of 1921 was 153,765: 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was: Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34, and other nationalities 751.

The chief division by industries was as follows: fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, wood-working 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

8. A statistical return for the years 1912–1923 is given in Appendix 4 of the Annual Report.

1 dollar = 2s. 4d.

1 pikul =  $133\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.

17 pikuls = approximately 1 ton.

1 tahlil =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  oz. av.

1 kati =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.

# Annual Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1923.

## I.—Financial.

### A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. *Summary.*—The revenue collected in A. H. 1341 (24th August, 1922, to 12th August, 1923) was \$642,679 (against an original estimate of \$795,110, and a revised estimate of \$671,900). The expenditure was \$788,902 (against an estimate of \$942,036). The excess of expenditure over revenue was \$146,223.

The figures for the past five years are as follows:

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
		\$	\$
A. H. 1337 (1919)	...	762,455	756,977
A. H. 1338 (1920)	...	970,541	757,645
A. H. 1339 (1921)	...	547,619	759,054
A. H. 1340 (1922)	...	669,763	858,303
A. H. 1341 (1923)	...	642,679	788,902

### REVENUE.

2. *Revenue details.*—A comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1340 and 1341 is given below:

<i>Head.</i>	<i>1340.</i>	<i>1341.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farms	51,837	30,329	—	21,508
Chandu	252,550	204,865	—	47,685
Customs and Harbours	249,744	299,826	50,082	—
Land	21,664	22,769	1,105	—
Police	5,596	6,716	1,120	—
Courts	24,135	25,041	906	—
Post Office	43,497	25,779	—	17,718
Municipal	15,621	20,330	4,709	—
Miscellaneous	5,119	7,024	1,905	—
Total	669,763	642,679	59,827	86,911

Decrease \$27,084

The increase under Customs and Harbours (\$50,082) was largely due to increased collections of export duty on tin-ore (\$13,303), fish (\$19,474), and rubber (\$11,921), in each of which items there was an increased output.

The decrease under Farms (\$21,508) was due to reduced income from gaming monopolies in Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman—the result of continuing trade depression. The apparent decrease under Chandu (\$47,685) was due to the inclusion in the figure for 1340 of refunds by the Monopolies Department, Singapore.

The decrease under Post Office (\$17,718) is explained by the exceptional sales in 1340 of stamps for the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

The total decrease of revenue compared with 1340 was 4.4 per cent.

## EXPENDITURE.

3. *Expenditure details.*—The following statement gives details of expenditure for the past four years :

Heading.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	Estimated, 1341.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. H. H. the Sultan ...	95,040	112,451	100,100	80,851	85,231
2. Pensions and Ruling House Allowances ...	56,100	57,950	75,639	56,441	57,876
3. Personal Emoluments ...	289,651	300,976	356,670	365,612	419,089
4. Other Charges—					
(a) Annually Recurrent ...	104,697	56,482	61,177	57,499	108,218
(b) Special Services ...	...	24,573	46,361	22,115	61,512
5. Miscellaneous ...	17,167	95,501	126,256	63,736	25,660
6. Public Works—					
(a) Annually Recurrent ...	76,568	16,025	20,126	36,716	28,500
(b) Special Services ...	...	95,096	71,974	105,932	155,950
7. Purchase of Chandu ...	95,867	...	...	...	...
8. Payment of Debt ...	22,555	...	...	...	...
Total ...	757,645	759,054	858,303	788,902	942,036

Early in the year it became evident that hopes of increased revenue, formed at a time when there were prospects of a revival of trade, would not be fulfilled. While revenue estimates were therefore reduced on revision from \$795,110 to \$671,900 expenditure was rigorously curtailed in all Departments, with the object of enabling the prepared scheme of special Public Works to proceed with the least possible reduction.

The decrease of expenditure as compared with the previous year was \$69,401: with the exception of Public Works and Personal Emoluments (in which the appointment of European Officers to the Land and Medical Departments caused a small increase—\$8,942), there were reductions under all Headings.

The saving on the Estimates (\$942,036) was \$153,134. The only instance in which they were exceeded—under the Heading Miscellaneous—was due to a special expenditure of \$35,000 on the purchase of lands in Trengganu Town in settlement of the ex-Sultan's debt to the Treasury.

With this amount deducted the total expenditure for the year was \$753,902, a figure below the expenditure of the four preceding years: the fact that at the same time expenditure on Public Works exceeded the total for 1340 by \$50,748 is a proof of the strict economy that was observed in all Departments.

4. *Expenditure on Loan account.*—The provision late in the financial year of the Straits Settlements Loan, referred to below, enabled capital expenditure on special Public Works to be commenced; a sum of \$46,064 (roads \$34,060, buildings \$11,427, surveys \$577), additional to the figures given above, was expended before the close of the year.

### B.—LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

5. *Loan*.—The financial position of the State was changed during the past year by the grant of a loan of \$1,000,000 from the Government of the Straits Settlements.

The terms of the Loan are as follows: the money will be taken as required over a period of 5 years with interest at 5 per cent; at the end of that period the advances will be put on a Loan basis, with such terms of interest and repayment as are agreed on at that time.

The proposed distribution of expenditure is as follows:

	\$
1. Public Works ... ..	615,000
2. Surveys ... ..	75,000
3. Town planning and improvement ...	25,000
4. Resumption of Concessions ... ..	285,000
	\$1,000,000

During the year under review a first instalment of \$300,000 was taken and expended as follows:

	\$
Public Works ... ..	45,487
Surveys ... ..	577
Resumption of Concessions ... ..	234,000
Balance in hand ... ..	19,936
	\$300,000

### C.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. *Assets and Liabilities*.—The financial position at the end of 1941 was as follows:

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	\$		\$
Deposits .. ..	79,487	Cash in Treasuries, Sub-treasuries, and Bank ...	54,259
Capital account S. S. Loan ...	300,000	Advances ... ..	15,738
		Loans ... ..	17,080
		Excess of liabilities over assets ... ..	292,410
	<hr/> 379,487		<hr/> 379,487

The deficit \$292,410 is made up of expenditure on capital account \$280,064, and deficit on current account of \$12,346 (the deficit budgetted for was \$23,310).

### D.—GENERAL.

7. *General*.—The surplus accumulated in the prosperous years of 1918 - 1920, approximately \$450,000, has enabled the State to tide over the three lean years of 1921 - 1923, without the necessity of making such reductions of expenditure as would have impaired the gradual improvement of administration or caused the abandonment of a modest programme of development

works. During the past three years the net total of annual expenditure has remained approximately \$755,000: the distribution of this amount has varied and economies have been made that have allowed the introduction of a European Staff of five Officers (Assistant Adviser, Commissioner of Lands, Director of Public Works, Commissioner of Police, Medical Officer), and an increased expenditure on Public Works, without at present adding to the main sum. The distribution of expenditure is now approximately as follows:

	\$	Percentage.
A.—Personal Emoluments (including Ruler, Ruling House, and Pensions) ... ..	490,000	65
B.—Other Charges—		
Annually Recurrent ... ..	120,000	16
Special Services ... ..	145,000	19
	<hr/> \$755,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

It is anticipated that revenue will overtake expenditure by the end of the year 1344.

Appendix A gives a statistical return for the years 1330 to 1341 (1912-1923).

## II.—Trade, Agriculture and Industries.

### A.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

8. The following figures of trade for the port of Kuala Trengganu are given by the Shahbandar:

#### *Kuala Trengganu Trade—*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
	\$	\$
A. H. 1336 ... ..	1,780,784	1,380,150
" 1337 ... ..	2,417,654	1,718,428
" 1338 ... ..	3,016,528	2,417,645
" 1339 ... ..	2,574,946	2,297,238
" 1340 ... ..	2,287,158	2,255,249
" 1341 ... ..	2,058,589	2,171,464

Customs duties collected were \$70,949 (import) and \$80,883 (export), as compared with \$68,051 and \$71,435 respectively in the previous year.

The Chief items in the Shahbandar's list are:

### IMPORTS.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>A. H. 1340.</i>	<i>A. H. 1341.</i>
	\$	\$
Petroleum ... ..	86,092	81,470
Cotton ... ..	120,715	131,505
Cotton Fabric ... ..	392,591	297,617
Silk and Silk Fabric ... ..	—	131,218
Tobacco and Cigarettes ... ..	154,964	145,769
Rice and Padi ... ..	869,674	846,134
Sugar ... ..	94,693	87,119

Other imports were: Salt (\$66,640), Flour (\$19,068), Tinned Milk (\$22,051), Onions (\$14,872), Curry-stuffs (\$11,207), Brass (\$14,647), and Crockery (\$10,506).

## EXPORTS.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>A. H. 1340</i>	<i>A. H. 1341.</i>
	\$	\$
Copra ... ..	255,575	173,063
Dried and salted fish ... ..	259,373	335,920
Arecanuts ... ..	186,313	152,943
Silk sarongs ... ..	220,476	210,054
Cotton sarongs ... ..	128,794	86,070

Other exports were: Gambier (\$48,201), Brassware (\$33,877: 651 score pieces), Nets (\$26,843), Buffaloes (\$9,952: 151 head), Cattle (\$9,107: 214 head).

## SINGAPORE—TRENGGANU TRADE.

9. *Singapore—Trengganu Trade.*—The figures supplied by the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, for the value of trade between Singapore and Trengganu in 1923 are \$798,083 for imports into Trengganu and \$2,747,605 for exports from Trengganu.

These figures show increases over the previous year of \$168,394 (27 per cent) for imports, and \$583,486 (30 per cent) for exports.

The figures for the last five years are:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
	\$	\$
1919 ... ..	1,911,014	3,816,670
1920 ... ..	1,571,789	3,544,905
1921 ... ..	803,234	2,022,587
1922 ... ..	629,689	2,092,247
1923 ... ..	798,083	2,747,605

The import totals under various head of Classification are:

A.—Food, Animals, Drinks and Narcotics ... ..	\$ 423,766
B.—Raw Materials ... ..	160,080
C.—Manufactured Articles ... ..	214,237
	<u>\$798,083</u>

10. The principal articles of Singapore trade are set forth below:

## IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU FROM SINGAPORE.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1922.</i>		<i>1923.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		\$		\$
Rice ... ..	9,639 pikuls	68,569	10,985 pikuls	71,287
Sugar ... ..	1,001 „	12,029	1,832 „	25,880
Condensed milk ..	532 cases	8,541	1,489 cases	20,862
Tobacco ... ..	976 pikuls	75,337	944 pikuls	73,055
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	51,052 lbs.	109,428	56,014 lbs.	119,814
Cotton stuffs ... ..	3,003 pieces	20,999	4,642 pieces	41,823
Petroleum ... ..	11,209 cases	73,660	21,782 cases	117,957
Food stuffs ... ..	...	...	...	449,959
Intoxicating liquors ...	...	...	2,379 gallons	20,684
Building materials ...	...	...	...	43,136

Other imports from Singapore were: prepared opium 21,198 tahils (\$41,099), Motor cars and accessories (\$15,539), Ironware (\$11,151).

## EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU TO SINGAPORE.

Article.	1922.		1923.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Copra ...	31,318 pikuls	305,966	26,025 pikuls	273,641
Dried fish and Blachan ...	80,466 ..	887,050	8,953 ..	996,716
Tin ore ...	7,240 ..	356,167	7,955 ..	482,172
Wolfram ore ...	2,924 ..	44,400	4,700 ..	85,110
Para Rubber ...	9,187 ..	245,231	10,191 ..	625,690
Mats and Matting ...	...	26,738	...	20,778
Arecanuts ...	2,407 ..	19,182	3,672 ..	35,147
Gambier cube ...	...	...	232 ..	86,143

Other exports were: Gutta percha (149 pikuls: \$17,173), Rattans (2,264 pikuls: \$16,066), Raw hides (760 pikuls: \$13,751), Timber (\$12,270).

The most noticeable feature in these figures is the increased output of Dried Fish, Tin-ore, and Arecanuts; the increased value of exports is accounted for partly by these increases and partly by the improved prices of tin-ore and rubber.

Among imports an increased import of cotton stuffs for clothing, and an increased consumption of such articles as sugar condensed milk and petroleum, indicate some increase in the general prosperity of the population during the year under review.

11. *Trade returns.*—No accurate trade returns have hitherto been kept either at Kuala Trengganu or the Out-stations. They have now been organised by the Assistant Adviser, and it is hoped that complete and satisfactory returns for the trade of the whole State will be available for the current year.

## B.—MINES.

12. Total export of tin-ore to Singapore was 7,955 pikuls (468 tons), and of wolfram-ore 4,700 pikuls (276 tons).

The exports for the last five years are:

Year.	TIN-ORE.		WOLFRAM-ORE.	
	Pikuls.	Value.	Pikuls.	Value.
		\$		\$
1919 ...	10,580	828,966	9,408	611,670
1920 ...	8,117	813,683	2,567	102,582
1921 ...	6,711	346,101	180	3,600
1922 ...	7,240	356,167	2,924	44,400
1923 ...	7,955	482,172	4,700	85,110

13. *Bundi Mines.*—Mr. E. V. PETERS was manager throughout the year. The output was 3,425 pikuls (4,485 pikuls in 1922). The labour force was 180 Chinese and 300 Malays.

*Bundi Tin Dredging Company.*—The year was an eventful one in the history of Bundi. The Bundi Tin Dredging Company (No Liability), Melbourne, with a capital of £85,000, took over an area of 2,000 acres in the Bundi and Cheneh valleys, and by the end of the year had made considerable progress with the construction of a dredge in the Bundi valley. Mr. GEORGE E. POOLE is Manager. It is expected that dredging will be commenced in May or June of the current year. A monthly turnover of 90,000 cubic yards, with a monthly output of 50 tons of tin concentrates, is anticipated. The property was prospected by Malaya Tin Corporation Limited.

14. *The Freda Tin Mining Company.*—The Freda Tin Mining Company, Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, with a capital of \$500,000, was formed to take over approximately 9 square miles of the Bundi Concession. It was incorporated on November 23rd, 1923. Messrs. HENGGELE and MARTIN are the Secretaries. The valley section contains the existing shafts and mill; the hill section contains the series of lodes discovered along the Bundi range in 1922. Tunnels are now being driven below the outcrops to test the extent of the lodes, and in the meantime an output of 300 pikuls monthly is maintained by working shallow outcrops on a tribute system.

The existing crushing and concentrating plant has been taken over, and a new mill is being erected and joined up to the mines by a light railway and hill tramway. It is intended later on to re-open the valley workings. Mr. E. V. PETERS has been appointed Manager.

15. Details of other tin mines are as follows :

Name of mine.	Out put.		Labour force.	Nature of mine.
	1922.	1923.		
	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>		
Sungei Ayam ...	945	690	99	Lode
Tebak Tin Fields Ltd. ...	702	736	131	Lode and alluvial
Kajang Kemaman Tin Ltd.	1,050	1,500 (approx.)	91	Lode

Mr. A. G. COLEMAN, Manager of Tebak Tin Fields, Ltd., reports that \$50,000 was spent during the year on development of the lode formations, with promising results.

16. *Wolfram.*—The Chenderong wolfram mine produced 4,884 pikuls of ore (2,019 pikuls in 1922), with a labour force of 95. The mine is so rich that in spite of difficult communications it can be worked profitably with the price of ore at \$12 a pikul.

17. *General.*—There was a great revival of prospecting activity during the latter part of the year. The erection of the Bundi dredge—the first in the State—attracted attention to dredging possibilities in the Tebak and Paka districts, and the resumption of Ruling House Concessions enabled the Land Office to throw open for prospecting large areas hitherto locked up. The appointment of an European Officer as Commissioner of Lands and Mines has had a noticeable effect on the confidence of prospectors.

The booklet called “Mining in Malaya”, issued by the Malay States Information Agency, contains the following passages in a chapter on “Mining in Trengganu”:

“Considering the large area of Trengganu only a very small proportion of it has been opened up. Nevertheless, the discoveries which have been made, show that the deposits so far as they have been exploited, although of limited extent, are of great richness, and of a sufficiently encouraging nature to justify a campaign of more vigorous prospecting being undertaken in that country.”



## C.—AGRICULTURE.

18. *Kretai Plantations*.—During the year the rubber division of Kretai Plantations (4,513 acres) was sold to a new company, the East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd. The coconut division (3,925 acres) remained the property of the East Asiatic Industri og Plantage Kompagni. These are the only two important estates in Trengganu. Their returns are as follows:

Name of Estate.	Owners.	Acreage.		Cultivation.	Labour force	Output 1923.
		Total.	Planted.			
Kretai ...	East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4,513	4,429	Rubber	766	539,980 lbs.
Kretai ...	East Asiatic Industri og Plantage Kompagni,	3,925	3,834	Coconuts	115	3,509 pikuls copra

Mr. H. ENGBERG was manager until October, when he went on leave; Mr. H. FRIGAARD acts during his absence. There are seven Assistants on the rubber and two on the coconut division, all Danish.

The health of Europeans and labour force was very good throughout the year. The rainfall at Kuala Kretai was 115.4 inches.

19. The only other producing estate in Trengganu is the Sungai Pinang Rubber Estate in Kemaman; the planted area is 450 acres. The output was 241 pikuls of rubber; the labour force 32. Mr. THAM CHENG YAN is Manager.

20. *General*.—The resumption of Concessions during the year made large areas of agricultural land in the Kemaman, Paka, Dungun, and Trengganu rivers available for applicants. The terms provisionally fixed for alienation are:

Premium	...	...	\$1 per acre.
Quit-rent	...	...	10 cents per acre per annum for 5 years and thereafter \$1.

The padi-crop was reported to be slightly above the average.

## D.—FISHERIES AND INDUSTRIES.

21. *Fisheries*.—The fishing population enjoyed a very good year; the export of dried fish to Singapore rose from 80,466 pikuls (\$887,050) in 1922 to 89,953 pikuls (\$996,716).

The Census of 1921 gave the number of persons engaged in fishing as 8,962 males and 388 females; in fish-curing, 90 males and 27 females; in net-making, 11 males and 61 females. The figures for these last two industries may be taken as referring only to persons who are solely engaged in them. Approximately 10,000 adult Malays, or 1 in 8 of the total adult population, live by the fishing industry, a proportion higher than in any other State of the Peninsula.

Mr. D. G. STEAD in his General Report on Malayan Fisheries writes strongly on the ill-health of Chinese and Malay fishing villages; his remarks refer mainly to Chinese fishers on the West coast, but he adds that in most of the Malay villages of the East coast the conditions are not one whit better. The Medical Officer reports that this criticism is very little applicable to Trengganu; in spite of much preventable skin-disease the general health of the fishing population is good, and its physique will compare favourably with that of any Malay community in the Peninsula.

## INDUSTRIES.

22. *Industries.*—Silk and cotton sarongs, boats, nets, ropes, brass and nickel ware, are staple Trengganu manufactures. Specimens of all these products were despatched to the British Empire Exhibition.

The development of the Public Works Shop and Yard has provided training and employment for many Trengganu Malays in carpentry, joinery, tile-making, boat-building, and other handicrafts. All tiles used in Government buildings are now made locally.

## E.—SHIPPING.

23. *Shipping.*—The steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call weekly (both upward and downward) at Kuala Trengganu and Kretai.

The s.s. *Boribat* (Siam Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.), or her sister ship the s.s. *Asdang*, ran direct between Singapore and Trengganu weekly throughout the year; this steamer enters the Trengganu and Kemaman rivers.

The *Hong Ho* (41 trips), *Quorra* (42 trips), and *Barratta* (36 trips), also served Kuala Trengganu and other ports and places of call along the coast.

The Trengganu-built schooner fleet numbers 170 vessels: they carry on a profitable trade with Siam, Singapore, and Cochin-China.

24. *Coast lights.*—A Chance Bros. and Company, Ltd., Fourth Order white port-light with incandescent illuminant (2,000 candle-power) was installed at Kuala Trengganu on 10th November, 1923. The port-light formerly in position, a Fourth Order port-light with concentric wick burner (150 candle-power), was transferred to Kuala Kemaman and installed on the hill at the mouth of the river.

A system of flag and (for night) lamp signals was brought into use for the service of shipping at all points of call along the coast.

## III.—Administration and Legislation.

## A.—STATE COUNCIL.

25. *State Council.*—The State Council met on 46 occasions during the year; there was an increase in the volume of work dealt with and an improvement in its despatch. The Council consists of twelve Malay Members and the British Adviser.

*Legislation.*—The following Enactments were passed:

1. Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.
2. Weights and Measures.
3. Rubber Restriction.
4. Prisons.
5. Municipalities.
6. Limitations.
7. Registration of Deeds.
8. Stamp (Amendment).
9. Administration of Estates.

Sixteen Regulations (*Peraturan*) were passed, dealing, among other matters, with Finger-prints, Passenger-boats, Ferries, and Money Orders.

Thirty-nine Proclamations (*Ishtahar*) were issued on various matters.

## B.—CONCESSIONS.

26. *Concessions.*—A Special Committee, consisting of British Adviser Mentri Besar and three Members of Council, was occupied throughout the year in negotiations for the resumption of Ruling House Concessions.

These Concessions, twelve in number, are grants of large areas of undeveloped land given by the late Sultan ZENALABIDIN to members of his family. Their estimated total area is 700,000 acres; they cover three-fourths of the known mining lands of Trengganu. They are held free of premium and rent and on specially low rates of export duty; there are no development conditions or labour clauses. A full account of the Concessions was given in my Report of 1918.

The Straits Settlements Loan of \$1,000,000 put the Government in a favourable position for negotiating with the Concessionaires. Before the end of the year eight of the twelve Concessions—Tebak, Ayer Puteh, Mengkuang, Hulu Cherul (in Kemaman), Rengat (in Paka), Chemuak (in Dungun), Bukit Tawang (in Trengganu), and Merang—had been surrendered in exchange for payments of cash totalling \$234,000, and annuities totalling \$10,800. The annuities are on a sliding scale, rising when the annual revenue of the State reaches \$3,500,000 to a maximum of \$24,000. The total area surrendered is estimated at 400,000 acres.

The resumption of these lands was followed at once by renewed prospecting activity and by a marked improvement of administration in the Districts. Its importance for the future prosperity of the country cannot yet be estimated. The surrenders include all developed lands within the Concession areas; the income derived from these lands during the current year will be approximately \$9,000.

## C.—DISTRICTS.

27. *Districts.*—The thirteen river-basins of the State, at one time mutually independent, are now combined into seven administrative units. The improvement of communications along the extended coast-line will in time permit a further reduction to three main divisions, Southern (Kemaman to Dungun), Central, and Northern (Besut to Setiu), with corresponding economies in cost of administration. The District Officers and their staffs are all Malay; the Police, Customs, Land, Medical, and Public Works Departments are under the control of Headquarters at Kuala Trengganu. Revenue and expenditure for the past two years are returned by the Treasurer as follows:

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	<i>A. H.</i> 1340. \$	<i>A. H.</i> 1341. \$	<i>A. H.</i> 1340. \$	<i>A. H.</i> 1341. \$
Kuala Trengganu (and Ibai) ...	537,089	455,212	767,814	708,272
Kemaman ...	41,826	68,510	30,273	23,901
Jejahan Tiga (Kijal, Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka) ...	38,839	53,350	23,338	20,810
Dungun ...	8,562	11,687	7,414	6,832
Marang (and Merchang) ...	13,476	14,923	8,933	7,478
Kuala Brang ...	—	2,838	—	3,509
Besut (Setiu and Kluang) ...	29,971	36,159	20,531	18,100
Total ...	669,763	642,679	858,303	788,902

The Kuala Trengganu figures of revenue include the Chandu and Postal revenue for the whole State, and a sum of approximately \$32,000 for export duty paid in Singapore on Kemaman tin-ore; the figures of expenditure include Police and Public Works expenditure for the whole State.

The figures for the Districts show that in every district there was both an increase of revenue and a decrease of expenditure as compared with the previous year. These good results are due to the growing efficiency of some of the District Officers (especially 'CHE DA OMAR in Jejahan Tiga, 'CHE ISMAIL BIN ABDULLAH in Kemaman, TENGKU SRI INDRA SEGARA in Besut), and to better supervision from Kuala Trengganu, in particular to the work of the new Audit Office. There is reason to hope that this progress will continue; the work of many of the younger Malay officials shows much promise.

The phonopores installed on the telegraph line between Trengganu and Kemaman were a useful aid to control.

#### D.—AUDIT OFFICE AND TREASURY.

28. *Audit Office*.—Good progress was made during the year towards a better supervision of revenue and expenditure. An independent Audit Office was instituted (Auditor, 'CHE MHD. KASIM BIN HUSIN) and did excellent work both in this respect and in assisting many departments to improve their methods and organise their returns. Expenditure on the Audit Office was \$9,964, on the Treasury \$9,424.

A double Committee, presided over by the Assistant Adviser (Capt. J. V. COWGILL, M.C.), was appointed in November to reorganise Treasury methods and revise General Orders.

#### E.—LAND OFFICE AND SURVEYS.

29. *Land Office*.—A European Officer (Mr. J. E. KEMPE) was appointed Commissioner of Lands in February, and in June the Department moved into new offices. These events mark the beginning of a new régime in Trengganu land matters. The work done during the year was the inevitable preliminary work of re-organising the staff and methods of the department, investigating titles and arrears, laying down a policy for surveys and future land administration. No expansion of revenue was to be expected (revenue for the year was \$22,769, expenditure \$22,656), but in the latter part of the year there was a growing demand for felling passes and prospecting licences.

Thirty two licences were applied for in the closing months of the year; in 1340 there were no applications. Existing mining titles were scrutinised and a large number were cancelled for arrears long overdue and irrecoverable.

There were no applications for large areas of agricultural land.

Issue of titles with the town limits of Kuala Trengganu was suspended pending settlement, which cannot be made without a new and first-class survey.

30. *Survey Policy*.—Mr. V. A. LOWINGER, Surveyor-General, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, visited Trengganu in June. During his visit a policy was agreed on for Major Triangulation, Standard Traverses, Control Circuits, Settlement of holdings within Control Circuits, and Reconnaissance Surveys.

Before the end of 1923 the beaconing of the whole State for Major Triangulation was completed by Mr. J. H. SPOWERS, an officer lent by the Federated Malay States; a first Standard Traverse from Kuala Trengganu to Kuala Brang (20 miles) was surveyed; and Control Circuits for some 6,000 acres were put in. In the meantime a Settlement Enactment was drafted, and a policy of land rents was decided on by the Sultan in Council. Reconnaissance Survey of the State was begun in Kemaman and is now being extended to the Paka and Dungun rivers. This survey will soon provide a valuable working map for all the important mining areas of the State.

The cost of Trigonometrical and Reconnaissance Surveys is paid out of Loan.

31. *General.*—Resumption of land for road reserves and other public purposes imposed much work on the Land Office during the year under review.

The Commissioner of Lands reports that land administration is handicapped by a regrettable disregard of existing Laws shown both by the public and by the officials that administer them.

The country offers an unspoilt field for survey settlement and land administration; rapid progress cannot be expected, but with the resumption of Ruling House Concessions future prospects are bright. In the year under review much useful preliminary work was accomplished. Land remains the unexploited source of a large potential revenue.

## F.—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

### CHANDU CUSTOMS AND SHAHBANDAR.

32. *Customs.*—The Superintendent (Dato' SRI ANDIKA RAJA) reports revenue as follows:

<i>Heading.</i>			<i>A. H.</i> <i>1340.</i>	<i>A. H.</i> <i>1341.</i>
			\$	\$
Chandu	..	...	252,550	204,865
Customs	...	...	237,125	286,934
Marine	...	...	12,618	12,892

The figures were commented on earlier in the report. Expenditure (Kuala Trengganu only) was \$27,905, against an estimate of \$33,092. A large brick building in Kampong China was acquired during the year and converted into roomy offices for this department; a jetty is under construction; an inspection station will be erected on the site of the present offices. Towards the end of the year many useful improvements were made in the Customs Department under the direction of the Assistant Adviser.

33. *Chandu.*—The consumption of prepared opium was 25,812 tahils (25,081 tahils in 1922). The retail price was \$10.50 per tahlil throughout the year. There was no alteration in the existing law. Stocks in hand at the end of the year were 2,671 tahils.

### TOWN BOARD, KUALA TRENGGANU.

34. *Town Board.*—After the departure on leave of the Assistant Adviser (Major H. S. PATERSON) in April, CHE ALIAS BIN ABDULHAMID acted as President of the Town Board.

Revenue and Expenditure were as follows:

	<i>A. H. 1340.</i>	<i>A. H. 1341.</i>
Revenue	12,714	13,713
Expenditure	16,215	14,117

An increase of revenue, \$999, and a decrease of expenditure, \$2,098. Arrears of house-assessment at the end of the year amounted to approximately \$2,000; the number of small houses with poor owners makes this revenue difficult to collect.

The lighting and conservancy of the Town area were fairly well maintained. A large vegetable and produce market was erected to contain all the female hawkers who formerly sat in the dust on both sides of the road at Kedai Payang—a scene on which MUNSHI ABDULLAH commented in 1838. The two fish-markets are under reconstruction. The Medical Officer was a member of the Town Board throughout the year.

35. *Town Plan*.—With the generously given permission of the Federated Malay States Government, Mr. CHARLES C. READE, Government Town Planner, Federated Malay States, paid a visit to Trengganu in May to advise on a draft Town-plan prepared by Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW, Director of Public Works. Mr. READE wrote an interesting and valuable report on the town and accompanied it with a series of beautifully prepared maps.

The town-plan proposed lays out zones for the future development of commercial, industrial, and residential areas. A suitable enactment will be passed to bring it into operation. Some 50 acres of land in and near the Town, surrendered during the year by the ex-Sultan in settlement of a debt of \$35,000 due to the Treasury, form a valuable nucleus for the reserves required under the plan. The Trengganu Government is greatly indebted to Mr. READE for his advice and assistance.

#### PRINTING OFFICE.

36. *Printing Office*.—The small Government Printing Office did useful work throughout the year; expenditure was \$5,962. Practically all forms in use in Government departments, and all Regulations and Proclamations that are printed in Jawi only, are produced in this office. The Superintendent (MHD. YUSUF BIN ABDULLAH) works under the direction of the State Secretary.

Financial stringency does not yet permit the reconstruction of this department and the purchase of new machinery recommended by Mr. J. E. TYLER, Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, Singapore, but the work will be put in hand when money is available.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

37. *Religious Affairs*.—This department superintends the Registration of Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce, the Kathi's Court, the Sultan Mosque, the Calendar, the dates of Muhammadan Festivals, and the licensing of Wakils (Court Practitioners). It gives valuable advice on all matters connected with the Muhammadan Religion and Muhammadan Law.

Registration of Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce was instituted during the year throughout the State and greatly increased the work of the department: it is already proving a blessing to the inhabitants of the country (among whom divorce is common) and will save much vexatious litigation in the future. The cost of the department for the year was \$14,187, a total that includes the upkeep of the Sultan Mosque.

The department was administered by the SHEIKU'L-ISLAM (SAID ARUBAKAR BIN ABDULRAHMAN AL-IDRUS), the Mufti (HAJI WAN MUHAMMAD SALEH), and the Assistant SHEIKU'L-ISLAM (HAJI WAN SLEMAN).

#### KETUA MUKIM.

38. *Ketua Mukim*.—The Ketua Mukim, stationed at Iliran, superintends the work of the Penghulus in the area of the Trengganu river. The Head of the department (UNGKU SAID SHEIKU'L SA'ADAH) was unfortunately in poor health throughout the year.

A Magistrate's Court (second class) was opened for eight months at Iliran, but was closed at the end of the year. The small Courts of the Penghulus also proved unsatisfactory and were abolished at the same time. It is difficult to obtain properly qualified men for these Courts, and judicial work distracts the Penghulus from their more important duties in connection with land and the preservation of the peace. SAID ABDULKADIR was appointed Assistant Ketua Mukim towards the end of the year.

Expenditure was \$11,373; for the current year the estimate has been reduced to \$7,778.

## IV.—Judicial.

## A.—COURTS.

39. *Courts.*—The following statement shows the work of the Courts at Kuala Trengganu:

COURT.	CIVIL CASES.				CRIMINAL CASES.			
	No. of cases from 1340.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1341.	No. of cases from 1340.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1341.
Appeal Court ...	9	29	22	16	1	16	9	8
Supreme Court (original jurisdiction) ...	13	23	11	25	11	68	62	17
Supreme Court (appeals)	24	142	84	82	22	81	54	49
Magistrate Court (Criminal) ...	...	...	...	...	56	641	688	9
Magistrate's Court (Civil)	153	250	394	9	...	...	...	...
Iliran Court ...	...	97	91	6	...	235	226	9
Total ...	199	541	602	138	90	1,041	1,039	92

The results compared with those of previous years show a marked increase in the number of cases disposed of by the Magistrates, and an increase in the number of appeals to the Supreme Court in both civil and criminal matters. Trengganu people have a taste for legal questions and are noticeably litigious.

The Court of Appeal consists of the British Adviser and two Malay Judges learned in Muhammadan Law. The Assistant Adviser sits from time to time with the Judge of the Supreme Court in special cases.

40. *Kathi.*—The returns of the Kathi's Court, which deals only with matters of Muhammadan marriage divorce and reconciliation, are as follows: Cases entered 267, cases decided 122, cases pending at the end of the year 145. This record is not satisfactory.

## B.—PRISON.

41. *Prison.*—The prison records show the following figures of admissions and discharges:

	No. remaining at end of 1340.	Admitted in 1341.	Discharged in 1341.	Pardoned in 1341.	Escaped in 1341.	Executed in 1341.	Deaths in 1341.	No. remaining at end of 1341.
Males ...	123	223	238	13	2	2	7	84
Females ...	1	25	24	1	Nil.	...	1	Nil.
Total ...	124	248	262	14	2	2	8	84

Extra-mural labour was largely increased during the year and improved in quality. The total of days of work done was 10,733, of which 9,341 were on Public Works, and 1,536 were for the Town Board.

An extension of the Prison was made for the segregation of Chinese prisoners.

42. *Prison health.*—The Medical Officer reports on the health of the Prison as follows:

“The health was low when I took over and was due to poor feeding, bad water, and insanitation in the gaol. Flies abounded. The water was submitted to analysis and found to be faecally contaminated.

A new well was made in a clean rock site at the junction of the Chabang Tiga and Gong Kapas roads. It was fenced in and the gate kept locked; the water is brought to the gaol as required in a tank on wheels. Pending completion of the well all water used for food purposes was boiled. Increased attention to cleanliness has greatly reduced the flies infestation. An outbreak of amoebic dysentery subsided as the above improvements came into force.”

A prison health-return is given in Appendix B.

## V.—Police and Crime.

### A.—POLICE.

43. *Police.*—The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 185, all ranks; the total authorised establishment was 232. Mr. CHEERS was Commissioner of Police until his departure on leave on 16th October, 1923, when he was succeeded by Mr. LL. WYNNE.

During the year 80 men were dismissed, 12 men resigned, and 2 men died; 115 new men were recruited.

The total cost of the Police Force, exclusive of new buildings, was \$75,734 (9.6 per cent of the total expenditure of the State). Revenue was \$6,716. Four sets of barracks, accommodating 40 married men, were erected at Kuala Trengganu during the year; a distinct advance in efficiency was noticeable after their occupation.

Registration of arms continued under the new Firearms Enactment of 1340; a large number of unregistered arms were confiscated and many were destroyed.

A rifle range was opened during the year, at which sixty men fired a course with promising results.

A Police school, with a teacher supplied by the Education Department, was opened late in the year for the instruction of illiterate Constables; it is hoped that by remedying the deficiencies of Trengganu-born Malays it will in time make the Force independent of the foreign recruits on whom it must at present largely rely.

Mr. E. CHEERS, the first European Police Officer to serve in Trengganu, was Commissioner for 3 years (October, 1920, to October, 1923). The disgraceful condition of the old Force was commented on in my Reports from 1915 to 1919; Mr. E. CHEERS under difficult conditions made good progress in the works of reform.

### B.—CRIME.

44. *Crime.*—Records of crime throughout the State were not well kept, especially in the Districts, and no accurate returns can be given. The Commissioner of Police reports that there was little serious crime during the year. There were 5 murder cases, in 4 of which convictions were obtained. There were no cases of gang-robbery.

A double execution was carried out on August 12th. One of the convicts was a Trengganu Malay convicted of murder; the other was a Chinese, PONG CHI CHOI, a notorious criminal, convicted of murder and gang-robbery. The sentences were executed by a firing party of Malay Police.



## VI.—Education.

45. *Education.*—Vernacular education made good progress during the year, as is shown by the following table :

Year.			No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Assistant Teachers.	Total No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage
1339	...	...	8	14	...	449	321	71·4
1340	...	...	10	13	4	536	385	71·8
1341	...	...	12	13	7	774	684	88·4

Four of the schools are at Kuala Trengganu, eight in the Districts. In 1918 there was only one vernacular school in the State, with an average attendance of 60 boys.

A course of special instruction is provided in the Education Department for selected boys who have passed Standard IV in the vernacular schools, with the object of preparing them for Government Service. The average number of pupils is 10; in 1340 and 1341 12 of the boys so prepared obtained Government appointments.

46. *English School.*—A beginning has been made with the teaching of English. The figures for the school are as follows :

Year.		No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage.
1339	...	24	17	70·8
1340	...	24	16	66·7
1341	...	23	20	87·

A night-school for the English instruction of Clerks was opened during the year.

In January, 1923, two selected Trengganu boys were placed at Government expense in King Edward VII School, Taiping; both obtained excellent reports.

In June three Trengganu boys were sent to Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim, for a course training as Malay Teachers.

The Hon'ble Dr. R. O. WINSTEDT, Director of Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, was good enough to inspect the Education Department during his visit to Trengganu in June, and gave valuable advice and assistance.

The progress of this department is due to the energy of the Superintendent of Education ('CHE MHD. KASIM BIN HUSIN and the Assistant Superintendent (WAN DAGANG BIN MHD. MOKHTAR). The cost of the department was \$10,605, against an estimate of \$17,044.

### CHINESE SCHOOL.

47. *Chinese School.*—The Chinese School kept up its numbers (102 boys and 20 girls) throughout the year. It is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and managed by a Committee; Mr. YEO PECK ENG is President. There is a Head Teacher (Mr. CHIOA YIN KUNG) with five assistants.

The school maintains a troop of 46 Boy Scouts, with a Band of 12, to which Mr. A. LANGE, of the Public Works Department, has given useful help.

## VII.—Health and Climate.

### A.—MEDICAL.

48. *Medical*.—Pending the erection of new administrative and hospital buildings (now completed), the Medical Department was lodged during the year in two shop-houses in the Town; under these difficult conditions a dispensary and dressing-room were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. The staff consists of the Medical Officer (Dr. A. B. JESSER-COOPE), the Assistant Medical Officer (Mr. IBRAHIM SYED NOOR), with 8 Dressers and Apprentice Dressers. The cost of the department for the year was \$14,635.

The number of cases treated during the year was 4,032, with 27,238 attendances. These figures are analysed in Appendix C and Appendix D.

They show a growing use of the department by Malays (the number of Malay patients rose from 245 in January to 454 in December); 2,872 visits were paid to patients in their houses; 1 major and 38 minor operations were performed; 239 injections of Arseno-benzols were administered for yaws, venereal diseases, and certain skin diseases. Deaths of cases under treatment numbered 38, or 9.4 per mille; of which 12 occurred in a dysentery epidemic at Paka, and 8 (due to dysentery and beri-beri) among convicts.

The number of attendances on His Highness the Sultan, his family and dependants, was 310.

49. *Disease*.—The most prevalent diseases treated were: worms (789 cases), digestive troubles—largely due to worms (536 cases), yaws (258 cases), venereal diseases (347 cases), respiratory diseases (365 cases), dysentery (268 cases), and various skin diseases (475 cases).

There were epidemics during the year of dysentery, measles, whooping cough, and chicken-pox. Of these the only serious one was an epidemic of dysentery in the Paka river; it was successfully ended by the Assistant Medical Officer, Mr. SYED NOOR, after much arduous work, in which he was ably assisted by the District Officer; 143 cases were treated, with 12 deaths.

No vital statistics can be given. A death-return kept by the Police—for Trengganu Town only—gives a total of 694 deaths (398 children). The main causes of death were reported as fever 414, dysentery 35, old age 78, infantile convulsions 102. Malaria is practically unknown in the Town and the coastal area, and the experience of the Medical Department is that the bulk of fever cases is due to worm infections, which combined with bad feeding produce convulsions. It is sufficiently clear that most of the ill-health observed comes from insanitary living and feeding conditions, which produce digestive disorders intestinal worms and dysentery; their removal must wait on the improvement of water-supply and general sanitation of town and country, and the instruction of the general public on these points. For this latter purpose a Jawi booklet of medical and sanitary advice has been prepared for distribution.

The afflictions of yaws, venereal disease (mainly old, and much of it hereditary), and leprosy, are painfully widespread. Treatment by injection with organic compounds of arsenic produced results in cases of yaws and syphilis that did much to extend the influence of the Medical Department during the year. The problem of leprosy is receiving attention.

50. *Vaccination.*—At the end of August a vaccination campaign throughout the State was started with a staff of locally recruited vaccinators trained by the Medical Department. By the end of the year 19,750 vaccinations had been successfully made; the whole of the coastal area was dealt with, and there remained still to do the upper Trengganu, Dungun, Marang, and Besut rivers, and the islands. Some opposition from religious pundits was met with in the Marang and Telemong rivers, and the assistance of the Department of Religion was invoked to remove it.

51. The work of the department is at present mainly confined to Kuala Trengganu; as it develops and its equipment improves branch dispensaries will be opened in certain Districts; in the meantime a Travelling Dresser visits the out-stations from time to time.

Of 4,032 cases all but 114 were treated free of charge. The fee for vaccination was 10 cents; it was frequently remitted in the case of indigent persons.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, accompanied by the Hon'ble Dr. A. L. Hoops (Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements), inspected the department in June. Dr. Hoops vaccinated a number of children at the Perhentian and Redang Islands, and also distributed quinine.

#### B.—RAINFALL.

52. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall for the year at Kuala Trengganu was low—80·72 inches only. The rainfall in 1922, was exceptionally heavy—165·54 inches; the yearly average is approximately 120 inches.

At Kuala Kretai the rainfall was 115·39 (152·29 inches in 1921; 137·88 inches in 1922); the average over 12 years is 118·43 inches.

#### VIII.—Posts and Telegraphs.

53. *Posts.*—The postal returns for the years 1919 to 1923 are given below:

##### INWARD.

Year.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1919	1,898	647	11,664	1,523	17,172	872
1920	2,415	866	13,991	1,688	23,316	1,227
1921	2,796	974	12,947	3,428	22,813	1,679
1922	2,644	1,097	12,217	3,133	21,978	2,409
1923	1,882	1,403	14,254	2,524	21,801	1,209

##### OUTWARD.

Year.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1919	2,507	203	855	2,491	9,249	663
1920	2,623	359	758	3,222	10,995	434
1921	3,350	375	1,554	4,963	11,883	1,001
1922	3,443	356	1,101	5,708	12,527	957
1923	2,829	494	810	3,791	13,148	623

Revenue was \$25,779. Expenditure was \$10,073; telegraph and telephone lines were maintained by the Public Works Department with an additional expenditure of approximately \$8,000.

54. *Telegraph.*—The telegraphic service between Kuala Trengganu and Pahang was well maintained throughout the year. The return of telegrams is as follows:

	<i>Service.</i>	<i>Class of Telegram Government.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>
Inward	... 1,767	754	2,605
Outward	... 1,078	866	2,780

Revenue was \$2,242.

The value of Money Orders issued was \$63,719, of Money Orders paid \$3,743.

### IX.—Public Works.

55. *Public Works.*—The expenditure of the Public Works Department was as follows:

				\$
Personal emoluments	...	...	...	29,238
Annually recurrent	...	...	...	36,716
Special services	...	...	...	105,932

The department was also responsible for an expenditure of \$46,063 on Loan Account (roads \$34,059, buildings \$11,427, surveys \$577). In view of the preparatory nature of a great deal of the work done the percentage of personal emoluments to the total expenditure—13.4— is not unduly high; it will tend to diminish as work develops.

Upkeep services were satisfactory throughout the year.

The chief completed items of Special Services were:

Two sets of European Quarters, Police Barracks, Land Office, Carpenters' Shops and Timber Sheds, Repairs to Istana Maziah, Electric light installation at Istana and Mosque, Produce market, Balik Bukit road, and Chabang Tiga market, Kuala Trengganu; District Office and Quarters, Kuala Brang; Market, Kemaman; Motor boat for District Officer, Paka.

Items well in hand at the end of the year were:

Court Houses, additions to Mosque, Medical administration buildings, one set European Quarters, Public Works Department Launch, and Telephone installation at Besut.

56. *Roads.*—The provision of the Straits Settlements Loan made it possible to prepare a comprehensive scheme of road construction and to make a commencement on the main roads out from Kuala Trengganu to Bukit Payong and Bukit Jong. The scheme contemplates a trunk road running North and South to the Kelantan and Pahang boundaries, with branch roads to the main Settlements on coast. Departmental surveys for road traces were continued throughout the year, and some 50 miles of trial trace were cut. The approximate line of the trunk road is now known; it will run some distance inland in order to secure suitable river-crossings and open up new country. Work will be carried on as funds permit; but the connections between Besut and Kelantan and between Kemaman and Pahang will be pushed on at once.

A scheme of bridle-paths for opening up the Southern mining areas has been prepared; and experiments are being made with a view to solving the difficult problem of constructing paths over the large tracts of loose sand that separate some of the Settlements on the coast.

When a satisfactory specification has been found a coast path will be run the whole length of the State.

57. *General*.—Hydrographic survey at Chendering Head was commenced.

The department collected and despatched the Trengganu exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition.

An extension of Trengganu Town, in accordance with the Town plan, was surveyed and pegged out.

*Staff*.—Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW was Director of Public Works throughout the year. He writes:

"All the staff worked well and very willingly. TENGKU HITAM (Assistant Director), was again of very great assistance and takes an increasingly great interest in all matters connected with the department. Mr. V. V. LINGAM did exceptionally well in the conduct of departmental and contract labour, and uncomplainingly took charge of a very large amount of detail. Mr. A. LANGE, Chief Draftsman, is proving a useful addition to the department."

### X.—General.

58. His Highness Sultan SLEMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH celebrated his 28th birthday on February 1st, and the 4th anniversary of his accession on April 21st, 1923.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir L. N. GUILLEMARD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., visited Kuala Trengganu from the 18th to 20th June, in order to confer on His Highness the Sultan the Insignia of an Honorary Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. MICHAEL and St. GEORGE. The installation ceremony was carried out on the night of 19th June. The Town was beautifully illuminated. His Excellency's visit was made an occasion for general rejoicing by the inhabitants of Kuala Trengganu.

His Highness the Sultan visited Singapore from 10th to 22nd September; the yacht *Sea Belle* was placed at his disposal by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

I record with regret the death of the SHEIKHU'L-ISLAM, TUAN EMBONG (SAID ABURAKAR BIN ABDULRAHMAN AL-IDRUS), Head of the Department of Religion. He gave on several occasions valuable help in difficult matters connected with the Muhammadan Religion. He was the eldest son of the famous UNGKU SAID.

Mr. T. R. HUBBACK, Game Warden, Pahang, visited Trengganu in May, and assisted in the preparation of an enactment for the Protection of Wild Animals.

H. M. S. *Magnolia*, visited Trengganu in May, and stayed three days at the port of Kuala Trengganu.

### EUROPEAN STAFF.

59. *European Staff*.—Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS was British Adviser throughout the year.

Mr. J. E. KEMPE was appointed Commissioner of Lands in February.

Major H. S. PATERSON acted as Assistant Adviser, until his departure on leave in April; he was succeeded in October by Captain J. V. COWGILL, M.C.

Mr. H. H. S. UPTON relieved Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW as Director of Public Works in October.

Mr. M. LL. WYNNE succeeded Mr. E. CHEERS as Commissioner of Police in October.

Dr. A. B. JESSER-COOPE was Medical Officer throughout the year.

## GENERAL.

60. *General.*—Although the suzerainty of Trengganu was transferred by Siam to Great Britain in 1909, simultaneously with that of Kedah and Kelantan, an Adviser was not appointed until ten years later (on amendment of Treaty in 1919), and the first executive European Officers were not supplied until late in the following year. The reform of administration is therefore still in an early stage, and the progress attained by neighbouring States cannot yet be hoped for.

The grant of a Loan by the Government of the Straits Settlements made the year an eventful one for Trengganu. It enabled the State (by resumption of Concessions) to recover control of important natural resources, and to commence expenditure on essential works of development—surveys, machinery, buildings, and roads.

J. L. HUMPHREYS.

*British Adviser,*

TRENGGANU,  
25th April, 1924.

APPENDIX A.  
STATISTICAL RETURN A.H. 1330 (1912) to A.H. 1341 (1923).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Farms Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Trade with Singapore.		Exports of Tin-ore.
						Imports.	Exports.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Pikuls.
1330 (1912)	191,418	188,044	*	*	*	1,275,659	1,782,724	6,776
1331 (1913)	182,011	196,717	*	*	*	1,217,692	1,976,691	5,559
1332 (1914)	166,380	178,424	*	*	*	1,242,410	1,962,772	6,374
1333 (1915)	183,723	183,470	101,470	7,978	14,717	1,266,654	1,989,372	6,680
1334 (1916)	236,798	234,687	88,939	40,809	11,517	1,157,788	2,079,642	7,979
1335 (1917)	430,195	326,050	97,739	103,466	19,774	1,187,917	2,306,804	7,244
1336 (1918)	626,835	480,315	64,596	115,039	26,545	1,459,429	3,749,900	10,194
1337 (1919)	762,455	756,977	94,133	141,911	17,020	1,911,014	3,816,670	10,580
1338 (1920)	970,541	757,645	77,410	316,468	33,261	1,571,789	3,544,905	8,117
1339 (1921)	547,619	759,054	33,393	235,884	27,630	803,234	2,022,587	6,711
1340 (1922)	669,763	858,303	51,837	249,744	21,664	629,689	2,092,247	7,240
1341 (1923)	642,679	788,902	30,329	286,934	22,769	798,083	2,747,605	7,955

\* No figures available.

## APPENDIX B.

## PRISON HEALTH STATISTICS.

—	No. of prisoners treated.	Males.	Females.	No. of atten- dances.	Deaths.	Cause of Death.
January ...	44	43	1	135	3	1 Beri-beri and 2 Dysentery
February ...	50	46	4	411	1	
March ...	35	34	1	661	1	Beri-beri
April ...	31	31	...	443	...	Dysentery
May ...	23	23	...	473	1	
June ...	11	11	...	68	2	1 Beri-beri and 1 Dysentery
July ...	16	16	...	180	...	
August ...	28	27	1	321	...	
September ...	38	38	...	609	...	
October ...	29	29	...	419	...	
November ...	39	38	1	463	...	
December ...	54	51	3	418	...	
Total ...	398	387	11	4,601	8	



# APPENDIX C.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT — ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Persons.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Government Servants	89	73	41	49	80	88	107	91	88	64	73	81	924
Indigents	152	116	117	87	70	207	215	221	283	272	223	276	2,239
School boys	...	13	12	11	2	7	11	9	9	12	6	9	101
Police Constables	29	21	18	27	19	13	27	23	34	28	31	36	306
Prisoners and Gaol Hospital	44	51	42	31	29	18	22	37	44	33	39	59	449
Police cases	3	2	4	5	13	6	4	5	4	6	5	3	60
Lock-up	4	...	3	1	4	2	3	3	4	...	1	5	30
Paying cases	...	...	...	33	9	8	9	8	6	13	7	21	114
Total Number of cases	321	276	237	244	226	349	398	397	472	428	385	490	4,223
<b>Sex.</b>													
Males	294	245	194	210	194	256	370	327	421	373	359	431	3,674
Females	27	31	43	34	32	93	28	70	51	55	26	59	549
Total	321	276	237	244	226	349	398	397	472	428	385	490	4,223
<b>Nationalities.</b>													
Europeans	6	6	5	5	7	5	3	3	3	4	2	5	54
Malays	245	212	159	182	162	313	369	360	451	395	358	454	3,660
Chinese	61	53	69	50	48	23	23	29	16	24	19	26	441
Others	9	5	4	7	9	8	3	5	2	5	6	5	68
Total	321	276	237	244	226	349	398	397	472	428	385	490	4,223
<b>No. of attendances.</b>													
Out-door	993	1,463	1,585	1,944	1,280	4,549	2,149	2,230	1,522	1,340	1,318	1,485	21,858
Prisoners and Gaol Hospital	135	414	772	443	554	177	276	470	689	526	463	458	5,377
Total	1,128	1,877	2,357	2,387	1,834	4,726	2,425	2,700	2,211	1,866	1,781	1,943	27,235
No. of Visits	234	233	319	230	227	286	341	254	209	145	149	245	2,872
No. of Injections	13	...	...	13	17	39	10	102	2,307	1,528	1,538	3,984	19,250

## APPENDIX D.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

<i>Diseases.</i>					<i>No. of cases.</i>
—					—
1.	Albuminuria	...	...	...	8
2.	Beri-beri	...	...	...	8
3.	Burns and scalds	...	...	...	18
4.	Cardiac disorders	...	...	...	19
5.	Cataract	...	...	...	7
6.	Cerebral Thrombosis	...	...	...	1
7.	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	4
8.	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	68
9.	Coryza	...	...	...	141
10.	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	64
11.	Digestive disorders	...	...	...	535
12.	Dysentery (unspecified)	...	...	...	145
13.	Dysentery (amoebic)	...	...	...	71
14.	Dysentery (bacillary)	...	...	...	45
15.	Enteric	...	...	...	1
16.	Fractures and dislocations	...	...	...	5
17.	General debility (mal-nutrition)	...	...	...	27
18.	Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	1
19.	Hemiparesis	...	...	...	1
20.	Zoster	...	...	...	6
21.	Hydrocele	...	...	...	1
22.	Hysteria	...	...	...	2
23.	Influenza	...	...	...	1
24.	Inflammations and Injuries	...	...	...	61
25.	Intestinal worms	...	...	...	789
26.	Insanity	...	...	...	12
27.	Leprosy	...	...	...	4
28.	Malaria	...	...	...	53
29.	Measles	...	...	...	18
30.	Mumps	...	...	...	1
31.	Meningitis	...	...	...	1
32.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	215
33.	Otorrhœa	...	...	...	24
34.	Optic neuritis	...	...	...	2
35.	Phthisis	...	...	...	1
36.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	8
37.	Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	1
38.	Rheumatism (muscular)	...	...	...	47
39.	Sciatica	...	...	...	1
40.	Tetanus	...	...	...	1
41.	Ulcers	...	...	...	189
42.	Various skin diseases	...	...	...	475
43.	Venereal diseases	Gonorrhœa	...	...	158
		Syphilis	...	...	181
		Others: Chancroids, buboes	...	...	8
44.	Wounds contusions and sprains	...	...	...	326
45.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	19
46.	Yaws	...	...	...	258
Total					4,032



# **THE ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**BRITISH ADVISER**

**TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT**

FOR THE YEAR

**1341 A.H.**

(23RD AUGUST, 1922—13TH AUGUST, 1923),

BY

**W. PEEL,**

**BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT**

WITH

# **THE ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**BRITISH ADVISER**

**TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT**

FOR THE SAME PERIOD

**J. W. W. HUGHES,**

**ACTING BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT**

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**1924.**



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## PART I.

### Annual Report on the State of Kedah for the Year A. H. 1341 (23rd August, 1922 to 13th August, 1923.)

#### FINANCIAL.

The actual revenue for the year was \$5,081,138 as compared with an estimate of \$5,101,971: the figure for 1340 was \$4,966,904.

The padi harvest was most successful, but the estimate of export duty on padi and rice proved rather too optimistic.

There was a considerable increase under Customs due to the increased export duty on rubber.

Land Revenue was well above the estimate, but somewhat below the figure for the previous year.

2. The actual expenditure was \$5,311,741 on an estimate of \$5,228,876. This excess was due to an oversight in not providing in the Estimates for a re-vote of \$400,000 for Sungei Patani Water Works.

3. During the year Investments amounting to \$1,918,203 were realised, at a considerable profit: a sum of \$1,422,216 was re-invested in various loans on more advantageous terms, while \$400,000 was utilized to reduce the debt to the Federated Malay States Government, which now stands at \$1,500,000.

The cost price of the Investments held at the close of the year was \$4,896,966, but the market value was considerably over \$5,000,000.

4. The Audit Office had made fair progress with the auditing of accounts at the close of the year: revenue queries showed considerable increase but there was a large decrease in the number of expenditure queries.

Four subordinate officers were convicted for being concerned in defalcations.

5. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities at the end of 1341.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
		\$			\$
Public Debt ...	1,500,000		Cash ...	171,710	
Deposits ...	602,870		Advances ...	27,751	
Excess of Assets ...	3,162,457		Cash-in-transit ...	33,269	
			Imprests ...	21,700	
			Investments ...	4,896,966	
			Loans ...	105,675	
			Suspense ...	8,256	
		<u>\$5,265,327</u>		<u>\$5,265,327</u>	

The financial position at the close of the year was very satisfactory, and there were signs of a general lifting of the trade depression. The revenue moreover was increasing, so it was deemed desirable to make additional provision in the year 1342 for further extension of roads and for other necessary works.



6. The returns of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are to be found in Appendices A and B.

### STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

7. There were 63 meetings of the State Council at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following fourteen Enactments were passed:—

1. The Registration of Cattle Enactment 1341.
2. The Administration of Estates Enactment 1337, Amendment Enactment 1341.
3. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1341.
4. The Playing Cards Enactment 1332 Repeal Enactment 1341.
5. The Banishment Enactment 1330 Further Amendment Enactment 1341.
6. The Land Enactment 1332 Amendment Enactment 1341.
7. The Export of Rubber Restriction Enactment 1341 Amendment Enactment 1341.
8. The Rubber Dealers and Mineral Ore Buyers Enactment 1335 Amendment Enactment 1341.
9. The Government Wharves Enactment 1341.
10. The Rubber Dealers and Mineral Ore Buyers 1335 Further Amendment Enactment 1341.
11. The Maintenance of Wives and Children Enactment 1341.
12. The Criminal Procedure Code 1336 Amendment Enactment 1341.
13. The Vehicles Enactment 1334 Amendment Enactment 1341.
14. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1341.

8. The existing Cattle Licensing and Registration Enactment was full of deficiencies which have been made good in the new Enactment. The Administration of Estates Enactment was amended to enable the State Council to revise the rates of duty which were considered inadequate in the case of large estates.

The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment was passed to give effect to the decision to restrict rubber exports: the original Enactment was amended and subsequently repealed, being replaced by Enactment No. 14 of 1341.

The Playing Cards Enactment was deemed to be an anachronism and was repealed.

The Banishment Enactment was amended so as to give the executive further powers to deal with recommendations for banishment, following the lines laid down in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

The Land Enactment was amended by the repeal of the section prescribing export duty on agricultural produce: such duty is provided for elsewhere.

The Rubber Dealers Enactment was twice amended in connection with the restriction of rubber exports.

A new Government Wharves Enactment was passed with general application, the old Enactment being applicable only to the Government Wharf at Alor Star.

The Criminal Procedure Code was amended partly to make proper provision for trials with the aid of Assessors and partly to make provision for dealing with persons of unsound mind.

## LANDS.

9. It was decided to replace the appointments of Director of Lands North and Director of Lands South by one appointment of Director of Lands for the whole State, with an Assistant Director. Both these officers, as well as the Adviser to the Land Office, were stationed at Alor Star. Che Md. Sheriff was appointed Director of Lands, and Che Yeop Abdullah, Assistant Director. Mr. N. Kendall acted as Adviser to the Land Office until 14th March, 1923 (26th Rejab) when he went on leave: he was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Eckhardt. Major G. M. Kidd acted as an Assistant Adviser, being transferred to Kulim as his headquarters.

This reorganisation proved eminently satisfactory.

The Coconut Department was transferred to the newly formed Agricultural Department.

10. The total land revenue amounted to \$861,334 against an estimate of \$836,185. The falling off of revenue as compared with the previous year amounted to \$134,079 and was accounted for by a decrease in the amount of premia and survey fees received: there was an increase of \$17,421 in registration fees and commission. Permanent revenue in the shape of rents is steadily increasing.

The arrears of land-tax and land-rent at the close of the year amounted to \$5,176 as compared with \$7,848 brought forward from the year 1340.

The total expenditure was \$222,621 an increase of \$3,447.

11. There was little demand for land in large blocks. 11 applications for 2,741 *relongs* were received, of which 5 for 1,025 *relongs* were approved. There were 1,886 applications for small holdings: 745 applications covering 2,891 *relongs* were approved.

The number of applications on the books still remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year was 1,670, one-third of which were for land in the Kota Star district.

The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture now stands at 829,799 *relongs* comprised in 110,202 holdings.

This area is held as follows:—

Final Grants after survey (Surat Putus)	...	226,039	<i>relongs</i> .
Old Grants (Surat Putus Lama) demarcated only	109,353	„	
Provisional Grants (Surat Kechil)	...	348,867	„
Old Authorities for occupation (Permits and Banchi Siwa)	...	66,105	„
Authorities for occupation after approval of application (Surat Akuan)	...	79,435	„
		<hr/>	
		829,799	„

12. The number of New Grants (Surat Putus) registered during the year was 4,091 and the number issued 2,266: at the end of the year 3,140 Grants were awaiting issue.

Eight hundred and twenty-nine Surat Kechil were issued. The issue of this form of title is being discouraged in areas where there is a chance of surveyed titles being prepared within a reasonable time. Old titles are being replaced as far as possible by surveyed titles of a uniform type (Surat Putus).

Two thousand nine hundred and seventy transfers for value, 543 transfers by gift, 1,396 charges and 3,473 miscellaneous documents were registered in the course of the year.

13. The following summary shows the estimated revenue, the revenue actually collected and the arrears carried forward in the various Land Offices:—

	<i>Estimated revenue.</i>	<i>Revenue actually collected.</i>	<i>Arrears carried forward.</i>
	— \$	— \$	— \$
Kota Star ...	172,350	161,991	1,483
Kubang Pasu ...	86,400	79,343	450
Langkawi ...	16,825	14,131	161
Yen ...	31,250	27,326	520
Padang Trap ...	9,860	8,064	18
Kuala Muda ...	186,500	187,611	1,519
Kulim ...	220,500	261,819	407
Bandar Bahru ...	81,050	88,401	25
Baling ...	22,650	21,655	142
Sik ...	8,800	10,993	451

Full returns, etc., are shown in Appendix C.

There has been a very satisfactory reduction in the amount of arrears carried forward.

14. The passing of Rubber Restrictions Legislation threw a considerable amount of extra work on nearly all the Land Offices.

The Adviser, Lands, was Chairman of the Restriction Committee; the Director was Vice-Chairman and the Assistant Adviser, Secretary.

#### SURVEYS.

15. Mr. J. Dewar was in charge until 23rd Jamadil-akhir, 1341, when he went on leave: Mr. W. J. C. Stevens acted as Superintendent until the end of the year.

A total chainage of 398,240 (4,978 miles) was measured as compared with 383,267 (4,791 miles) in the previous year. Some 4,511 lots, comprising 32,459 acres, were surveyed; while 10,431 lots, comprising 105,409 acres, were demarcated, the total field cost, excluding trigonometrical surveys, being \$150,117.13: this is a considerable decrease on the figure for 1,340 when the cost was \$157,370.51 for a total area of 108,193 acres. Included in the year's demarcation are three Forest Reserves, totalling 67,216 acres.

16. The total of final and provisional titles prepared and forwarded to the Land Office was 11,286 as compared with 5,774 in the previous year. This shows a most satisfactory increase in output and reflects great credit on the Department. The resources of the Land Offices are being severely taxed to keep pace.

Up to the end of the year 1341, this Department has located for preliminary settlement purposes, marked on the ground and charted approximately from demarcation 79,786 lots, covering an area of 481,791 acres.

It is estimated that 30,000 lots still remain to be located before requisition for survey can be asked for: these are in outlying mukims.

#### MINES.

17. The total revenue from all sources connected with mining amounted to \$71,542, an increase of \$10,652 as compared with the previous year. This increase was due to increased production consequent on the development of the lead workings at Bukit Kachi Mines and to the recovery in the price of tin. The price was \$79.75 at the commencement of the year: it rose gradually to \$117.50 in the month of Sha'aban and stood at \$92 at the close of the year. The average was \$93.78.

The actual weight of tin ore exported was 10,150 pikuls, the value being \$617,000.

The number of mining coolies employed was further reduced, being 1,238: the main decrease was in the number employed in lampaning, this form of mining being discouraged by the Department.

Nine applications for mining land were received: of these one for 700 *relongs* of marble land at Langkawi was approved, one was withdrawn, six were refused and one remained undealt with at the end of the year.

One general prospecting licence was approved: ten applications for exclusive prospecting licences covering an area of 14,290 *relongs* were received: of these two were withdrawn, five were refused and three remained undealt with.

18. A lease was approved for 500 acres of valuable marble land at Langkawi Islands: the specimens obtained appear to be very good and are reported to be equal in quality to Bastard or Carrara marble. Selected specimens are being prepared for the British Empire Exhibition in 1924.

A complex ore-body containing bismuth, copper, zinc and silver was worked for a time at Langkawi, but owing apparently to disputes or a lack of funds work came to a standstill.

19. Lampan workings gave a considerable amount of trouble in the course of the year. Thirty-five Warden's orders, nearly all directed against this form of mining, were issued, and their enforcement had the effect of largely reducing lampan activities.

Kedah is essentially a padi country and where the two industries clash, mining must give way. The location and working of lodes is perhaps the only form of mining enterprise which can be actively encouraged without detriment to padi.

## AGRICULTURE.

20. Government decided in the preceding year to borrow an Agricultural Officer from the Federated Malay States, chiefly to advise the rayats with regard to padi and kampong cultivation. Raja Mahmood bin Raja Ali of the Agricultural Department was appointed for a year in the first instance, this term being subsequently extended for another year.

This officer has visited most parts of the State and has collected many valuable data and given much useful advice to the rayats.

21. The padi season was an exceptionally good one; the area planted with wet padi was approximately 200,816 *relongs*, the yield being put at 47,647,809 gantangs: these figures are substantially higher than those for the preceding year. The total area of dry padi was 6,240 *relongs* with a total yield of 804,293 gantangs.

The price of padi varied from a minimum of 6 to 7 cents to a maximum of from 12 to 15 cents. The Manager of the Government Rice Mill at Bagan Serai expressed the opinion that the Kedah padi purchased by him was of a much better quality than that of previous years.

Experiments are being made with selected seeds from Krian with a view to improving the strains.

In addition to a number of hand-mills there were four steam rice mills working in the State; of these one, with the latest modern machinery, was erected at Kota Sarang Semut in the course of the year.

22. The Coconut Department, formerly under the Land Offices, was transferred to the Agricultural Department. The efforts of the Department have resulted in considerable improvement in the condition of small coconut holdings.

A census of trees was started, but had not been completed at the close of the year.

23. A good deal of tapioca is grown in the State, the amount exported in one form or another being 675,360 pikuls.

There are some fine patches of tobacco, a number of the plants showing prolific growth. It is mainly used for local consumption. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to rubber restriction.

## FORESTS.

24. Large additional areas of forest were declared to be reserved in the course of the year: they included 30,000 acres in Teloi Mukim, 18,150 acres at Bukit Enggang and 7,500 acres at the Langkawi Islands. A number of hills comprising 7,560 acres in the Kubang Pasu district were reserved for Water Catchment Areas: an area of 2,000 acres in the Kuala Muda district was reserved for the same purpose. A considerable length of boundary line of reserve was cut and a fair proportion demarcated.

The export of mangrove was stopped out of regard for the requirements of the State. In the Sungei Merbok district four mangrove firewood coupes were opened to license holders under agreement, one of the conditions of which was that the produce should be sold at certain fixed prices in Sungei Patani town.

The existing plantations at Gunong Jerai, chiefly composed of teak and merbau, were maintained. The Javanese teak planted in 1340 appears to be thriving better than the Siamese variety planted previously, more especially on the sheltered Northern and Western aspects.

The outturn of Class I and II timber from State and alienated land was 11,870 tons, 1,340 tons in excess of that of the previous year.

The amount of this grade of timber exported was 4,758 tons, an increase of 1,051 tons over the figure for 1340.

Apart from a sum of \$23,363 collected by the Customs Department as export duty on timber, the Forest Revenue was \$67,352: the corresponding figure for the previous year was \$55,235.

The Expenditure on the Department amounted to \$54,819 as against \$54,158 in 1340.

There were 145 prosecutions for forest offences as against 206 in the previous year: 130 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to \$2,573.

Mr. V. G. Bell of the Federated Malay States Forest Department acted as Conservator throughout the year.

## COURTS.

25. The full Court of Appeal sat in Alor Star in February, 1923: one important case in which an intestate Chinese estate was involved was transferred to Penang and dealt with there.

The First Division of the High Court heard eighteen criminal appeals and fifty-eight civil appeals. In its original jurisdiction, 2 criminal and 4 civil cases were dealt with.

In the Second Division of the High Court, 71 criminal appeals and 121 civil appeals were decided. In original jurisdiction there were 200 criminal and 712 civil cases taken by the Judges.

Return D gives the numbers of cases tried in the Magistrates' and District Courts during the year.

There were 1,195 cases in the Sharaiah Courts, of which 83 had not been decided before the end of the year.

Tuan Syed Hassan Barakabah, Chief Malay Judge, was on leave for two months in the year, Tuan Syed Mansoor Aljafri acting for him: the Chief Magistrate, Tuan Syed Md. Idid acted for the latter during this period.

Mr. W. H. Dinsmore acted as European Judge and Legal Adviser until relieved by Mr. M. D. Daly in November, 1922.

### POLICE.

26. The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 730, of whom 622 were Malays, 65 Sikhs and 16 Chinese: the European Officers consisted of one Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners and three Chief Inspectors.

Owing to better pay and prospects applications for the Force, especially for the Malay Contingent, were very numerous, and it was found possible to obtain a better type of recruit, possessing a fair education.

Discipline is reported to have been good, most of the offences being of a trivial nature.

Health was good.

27. The Department issued licences for 5,178 dogs in the State: 2,864 dogs were destroyed. The number of fire-arms of various descriptions registered was 4,241.

The Department also carried out the Registration of vehicles in South Kedah, and to a certain extent the Registration of Births and Deaths.

Two societies were registered under the Societies Enactment: three were struck off the Register at their own request.

The Police carried out the work under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment: a further decrease in the number of prostitutes is reported.

28. There were a number of fires in the State, the total loss resulting amounting to over \$219,900; but of this sum \$126,500 represented the reported loss from a fire on Sungei Karangan Estate. The villages of Sungei Karangan and Karangan were burnt down, the loss being put at \$8,566 and \$30,395 respectively.

29. The Detective Department, which was started at the beginning of the year, was under Chief Inspector D. Hillary. The strength was 39, and the men worked well, but more are required.

30. There was a most satisfactory diminution of serious crime: there were only 11 murders and 51 gang-robberies as compared with 23 murders and 85 gang-robberies in the previous year. There were only 2 cases of murder accompanying robbery. One murder was a most brutal one perpetrated by a gang of 6 or 8 Siamese in the course of robbing a Chinese fowl-dealer of a small amount of property. In one case the accused was declared insane, while in another the charge was amended to Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. The other cases call for no comment.

31. Mr. W. E. Speers was Commissioner of Police throughout the year: the Assistant Commissioners at the commencement of the year were Messrs: A. W. H. Hamilton and P. K. Hazlitt: they were replaced in the course of the year by Messrs: B. W. Allen and A. C. M. Wall.

### PRISONS.

32. The three main prisons are at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim: prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. Sungei Patani and Kulim retain prisoners up to one year.

There are seven district lock-ups where prisoners serving short sentences can be kept.

The prison population was as follows :—

Alor Star	...	...	...	...	1,100
Kulim	...	...	...	...	264
Sungei Patani	...	...	...	...	472
Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	353

a total population of 2,189.

At Alor Star the daily average of prisoners was 397 as compared with 444 in the previous year: 23 long-sentence prisoners were serving their sentences in the gaol at Singapore at the close of the year.

There were no executions during the year.

Nine prisoners were banished.

The health of prisoners generally was very good, especially at Alor Star where the percentage of deaths on the total gaol population was only .76.

33. The industrial work at Alor Star Prison continued to be carried out satisfactorily: the actual revenue earned in cash was \$5,683 as compared with \$4,143 in the previous year: the articles made and supplied to various Government departments and the labour expended on Government work were valued at \$65,797.

At Sungei Patani the sale of vegetables brought in a revenue of \$619.

34. Five additional Warders were approved for Alor Star gaol. The behaviour of the staff was good, and there was a marked improvement in discipline among the prisoners.

The appointment of a European Gaoler at Alor Star proved a success: various reforms and alterations were made.

A new gaol is required at Kulim: plans are being prepared.

35. Dr A. G. H. Smart, Acting State Surgeon, acted as Superintendent of Prisons until relieved by Dr. D. Bridges in the month of Safar. Mr. A. E. Watson acted as Chief Gaoler throughout the year.

Dr. Clarke was in charge of Kulim Prison throughout the year. Dr. Wheeler was in charge at Sungei Patani until relieved by Dr. R. B. Hawes in June.

#### MEDICAL.

36. The population of Kedah in 1341 was estimated at 341,596. The birth-rate per mille was 27.73 and the death-rate 23.41.

There was a further improvement in infantile mortality, the rate being 161.73 per mille as against 165.35 in the previous year.

The number of deaths in the State was 7,834, of which 3,269 are attributed to fever, but the returns are not very reliable.

The only accurate figures are those from the hospitals.

37. Eight Government hospitals were maintained and 13,020 patients treated therein.

The principal diseases were malaria, venereal disease, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia.

The death-rate was 7.25 per cent as compared with 6.89 in the previous year.

The European Nurse resigned her post about the middle of the year: a successor had not been found at the close of the year.

38. In addition to the outdoor department at the hospitals there are seven Government Outdoor Dispensaries in the State: they did good work, the number of cases treated being 15,533 of which 6,670 were Malay.

39. North and South Kedah were free from any epidemic of infectious disease but there were 90 cases of Influenza admitted to hospital in Central Kedah.

Nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five people were vaccinated, at a cost of 53·23 cents per head of vaccination.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-three injections of Neo Salvarsan were given for puru (yaws): the people show eagerness for this treatment.

40. There was a further increase in the number of deaths due to diseases connected with childbirth. The prejudice against competent medical assistance in such cases remains very strong.

41. There remained 67 lunatics from Kedah under treatment at Tanjong Rambutan at the beginning of the year: 24 more were sent, the total at the end of the year being 83.

42. Thirty-three lepers were being maintained by the State at Pulau Jerejak and five at Pulau Pangkor Laut. The accommodation at these places is limited and 17 patients were awaiting vacancies at the end of the year.

43. The total revenue of the department was \$29,806, the expenditure being \$265,185.

44. A separate Health Department was maintained, Dr. A. G. H. Smart being in charge.

All European-owned estates, to the number of 68, and many of the large native-owned estates were visited by the Health Officer, usually in conjunction with an officer of the Labour Department.

The annual death-rate on a total estate population (labourers and dependants) was 20·44 per mille, but the rate for labourers alone was only 12·38.

Special efforts were made to lower the incidence of hookworm disease on estates: advisory circulars and pamphlets were issued and a great improvement was effected in the course of the year.

Malaria incidence was not excessive on the majority of estates.

The expenditure of the Health Department was \$16,840.

45. Dr. A. G. H. Smart, Health Officer, acted as State Surgeon until the 8th. of Safar, when Dr. D. Bridges, who had been appointed to the post, assumed duty.

Dr. Clarke acted as Medical Officer, Kulim, throughout the year. Dr. Wheeler acted in a similar capacity at Sungei Patani until the 15th. of Shawal, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. Brunel Hawes.

Dr. C. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Surgeon, officiated in the post of Medical Officer at Alor Star.

#### VETERINARY.

46. Foot and Mouth Disease was brought into Kedah from Province Wellesley early in the year and spread through practically the whole State. Owing to the precautions taken only about 50 per cent of the cattle in the infected areas were attacked: the number actually affected was 16,635, there being 103 deaths.

There were no other diseases of a contagious or infectious nature reported during the year: this was a matter for congratulation as rinderpest spread in Siam to within two miles of the frontier



47. The new Animal Quarantine Camp at Padang Besar, close to the Siam boundary, was opened on the 20th. of Rabial-awal (10th November, 1922) and a resident qualified Veterinary Inspector installed. The Camp is in charge of the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, assisted by an Advisory Board consisting of the Government Veterinary Surgeons of Penang and Perak North, in addition to himself.

The question of the removal of interstate quarantine in Malaya and the control of disease by local restrictions was discussed during the year but no change had been made at the close.

48. Mr. J. J. Fleury, State Veterinary Surgeon, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Revenue was \$6,747 and Expenditure \$28,021.

### EDUCATION.

49. The revenue amounted to \$12,911.55; the expenditure to \$207,340.09. Apart from two small payments totalling \$992, the cost of erecting or maintaining school buildings is not included.

50. At the Government English School, Alor Star, the enrolment at the end of the year was 427, showing an increase of over 14 per cent. The attendance averaged 91.8 per cent.

The school achieved material success in the Cambridge Local Examination held at the Kedah centre. Of the 17 boys presented from the Government English School, 10 passed, 5 being Malays and 5 Chinese. This success led to the starting of a small Senior Cambridge Class.

The fact that in future a Junior Cambridge Certificate will be necessary as a qualification for entering the Government Clerical Service will, it is hoped, lead to boys remaining at the School to take this Examination.

The Scout Troop was successfully reorganised under Scout Master Mr. E. C. Hicks: great enthusiasm was shown and the whole school was notably affected for good. The Scouts proved themselves very useful on various occasions.

At the English School, Sungei Patani, the enrolment at the end of the year was 75 and the average attendance 89 per cent.

51. Vernacular Schools numbered 65, including 2 Girls' Schools—two new schools were opened at Kodiang and at Tawar in the Baling District.

Annual examinations were held in 62 of these schools: the results showed an improvement.

The total enrolment at all Vernacular Schools averaged 6,514 and the attendance 5,613: the figures for the previous year were 6,049 and 5,027 respectively.

Some progress in technical training was made, but the lack of Instructors is a handicap: a number of the Vernacular Teachers are now qualifying. Two schools made their own necessary additions to furniture and also supplied other schools.

52. The Malacca College for the training of Teachers was closed in the course of the year and the students transferred to the new Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim: at the same time the course was lengthened to three-year one. It was arranged to send four students yearly from Kedah.

53. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Captain A. C. Cooney, Head Master of the Government English School, Alor Star, was transferred to Penang. Mr. E. C. Hicks came in exchange as Assistant Master, the Superintendent of Education resuming the title of Head Master.

## LABOUR.

54 The Labour Department continued to be under the general supervision of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, the work of the office being performed by the Deputy Controller of Labour and Assistant Controllers of Labour, Penang.

The total number of labourers employed by estates, mines and Government Departments on 30th June, 1923, was 37,224 as compared with 33,274 on 30th June, 1922: there was an increase under all nationalities except Javanese.

There were 524 places of employment as compared with 517 in the previous year.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1923, 1,550 labourers were reported as recruited from India and 17,274 Indians as recruited locally.

Seventy-three visits were paid to estates by the Assistant Protectors of Labour and 348 by Labour Inspectors. No serious complaints were received.

Sixteen estates are reported to have schools for Tamil children. Government approved of a Code, drafted by the Education Department, for the governing of Grants-in-aid for such schools. The Labour Department has undertaken to inspect the schools and hold the annual examinations.

The death-rate among Indian labourers for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1923, was approximately 20 per mille on an average labour force of 17,240. This compares favourably with other parts of the Peninsula.

## CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

55. On 1st. Jamadil-akhir, Mr. T. W. H. Kingston was transferred from the Chinese Protectorate, Kuala Lumpur, to Kedah to fill the newly created post of Protector of Chinese, Class III, with Head-Quarters at Sungei Patani. On 9th. Shawal, he was transferred to Alor Star to act as Assistant British Adviser, no officer being available for relief when Mr. H. Norman went on leave.

This was unavoidable as a temporary measure but it naturally interfered with Protectorate work.

Kedah has now a settled rather than a Sinkheh population and Chinese problems are complicated by the intermarriage of Chinese with Malays and Siamese. It is worthy of note that the District Officers and other Malay Officers are beginning to refer to the Protectorate in cases that require specialised Chinese knowledge.

Many complaints regarding domestic matters, claims for maintenance, and disputes regarding the custody of children were received.

The Hokkien Triad Societies of Penang and Province Wellesley have spread largely in Kedah and are responsible for a certain amount of intimidation and crime.

## SANITARY BOARDS.

56. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the Districts of Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards.

57. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was \$62,125 or \$86 short of that for 1940. House Assessment increased by \$2,208 but there was a falling off of nearly \$2,647 under Miscellaneous, due largely to the demolition of certain Government shop-houses, the rent of which had been credited to the Board. The expenditure amounted to \$56,832, an increase of \$7,734, due mainly to

increased cost of street lighting at Alor Star: for the first time Electric Light was used throughout the year. Increase of conservancy work necessitated the employment of more coolies.

No new houses were built: only two applications to build were received and these were held up pending the consideration of a new lay-out which is urgently required.

58. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was \$36,476, an increase of \$6,417, of which over \$3,000 was due to increase in House Assessment. The expenditure amounted to \$28,688, an increase of \$4,715 due entirely to increase in the cost of street lighting.

Only five new shop-houses were built at Sungei Patani, on plans passed in the previous year.

The impounding reservoir and pipe line to Sungei Patani were completed and the new water supply brought into use.

59. The revenue of the Kulim Board was \$28,788, a falling off of \$1,037. The expenditure amounted to \$17,368, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Eleven new houses were completed in the course of the year.

The impounding reservoir and pipe line were completed and the new water supply brought into use.

60. There are Sanitary Boards at Bandar Bahru, Baling, Yen and Langkawi: the villages are small and the work calls for no special comment.

#### MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

61. Tunku Kassim was in charge of this combined department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected under all heads amounted to \$3,590,811 and the expenditure to \$504,241, of which \$358,214 was for purchase of chandu. The total revenue in 1340 was \$3,029,755.

The receipts in respect of chandu totalled \$2,067,140 and in respect of liquor \$266,867.

Many tenders for chandu shops were not accepted, as being too low.

The import duty on tobacco realised \$314,435 as compared with \$293,544 in 1340.

The revenue derived from the export of rubber amounted to \$450,424, from that of tin to \$63,327 and from that of tapioca to \$85,857, the respective figures for 1340 being \$153,355, \$48,925 and \$55,239. The large increase in receipts from rubber duty was, of course, a result of the restriction policy.

The export duty on fish and poultry (including eggs) realised \$54,200 and \$46,561 respectively—a falling off in both cases.

As a result of a good padi harvest the duty on padi and rice taken out of the State realised \$144,634 as compared with \$63,802 in the previous year.

It was decided to reduce the export duty on rice to 40 cents a pikul, as compared with an export duty on padi of 20 cents a pikul.

#### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

62. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered letters, posted and delivered during the year 1341 was 1,889,446, an increase of 310,869, as compared with the previous year. Forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-six registered letters were despatched and 43,368 delivered: these figures show an increase. There was a slight decrease in parcel business, the number posted being 3,593 and the number delivered 10,054.

The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 376, bearing a value of \$37,782: the number delivered was 490, valued at \$45,004. These figures show a large increase.

Nine articles bearing trade charges for the amount of \$138.30 were posted in Kedah, those received for delivery numbering 1,160, of a value of \$14,105. The number of returned letters dealt with was 11,941 as compared with 16,213 in 1340.

63. Money Order and Postal transactions increased somewhat, the amount involved being \$316,869 as against \$303,415 in the previous year.

64. A Savings Bank was introduced for the first time. Three hundred and ninety-six deposits, totalling \$15,327, were made, while there were 102 withdrawals amounting to \$7,221.

65. The number of Telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted was 43,186, 34,840 and 37,479 respectively, as against 40,183, 34,528 and 28,951 in 1340.

There was a net increase of 33 in the number of subscribers to the Telephone Exchange, the total at the end of the year being 382.

66. The receipts for the year totalled \$76,248 as against \$95,751 in 1340: the decrease was due to the fact that the value of stamps sold to philatelists in 1340 was \$26,000 as against \$3,000 in 1341.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to \$137,834, a decrease of \$14,640: a large portion of this was capital expenditure on new construction.

Mr. S. Asirvadam was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

67. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department, including revotes and special warrants, was \$1,881,330 against an estimated expenditure of \$2,183,098. A sum of \$34,766 had to be revoted in 1342.

68. Three hundred and thirty-eight miles of metalled roads were maintained at an average cost of \$1,412.61 per mile; the high figure is largely due to the high cost of metal transport. Some 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of road were treated with tarco or asphalt at a cost of \$21,166. The latter continues to give better results. The high cost is ascribed to the fact that the tarco or asphalt was intentionally laid thicker and very hot so as to get greater penetration. The treatment is chiefly applied to Town roads and to those portions of the Main roads, the transport of metal to which is most costly.

One hundred and eight miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a total cost of \$19,263: this includes the Government subsidy to roads through estates upkept by the owners thereof.

Owing to the need for economy only three miles of new road were constructed by the Department in the course of the year.

A Reconnaissance Survey for a road from Weng to Sok was undertaken, and a start on its construction will be made in 1342. A purely reconnaissance line was run from Pendang to join the Sok-Nangka foot track.

A number of old timber bridges were replaced by those of a permanent type.

69. The new High Court building at Alor Star was completed and is a fine addition to the architecture of the town: the designer, Mr. F. W. Wade, Assistant Architect, is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. The total cost, including furniture, electrical fittings, approach roads, etc. was about \$165,000. The building was formally opened by H. H. the Sultan in August, 1923.

70. The new Water Works for Sungei Patani were completed and the water turned on on 23rd. Zulka-edah (7th July, 1923). As a result of advice from the Director of Public Works, Federated Malay States, the original scheme was re-designed, a great saving of cost being effected thereby. The work includes an Impounding Reservoir, 11 miles of 12-inch pipe line, a Service Reservoir with a capacity of 880,000 gallons, and a small reinforced concrete tank for the supply to Semiling. The manner in which the work was carried out reflects great credit on those concerned. The cost was a little over \$600,000.

71. The new Water Works for Kulim were also completed at a cost of \$279,797 and the water turned on on 29th. Sha'aban, 1341 (16th April, 1923). The dam of the Impounding Reservoir gave considerable trouble owing to the poor nature of the foundations.

72. No special funds were provided for the actual undertaking of any new drainage or irrigation work, but the work of collecting data, surveying and levelling was continued: much useful information has been collected and plans have been prepared in detail for several schemes. A sum of \$93,000 has been provided in 1342 to enable a start to be made on improving the canals and the drainage of certain areas, and providing sluice gates.

73. Major W. R. Sanguinetti was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Captain G. Walker, Executive Engineer, North Kedah, went on leave on 19th May, 1923. At the close of the year Messrs. E. D. Kibble, A. V. Gibbings and C. E. Jenkins were respectively, Executive Engineers in North, Central and South Kedah.

Mr. H. M. Butterfield was Executive Engineer in charge of the Irrigation Department until he went on leave on 8th March, 1923 when Mr. W. Laurie was put in charge.

#### TRADE.

74. The gross value of exports in the year was \$19,883,605 and of imports \$6,274,173. As trade returns had not previously been kept systematically, comparison with former years is difficult.

The following is a summary of the import and export returns:—

	<i>Import.</i>	<i>Export.</i>
	—	—
	\$	\$
A.—Live animals, food, drink and narcotics ... ..	3,286,384	5,050,837
B.—Raw materials ... ..	996,163	14,694,294
C.—Manufactured articles ... ..	1,974,485	130,875
D.—Sundries ... ..	17,141	7,599
Total ... ..	<u>\$6,274,173</u>	<u>\$19,883,605</u>

The value of tobacco and cigarettes imported was \$735,963, of cotton goods \$600,000, of sugar \$421,291, of chandu \$384,000 and of petroleum \$444,959.

The value of the principal exports were—of rubber \$13,700,000, of padi and rice \$2,034,000, of tapioca and its products \$1,895,000 and of tin-ore \$560,784.

## GENERAL.

75. His Majesty the King graciously indicated his appreciation of the services rendered to the State by His Highness Tunku Mahmood ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Mukarram Shah by conferring upon His Highness the Honorary Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

A Treaty between the British and Kedah Governments, defining their mutual relations, was agreed upon in the course of the year and awaited the approval of His Majesty the King at the close. It was subsequently approved and signed. It is a matter for congratulation that these important negotiations were carried out to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned.

An important Conference was held at Senggora in March, 1923, between leading Siamese Officials and British Officials from British Malayan States bordering on Siam. The British Adviser, Kedah, presided in the British Delegation. The questions discussed included measures for dealing with frontier crime, animal quarantine and road communications. The Conference was a great success and was deemed to have enhanced still further the friendly relations between the countries concerned.

Kedah with the rest of British Malaya adopted the principal of Rubber Restriction. In the early stages there was, as elsewhere, a certain amount of trouble, more especially with small holders. There was, of course, a good deal of smuggling, while a certain amount of rubber was exported under the guise of Siamese rubber in transit through the State: as one loophole for evading restriction was closed, others were made, but at the close of the year matters had considerably improved and the scheme was, on the whole, working satisfactorily.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State in the month of Jamadil-awal (January, 1923), and paid a special visit to the Langkawi Islands, which form one of the administrative districts of the State. These Islands were also visited in the month of Zulka-edah (June, 1923) by H. M. S. "Magnolia".

Mr. W. Peel performed the duties of British Adviser throughout the year, being confirmed in the appointment with effect from October 4th, 1922.

W. PEEL,  
*British Adviser, Kedah.*

*22nd November, 1923.*



## APPENDICES.

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- A.*—Revenue ... A. H. 1337 to 1341 (A. D. 1919—1923).
- B.*—Expenditure ... A. H. 1337 to 1341 (A. D. 1919—1923).
- C.*—Land Revenue Returns for the year 1341.
- D.*—Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1341.
- E.*—Annual Return of Rainfall for the year 1923.
- F.*—Average Shade Temperature during the year 1923.
- G.*—Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.





# APPENDIX A.

## Statement of Revenue for each Year from A. H. 1337 to 1341 (A. D. 1919—1923).

Heading of Revenue.	A. H. 1337 (A. D. 1919).	A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920).	A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921).	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922).	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923).
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$	\$
1. Marine ...	22,277	22,625 07	20,186	18,535	19,484
2. Customs ...	922,882	1,277,114 10	931,782	977,174	1,381,801
3. Opium Monopoly ...	2,330,139	2,976,717 90	1,619,603	1,560,659	1,708,883
4. Farms and Licences ...	156,066	211,400 29	249,026	268,092	210,687
5. Courts Fees, etc. ...	117,266	172,036 27	174,632	137,441	177,659
6. Police ...	19,209	20,547 56	19,529	16,038	17,352
7. Education ...	4,354	6,450 50	7,474	8,580	9,382
8. Veterinary ...	9,201	10,345 99	2,803	3,702	8,191
9. Reimbursements ...	23,401	33,848 19	44,729	43,941	39,846
10. Posts and Telegraphs ...	52,940	63,377 85	69,066	95,751	76,248
11. Lands ...	661,693	819,154 11	671,219	763,141	751,655
12. Forests ...	72,796	77,321 50	59,926	51,122	63,084
13. Mines ...	13,934	15,484 36	18,523	8,465	8,033
14. Interests ...	175,475	218,240 98	361,432	303,524	266,317
15. Sanitary Boards ...	115,283	147,864 02	155,412	153,464	161,690
16. Political Receipts ...	10,000	...	...	...	...
17. Miscellaneous ...	18,077	52,389 31	58,394	425,080	71,954
18. Land Sales ...	216,494	524,893 13	771,715	132,195	108,872
	4,941,487	6,649,811 13	5,235,451	4,966,904	5,081,138

\* Included in Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A. H. 1337 to 1341 (A. D. 1919—1923.)

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1337 (A. D. 1919.)	A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920.)	A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921.)	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt	108,838	108,838 00	108,838	107,655	75,352
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	167,529	193,530 08	226,361	240,083	234,021
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	116,593	125,143 85	143,473	150,400	141,220
4. State Council	97,477	125,959 22	162,680	141,683	144,907
5. District Offices	136,577	186,580 36	200,054	188,424	170,398
6. Lands	125,703	177,673 20	207,199	229,942	238,484
7. Mines	14,675	14,694 76	10,313	11,130	10,453
8. Forest	41,332	50,346 65	48,985	54,159	54,820
9. Survey	245,824	317,528 23	409,002	363,008	358,980
10. Food Control	...	...	11,527	...	...
11. Agricultural	...	...	...	...	6,688
12. Chinese Protectorate	...	...	...	...	7,417
13. Health	...	...	...	...	19,591
14. Labour	5,273	7,175 93	7,476	10,734	14,345
15. Treasury	23,413	27,326 99	35,165	37,208	37,088
16. Audit	30,638	36,433 76	43,182	43,568	47,527
17. Marine	45,493	48,404 35	39,809	36,156	31,706
18. Courts	94,034	122,751 59	137,801	130,878	132,985
19. Police	301,865	378,191 49	421,222	478,982	459,447
20. Prisons	66,724	80,270 59	97,093	98,428	94,652
21. Medical	172,969	234,826 71	297,604	304,972	265,185
22. Veterinary	13,606	17,016 86	25,489	28,585	28,022
23. Education	144,098	199,456 56	226,572	233,314	228,258
24. Mosque	4,475	6,513 67	9,689	9,081	8,400
25. Miscellaneous	249,026	299,459 01	315,886	222,985	198,814
26. Posts and Telegraphs	94,108	95,116 32	149,769	152,474	137,584
27. Monopolies	87,509	70,122 81	147,892	149,412	146,204
28. Sanitary Boards	72,039	85,210 94	93,545	101,348	115,920
29. Public Works Department	196,869	268,583 90	219,062	233,517	235,347
30. Do. Recurrent	336,730	398,943 02	507,137	682,998	659,193
31. Do. Extraordinary	1,096,459	629,074 33	1,045,929	849,115	1,008,752
	4,089,876	4,305,173 18	5,348,754	5,290,239	5,311,741

## APPENDIX C.

*Land Revenue Returns for the Year 1341.*

District.	PREMIA ON ISSUE OF TITLES.		SURVEY FEES.		BOUNDARY MARKS.		LAND-TAX & LAND-RENT.		LADANG LICENCES.		REGISTRATION FEES (COMMISSION IN LIEU OF STAMPS).		MISCELLANEOUS.		GRAND TOTAL.		(+) or (-)
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.		c.	
Kota Star ...	10,000	8,508 91	10,000	9,290 34	200	79 80	125,000	119,201 70	150	111 50	10,000	7,823 86	17,000	16,974 83	172,350	161,990 94	...
Kubang Pasu ...	6,000	5,631 83	6,000	1,991 94	100	7 20	62,000	57,362 60	300	47 50	4,000	3,532 20	8,000	8,769 30	86,400	79,342 57	...
Yea ...	5,000	4,039 25	2,200	878 47	50	37 80	20,000	19,378 80	...	...	1,500	818 26	2,500	2,173 65	31,250	27,326 23	...
Langkawi ...	1,500	469 25	500	114 50	25	2 40	13,000	11,891 40	100	13 65	700	480 85	1,000	1,159 20	16,825	14,131 25	...
Padang Trap ...	700	925 45	300	107 50	10	...	6,500	5,350 15	700	...	150	93 85	1,500	1,580 95	9,860	8,063 90	...
Kuala Muda ...	15,000	8,688 25	5,000	5,310 60	500	683 28	150,000	144,125 15	...	...	10,000	21,357 02	6,000	7,416 80	186,500	187,611 10	1,111 10
Kulim ...	75,000	69,158 15	5,000	4,012 73	500	244 20	125,000	161,283 95	...	...	10,000	22,230 31	5,000	4,889 25	220,500	261,818 59	41,318 59
Bandar Bahru ...	5,000	3,309 40	1,000	1,156 98	50	49 80	65,000	68,483 70	...	...	5,000	5,424 63	5,000	9,976 27	31,050	88,400 78	7,350 78
Baling ...	5,000	2,962 25	500	1,247 15	...	...	14,000	14,428 45	150	69 15	500	687 22	2,500	2,261 16	22,630	21,655 38	...
Sik ...	2,000	4,881 75	100	264 50	...	...	5,500	4,747 15	100	163 25	100	63 60	1,000	873 00	8,800	10,923 25	2,193 25
Total ...	125,200	108,574 49	30,600	24,374 71	1,435	1,104 48	586,000	608,253 05	1,500	405 05	41,950	62,517 80	49,500	56,104 41	836,185	861,333 99	51,973 72
																	26,824 73

## APPENDIX D.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1341.

	CRIMINAL.				CIVIL.			
	No. of cases from 1340.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of 1341.	No. of cases from 1340.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of 1341.
Magistrate's Court, Alor Star	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kota Sarang Semut	131	1,194	1,278	47	122	1,095	1,088	129
Do. Langgar	1	217	215	3	1	14	13	2
Do. Pendang	2	44	45	1	1	11	11	1
Do. ...	...	20	20	...	2	5	6	1
District Court, Kubang Pasu	13	904	894	23	22	294	291	25
Do. Padang Trap	6	87	88	5	...	33	33	...
Do. Langkawi	1	210	208	3	...	149	156	...
Do. Yen	...	176	176	...	9	89	87	2
Do. Kota Kuala Muda	...	107	102	...	3	63	56	5
Do. Semiling	5	38	43	...	4	14	11	11
Do. Sungei Patani	43	916	921	...	2	443	424	5
Do. Gurun	1	47	47	38	76	7	6	95
Do. Baling	22	537	547	1	1	189	207	2
Do. Kuala Ketil	3	177	170	12	36	29	37	18
Do. Sik	2	77	76	10	14	21	24	6
Do. Kulim	5	658	643	3	12	613	575	9
Do. Padang Serai	...	164	152	20	57	33	32	95
Do. Bandar Bahru	...	...	...	12	2	412	368	3
Do. Selama	7	229	233	3	18	3	3	62
Do. ...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
Total	242	5,811	5,867	186	382	3,517	3,428	471

# APPENDIX E.

## Annual Return of Rainfall for the Year 1923 A. D.

Month.	NORTH KEDAH.						CENTRAL KEDAH.						SOUTH KEDAH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Alor Star.		Tanjong Pau.		Sungei Wong Water Works.		Padang Besar.		Kangar Perlis.		Pulau Langkawi.		Yen Head Works.		Kedah Peak.		Sungei Batu.		Sungei Getah.		Sungei Patani.		Kuala Muda.		Kuala Ketil.		Baling.		Kulim.		Padang Meihia.		Bandar Bahru.		Serdang.		Batu Lintang.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
January	...	1.78	2.75	...	...	...	7.16	1.50	2.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.83	2.48	3.07	4.87	5.22	3.60	5.43	4.38	5.18	7.87	10.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX F.  
Average Shade Temperature at Alor Star during 1923, A. D.

Month.	1923.			1922.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

January	90.90	73.19	17.81	90.00	74.00	16.00
February	90.82	73.54	17.28	93.00	74.00	19.00
March	91.79	74.39	17.40	91.50	76.00	15.50
April	91.33	75.80	15.53	91.00	75.00	16.00
May	91.32	75.32	16.00	91.00	75.00	16.00
June	91.73	75.73	16.00	93.00	75.00	18.00
July	94.68	76.29	18.39	92.50	75.00	17.00
August	85.19	77.09	8.10	92.00	77.00	15.00
September	88.87	77.17	11.70	91.50	72.50	19.00
October	90.90	71.22	19.68	91.50	72.00	19.50
November	86.33	77.03	9.30	91.00	74.50	16.50
December	86.67	76.16	10.51	91.50	75.00	16.50
Total	90.04	75.24	14.80	92.62	74.62	18.00

The highest temperature in the shade 97° F on 21st and 22nd July, 1923.

The lowest temperature in the shade 70° F on 12th January, 1923.

# APPENDIX G.

## Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.	Approximate number of articles passed through the Post.	NUMBER OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.				NUMBER OF INSURED ARTICLES (PARCELS AND LETTERS).			
		RECEIVED.		Despatched.		RECEIVED.		Despatched.	
A. H. 1337 (A. D. 1919) ...	1,295,658	30,441	30,065	7,172	2,776	134	11,976 76	116	\$ 12,945 66
A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920) ...	1,648,660	37,164	36,860	9,117	3,279	231	24,974 95	214	28,215 75
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921) ...	1,650,519	40,705	39,211	10,142	3,358	364	32,114 25	213	24,485 71
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922) ...	1,578,577	42,012	41,669	10,312	3,606	375	35,811 90	206	30,713 25
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923) ...	1,889,446	43,368	42,846	10,054	3,593	490	45,004 49	376	37,782 50

25

Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order transactions.	EXPENDITURE.				APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.				TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
		REVENUE.		PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.		ANNUALLY RECURRENT.		SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.		Despatched.	Transit.	No. of Telephones.
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.			
A. H. 1337 (A. D. 1919) ...	367,160 61	52,939 89	48,889 56	19,531 54	25,686 55	38,558	32,812	37,635	280	1,081	253	
A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920) ...	342,959 40	63,377 85	65,731 61	13,568 94	19,815 77	49,946	44,785	48,932	300	1,144	277	
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921) ...	401,803 83	69,065 98	80,549 60	22,362 88	46,856 80	50,635	43,602	45,396	345	1,380	306	
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922) ...	303,415 78	95,751 12	92,120 37	25,486 07	34,867 70	40,183	34,528	28,951	357	1,420	349	
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923) ...	316,869 71	76,248 00*	94,002 35†	20,176 98	23,655 05	43,186	34,840	37,479	398	1,520	382	

\* Excludes \$3,018. 84 Revenue Debit and \$ 5,466.60 Gun Licences, etc.  
 † Includes \$924.68 as House Rent Allowance; \$40 Special Allowance; \$429.58 Leave Pay and \$10,186 74 as War Allowance.





## PART II.

### Annual Report on the State of Perlis for the Year A.H. 1341.

#### FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for the year amounted to \$397,187 on an estimate of \$327,525 showing an increase of \$28,000 over the preceding year. The Expenditure was \$392,698 on an Estimate of \$332,705 an increase of \$30,502. Details are given in appendices A and B.

2. Repayment of \$50,000 was made to the Federated Malay States Government. A statement of the assets and liabilities at the end of 1340 and 1341 is given below.

#### *Liabilities at the end of 1340 and 1341.*

Liabilities.	At end of 1340 Actual.	At end of 1341 Actual.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Loans to F. M. S. Government ...	450,000 00	400,000 00
Deposits ...	11,534 06	11,626 49
Total ...	461,534 06	411,626 49

#### *Assets at end of 1340 and 1341.*

Assets.	At end of 1340 Actual.	At end of 1341 Actual.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Cash in Treasury ...	23,551 04	25,159 83
Cash in Bank ...	62,161 02	58,951 14
Investments ...	314,292 50	282,702 50
Advances ...	6,968 40	44,667 33
Excess Liabilities over Assets ...	54,561 10	145 69
Total ...	461,534 06	411,626 49

Investments are entered at cost price and are in Straits Settlements Government securities.

#### STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

3. There were 45 meetings of the State Council.

The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Land Title Enactment.
2. The Liquors Amendment Enactment.
3. The Societies Enactment.
4. The Penal Code.
5. The Liquors (second) Amendment Enactment.

## LAND AND MINES.

4. The total Revenue amounted to \$51,741 against an Estimate of \$42,700. This is an increase of \$20,903 over the revenue of the previous year, but arrears of rent carried over from 1340 on account of the poor padi crop of that year accounted for \$12,706. Premium on sale of land realised \$1,757 on an Estimate of \$1,500, as compared with \$219 in 1340.

Mines Revenue was \$1,883 on an Estimate of \$2,550.

\$8,651-90 was collected on land held under temporary licence on an Estimate of \$4,000.

5. There are no startling developments to record, but the land under cultivation is gradually increasing. A Colony of Patani Malays took up land for padi near the Simpang Ampat—Arau canal.

6. The padi crop was estimated at 7,361,920 gantangs. The area planted was estimated at—wet Padi 40,880 relongs.

Dry Padi 143 relongs.

7. There was no further planting of rubber. There is still only one Rubber Estate exceeding 100 relongs in bearing.

## SURVEYS.

8. The total Expenditure on Surveys was \$19,834. Appendix C shows the survey work done. This work is done under the supervision of the Kedah Survey Department and the office work is done in Kedah at the cost of the State of Perlis.

9. The Services of a licenced Surveyor were engaged for six months for work on control traverses. The survey of the traverse from Kaki Bukit begun in 1340 was continued from Wang Lokam to the Kaki Bukit road traverse at the 12½ mile.

Traverses were also completed from Kuala Perlis to Sanglang and from Sanglang to Bukit Papan.

In all 2,759 chains of traverse were completed at a cost of \$1-64 a chain.

10. Three thousand two hundred and eighty-five lots were demarcated in 1341. 699 small grants were forwarded to the Land Office.

Survey of the land acquired by the Federated Malay States Railways was completed work to value of \$2,900.17 was done in the Kedah Office for the Perlis Department.

11. The Revenue in the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to \$9,689 as compared with \$7,965 in 1340. The Revenue of the Sheriah Court was \$1,431 as compared with \$1,461 in 1340.

12. The work done by the court is tabulated below.

### *Criminal Courts.*

			Case from 1340.	Instituted in 1341.	Disposed of in 1341.	Pending at end of 1341.
Appeal Court	...	...	1	16	17	...
Senior Court	...	...	2	35	37	...
Junior Court	...	...	3	353	347	9
Sheriah Court	...	...	3	36	34	5
			9	440	435	14

*Civil Courts.*

		Cases from 1340.	Instituted in 1341.	Disposed of in 1341.	Pending at end of 1341.
Senior Court (Appeal)	...	2	27	27	2
Junior Court	...	10	271	258	23
Sheriah Court	...	13	77	80	10
		25	375	365	35

Of the Criminal Appeals 12 were dismissed, 4 were allowed, and one was pending at the end of the year.

Of the Civil Appeals 17 were dismissed, 7 were allowed, 2 were withdrawn and 1 was returned for rehearing.

There were two civil appeals to the Raja's Court, both of which were dismissed.

There were four criminal cases to the Raja's Court all of which were dismissed.

13. In the administration of Estates 163 suits remained unsettled from 1340, 78 new suits were filed, 241 were settled and a balance of 57 remained unsettled.

*POLICE.*

14. Che Mat, Inspector of Police continued in charge of the Police during the year.

He also supervised the issue of passes to cut fire wood and timber, and the work of the Veterinary Inspector and the Registration of Births and Deaths.

15. The Revenue collected amounted to \$6,311 on an Estimate of \$6,535 as compared with \$8,830 in 1340.

The decrease is more than accounted for by a fall of \$3,043 in veterinary inspection fees most of the other items show a small increase.

16. The Expenditure was \$24,185 on an Estimate of \$25,956. The Expenditure in the previous year was \$24,930.

17. Six Police Stations were maintained. The strength of the force was 63 of all ranks at the end of the year. It was short of the establishment by one sergeant and 5 constables. There was no lack of recruits. This is attributed to the improved pay: only Perlis born malays were accepted.

18. The discipline of the force improved. 23 cases were tried departmentally and one before the court, as compared with 41 and 2 respectively in 1340. 6 men were degraded and one sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The more serious cases were dealt with by the Adviser.

19. The health of the force was fairly satisfactory except at Kaki Bukit where difficulty has been experienced in finding good water.

The Kedah Government supplied water from the tank to the Perlis Police at the border station of Sanglang.

20. An improved scale of pay for all ranks was approved from the 1st. of Rejab 1341.

21. The whole force did firing practice, standing only, at 100 yards, at the temporary range at Bukit Lagi the results were satisfactory.

22. Three hundred and one reports were received, an increase of 2 as compared with the previous year. These 213 were admitted and 148 discoveries made. In all 466 persons were tried, of whom 350 were convicted before the Senior Court, an increase of 2 over the number in 1340. There were 27 convictions and 7 discharged. The actual number of persons tried in the Senior Court was 68 with 44 convictions.

23. Two cases of murder were reported. Both were mysterious affairs committed at night. Unfortunately no clue was discovered in either case. There were 33 reports of cattle theft of which 11 were admitted, with 6 discoveries. The remaining 22 cases were considered to be merely cases of straying. There were 8 admitted cases of robbery with 3 discoveries. The remaining reports were not of a serious nature.

24. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-nine new cattle licences were issued during the year. Cattle imported were all imported from Siam through Padang Besar, Quarantine Station which is under the charge of the State Veterinary Surgeon Kedah. 361 cattle, 138 buffaloes and 833 goats were exported by sea. One Veterinary Inspector is stationed at Kangar. At Padang Besar there is a trained Veterinary Inspector under the orders of the Kedah State Veterinary Surgeon, and paid jointly by Perlis and the other administrations interested.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

25. Seven hundred and forty-nine births were registered. Of these 618 were Malays, 96 Chinese, 31 Siamese and 4 Tamils. The births increased by 136. 750 deaths were registered an increase of 144 from that of last year. They include 587 Malays, 101 Chinese, 42 Siamese, 19 Tamils and 1 Bengali. The deaths include 85 infants and 117 between the ages of 1 and 10 years.

#### MEDICAL.

26. Mr. Chakrabarthy, Senior Dresser, was in charge of Kangar Hospital. The State Surgeon Kedah paid monthly visits of Inspection as before. The number of Indoor patients increased but the percentage of deaths fell. Out-door patients numbered 1191 as against 9269. The number of In-door patients treated was 596 as against 519 in 1340. There were 21 deaths a percentage of 6.20 as compared with 6.82 in 1340. Malaria, Syphilis and Ulcers were the principal ailments. The death rate from Malaria was 4.56. Most of the cases were admitted in an advanced State of the disease.

27. One thousand five hundred and eleven patients were injected with Neo Salvarsan, 473 for Syphilis and 1038 for Puru. The people are very keen on receiving this form of treatment. There were one case of Typhoid, 1 of Small-pox and 4 of supposed Cholera, which were more probably Acute Gastro Enteritis. Vaccinations numbered 2053, of which 1884 were successful.

28. The buildings generally are in good condition. The revenue was \$582 and the expenditure \$14,504. The ordinary full diet cost 18½ cents, and ordinary milk diet 31 cents.

#### PRISONS.

29. Mr. Mohammed Ghouse continued as Gaoler throughout the year. There were 58 prisoners at the end of 1340. 126 were admitted in 1341 and 143 discharged, leaving 41 in the prison at the end of the year. There were no escapes.

30. Discipline was fair. There were 36 offences by prisoners as compared with 37 in 1340. The offences were not serious.

31. From the second month of 1341 the diets, with the exception of rice, were supplied on contract. The total cost of an ordinary diet, including the cost of firewood, works out at 17 cents. The same figure as the previous year. The rice was purchased and milled departmentally.

32. The total expenditure on the prison, including purchase of materials and padi was \$16,768.

33. Twenty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three gantang of padi were bought during the year for \$2,225.28. 10,910 gantang of rice were produced, and sold for \$3,014.10. Materials were purchased at a cost of \$1,486.64, from which articles were manufactured valued at \$2,333.18.

34. About half the prisoners were employed on extra-mural work as usual, such as scavenging and maintenance of Government grounds. In addition the prisoners painted and white washed a number of Government buildings.

35. The general health of prisoners was very satisfactory.

### EDUCATION.

36. A new Girls School was opened at Arau, the seat of H. H. the Raja, making 16 Vernacular Schools in all. Koran instruction was given in 12 of these. The number of children enrolled at the end of the year was 1438, an increase of 94. The percentage of attendance was 84, an improvement on the previous year. 23 summonses were issued for non-attendance, resulting in 21 convictions.

37. The staff consisted of one Visiting teacher, 16 head teachers, 8 assistant teachers, 15 pupil teachers, and 12 Koran teachers. The total expenditure was \$11,692. Two boys were educated at Government expense at the Penang Free School.

### CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

38. The total revenue amounted to \$142,214, an increase of \$12,233 over the revenue of 1340. The principal items were:—

Import duty on liquor	...	...	15,774
Import duty on Tobacco	...	...	22,957
Export duty on Poultry	...	...	6,445
„ „ „ padi and rice	...	...	29,803
„ „ „ Tin Ore	...	...	38,124
„ „ „ Fish	...	...	4,040

The amount of dutiable articles Imported in 1340 and 1341 is given below:—

	1,340	1,341
Tobacco (Pikul)	534	384
Cigars (lbs)	793	494
Cigarettes (lbs)	17,960	18,336
European Spirits (Gallons)	588	474
Chinese „ „	2,043	1,858
Beer, Cider, etc „	503	706
Petroleum „	60,380	65,252

It is feared that there is still secret distilling of Samsu. One prosecution in 1341 resulted in a conviction. The decrease in tobacco and cigars is slightly exceeded by the increase in cigarettes.

39. The amount of the principal dutiable articles exported in 1340 and 1341 is given below :—

			1,340	1,341
			—	—
Tin Ore (Pikuls)	...	...	7,721	6,004
Padi (Koyans)	...	...	3,225	4,947
Fish (Pikuls)	...	...	5,853	4,549
			1,340	1,341
			—	—
Poultry (dozens)	...	...	6,566	5,371
Eggs	..	...	180,659	152,470
Rubber (Pikuls)	...	...	330	1,331
Cattle (head)	...	...	251	702
Sheep and Goats (head)	...	...	682	1,098
Pigs (head)	...	...	178	8
Hides (Pikuls)	...	...	158	176
Copra	..	...	3,194	1,170
Betel-nut	..	...	1,303	544

The increased export of padi is due to a better harvest. The decreases are probably due to lower prices for the articles concerned.

40. The Harbour Department registered the entry of 21 Steam Vessels of a tonnage of 943 tons. This is a decrease on the figure for 1340 because the Steamer ceased to call. The tongkangs entering increased from 205 to 348 in number, and from 3,830 tons to 6,755 tons in tonnage. Small boats increased from 991 to 1,187. The figures for Vessels leaving the Ports are identical with those for Vessels entering.

41. Fishing licences were issued for :—

One hundred and fifty-five blat pandak.

Thirty-four blat panjang.

Twenty deep water pukat.

One hundred and twenty-one inshore pukat.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine boats were registered. These figures differ little from those of the previous year.

42. The total expenditure on the Customs and Harbours Department was \$8,315 on an estimate of \$8,705.

#### SANITARY BOARD.

43. The Sanitary Board, Kangar, held seven meetings, that at Arau five meetings, that at Padang Besar, one meeting, and that at Kaki Bukit one meeting. The Boards dealt with the usual questions of scavenging, Conservancy, Lighting and Supervision of Buildings. Nothing worthy of special note occurred.

44. The total revenue was \$11,575 and the expenditure \$6,897.

#### CHANDU DEPARTMENT.

45. The total amount of chandu sold was 14,492 tahils, a decrease of 602 tahils. Profit on sales was \$149,843 a decrease of \$7,287. Licences produced \$5,624 and fines \$75. Both these items show a decrease. The expenditure of the Department was \$2,164 an increase of \$36. There were seven prosecutions for breaches of the Chandu Enactments. There were convictions in four cases.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

46. The total expenditure for the State amounted to \$92,236 against an estimated expenditure, with Supplementary Votes, of \$96,750.

## UNDER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

47. Twenty-seven miles of metalled road were upkept during the year at a total cost of \$20,267, equivalent to \$750 a mile. 27½ miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a cost of \$2,375, equivalent to \$88 a mile. \$3,261 was spent on upkeep of existing buildings, and \$5,619 on Minor Works.

## UNDER SPECIAL SERVICES.

48. Three more miles of the Simpang Ampat-Arau Canal were excavated. The extension of Sungei Padang was completed. Various wooden bridges were replaced with pipe culverts and with a reinforced concrete culvert. Four Clerks Quarters and a Recreation Room were erected at Kangar. Schools were completed at Arau and Chuping, Abi and Salang. \$3,729 was spent on the Share of Perlis in the Padang Besar, Cattle Quarantine Station. A deep well pump and a supply tank were erected in Kangar for the supply of drinking water.

49. The average number of coolies working during the year was 72 and their health was generally good. Rates of pay were: men 45 cents and women 37 cents a day.

50. Mr. H. L. Bennett was in charge until 17th. of Zilhajah (the 12th. month) when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. J. M. Noble.

## GENERAL.

51. H. H. The Raja enjoyed fairly good health and regularly attended the weekly meetings of the State Council, of which he is President, and his Brother Syed Hamzah, Vice-President. His Highness was appointed an Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the King.

52. The Adviser accompanied by Syed Hamzah attended a Conference at Singora at which Officers of the Siamese Government met Officers of the Malay States bordering on Siamese territory, and discussed matters of common interest.

53. Mr. T. W. Clayton officiated as British Adviser for the greater part of the year. On 18th June, 1923, he went on leave and was relieved by Mr. J. W. W. Hughes.

J. W. W. HUGHES,  
*Acting British Adviser,*  
*to the*  
*Perlis Government.*





#### APPENDICES.

---

<i>A.</i> —Revenue	...	...	...	...	1340 - 1341.
<i>B.</i> —Expenditure		...	...	...	1340 - 1341.
<i>C.</i> —Progress and Cost Return of Field Work, Survey Department.					
<i>D.</i> —Rainfall	...	...	...	...	1340 - 1341.



## APPENDIX A.

*Return of the Annual Revenue Collected in the year A. H. 1340 and 1341.*

Headings.				1340.	1341.
Land	...	...	...	28,603	49,797
Mines	...	...	...	2,206	1,883
Forests	...	...	...	516	559
Customs	...	...	...	115,684	127,583
Chandu Monopoly	...	...	...	163,988	155,543
Farms and Licences	...	...	...	4,575	4,021
Harbours	...	...	...	2,131	2,339
Courts	...	...	...	7,965	9,689
Sheriah Court	...	...	...	1,461	1,431
Police	...	...	...	3,185	3,368
Veterinary	...	...	...	5,130	2,384
Municipal	...	...	...	11,114	11,575
Prison	...	...	...	4,518	5,269
Reimbursements...	...	...	...	435	498
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	17,676	21,248
Total ...				369,187	397,187

## APPENDIX B.

*Return of the Annual "Expenditure" incurred in the year A. H. 1340 and 1341.*

Headings.	1340.	1341.
H. H. The Raja ...	18,360	21,360
Office H. H. The Raja and Adviser ...	13,906	14,709
Treasury ...	2,209	2,880
Audit Office ...	1,754	1,841
Courts ...	7,092	8,520
Sheriah Court ...	2,507	3,239
Police ...	16,670	23,730
Land and Mines ...	5,707	7,240
Surveys ...	14,912	19,834
Penghulus ...	2,687	3,183
Prisons ...	14,627	16,768
Medical ...	13,616	14,504
Veterinary ...	600	456
Telephones ...	120	120
Education ...	9,596	14,017
Customs and Harbours ...	6,115	8,316
Sanitary Board ...	5,896	6,898
Chandu Monopoly ...	1,122	1,233
Mosques ...	2,758	2,589
Political Pensions ...	8,740	11,818
Retired Allowance ...	678	2,612
Interests on Loans ...	19,816	18,030
Miscellaneous ...	66,128	40,270
Public Works Department ...	71,935	91,974
Special Vote ...	8,683	6,457
Census 1921 ...	367	...
Repayment of Loans ...	45,395	50,000
Total ...	362,196	392,698

## Progress and Cost Return of Field Work for the year (A. H. 1341) Survey and Demarcation.

Nature of Work.	Chains Measured.		Marks Planted.			Cost per chain ex off-sets.	No. of lots.	Relongs.	Acres.	Cost per lot.	Cost per acre.	Total cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offsets.	Stones.	Pipes.	Cms.								
State Boundary ... (A) Control Tra- verses ... (B) Trig Surveys ... Special Surveys ... Total ...	72	...	...	...	4	\$ c. 1 07	...	...	...	c. ...	\$ c. ...	76 75	Boundary Pillar 13. Do. 14.
	2,687	435	...	58	137	1 60	...	...	...	...	...	4,398 33	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	
	62	...	...	...	...	1 78	...	...	...	...	...	110 00	Cost recovered by Perlis Government Mining Dispute.
Small Agricultural Lots ... Large Agricultural Lots ... Connections ... Tuition ...	2,821	435	...	58	141	4 45	...	...	...	...	...	4,625 08	
	42,826	2,706	7,968	...	...	0 17	DEMARCATION. 3,285	10,364	7,268	2 21	0 99	7,266 35	Includes Supervision.
	187	...	...	...	...	38 05	1	284	202	72 00	0 36	72 00	Do.
	155	...	...	...	...	37 03	...	...	...	...	...	58 00	Do.
Total Chainage } Surveys and De- } marcation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423 29	Do.
	43,168	2,706	7,96	...	...	...	3,286	10,648	7,570	...	...	7,819 64	
	45,989	3,141	7,968	58	141	0 27	3,286	10,648	7,570	...	...	12,444 72	Do.
	Total Chainage (49,130)												
Surveys and Demar- cation year 1340	41,393	2,556	5,770	42	8	22 08	2,407	11,118	7,805	...	...	9,433 09	Do.
	(43,949)												
Demarcation S. A. Lots 1340 ... Demarcation S. A. Lots 1341 ...	...	...	Comparison of	...	S. A. lots	Demarcated in	1341 as against	1341 as against	1340.	...	...	...	Do.
	40,876	2,542	5,721	...	...	16 05	2,407	11,118	7,805	2 86	0 89	6,874 59	Do.
	42,826	2,706	7,968	...	...	17 00	3,285	10,364	7,368	2 21	0 99	7,236 35	Do.

APPENDIX D.  
*Rainfall, Kangar, Perlis.*

Month.				1922.	1923.
January	...	...	...	3'14	1'50
February	...	...	...	4'51	1'67
March	...	...	...	12'61	1'62
April	...	...	...	5'39	7'69
May	...	...	...	9'34	7'00
June	...	...	...	4'37	4'97
July	...	...	...	6'15	7'98
August	...	...	...	11'70	5'56
September	...	...	...	13'32	16'79
October	...	...	...	14'55	14'28
November	...	...	...	6'90	15'86
December	...	...	...	5'03	5'49
Total ...				97'01	87'41





## COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.							
No.	Colony, etc.						Year.
1206	Cyprus .. .. .						1923
1207	Gold Coast .. .. .						1922-1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .						1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate .. .. .						"
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate .. .. .						1923-1924
1211	Swaziland .. .. .						1923
1212	Basutoland .. .. .						1923-1924
1213	Turks and Caicos Islands .. .. .						1923
1214	Fiji .. .. .						"
1215	British Honduras .. .. .						"
1216	New Hebrides .. .. .						"
1217	Gibraltar .. .. .						"
1218	Jamaica .. .. .						"
1219	Sierra Leone .. .. .						"
1220	Uganda .. .. .						"
1221	Grenada .. .. .						"
1222	British Guiana .. .. .						"
1223	St. Vincent .. .. .						"
1224	St. Helena .. .. .						"
1225	Barbados .. .. .						1923-1924
1226	Somaliland .. .. .						1923
1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate .. .. .						"
1228	Hongkong .. .. .						"
1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast .. .. .						1923-1924
1230	Colonial Survey Committee Report .. .. .						1914-1923
1231	Cayman Islands .. .. .						1923
1232	Leeward Islands .. .. .						1923-1924
1233	Federated Malay States .. .. .						1923
1234	Mauritius .. .. .						"
1235	Straits Settlements .. .. .						"
1236	Seychelles .. .. .						"
1237	Tongan Islands Protectorate .. .. .						1923-1924
1238	Brunei .. .. .						1923

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.				Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria .. .. .				Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies .. .. .				Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria .. .. .				Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria .. .. .				Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon .. .. .				Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute .. .. .				Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria .. .. .				Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent .. .. .				Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate .. .. .				Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General .. .. .				Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island .. .. .				Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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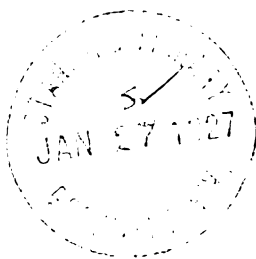
## STATE OF BRUNEI.

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# REPORT FOR 1924.

(FOR REPORT FOR 1923 SEE No. 1238).

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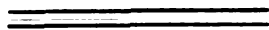




**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**STATE OF BRUNEI**  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1924**

BY

**E. E. F. PRETTY, *British Resident, Brunei.***



**Singapore :**

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**1925.**



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## Annual Report on the State of Brunei for the Year 1924.

### PREFATORY NOTE.

The State of Brunei is situated between British North Borneo and Sarawak, lying between 115° and 116° E. long., and touching the sea at Brunei Bay in which lies the island of Labuan.

It is 770 nautical miles distant from Singapore.

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of Pigafetta, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the town, the population of which he estimated at 120,000.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841, and concessions were made to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has now been reduced to an area of about 2,500 square miles containing a population of some 27,000 souls.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1905, under a further agreement a British Resident was appointed to advise and assist in the administration of the State.

### I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total Revenue for 1924 amounted to \$257,474, and the total Expenditure to \$247,615 giving a surplus for the year of \$9,859.

The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:—

		<i>Estimated.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Difference.</i>
		—	—	—
		\$	\$	\$
Revenue	...	180,843	257,474	+ 76,631
Expenditure	...	213,173	247,615	+ 34,442
		—	—	
Difference	...	- 32,330	+ 9,859	

### REVENUE.

2. The Revenue exceeded that for 1923, (the highest previously recorded) by \$35,807, and was mainly derived from Customs Duties and Government Monopolies.

## EXPENDITURE.

3. The total Expenditure exceeded that for 1922 by \$58,407, which is almost entirely accounted for by the purchase of a new Government launch (\$25,000) and the construction of the first main road in the State capable of taking motor-traffic (\$25,000).

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to \$128,808 as compared with \$118,949 at the end of 1923.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was \$435,500. As arrangements have been made for their liquidation these loans are not shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

6. The following are shown in Appendices:—

Appendix A.—Abstract of Revenue, 1922, 1923, 1924.

„ B.—Abstract of Expenditure, 1922, 1923, 1924.

„ C.—Loan Accounts.

„ D.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1923 and 1924.

## II.—TRADE.

7. The total value of the chief exports and imports was approximately \$1,672,430 as against \$1,375,000 in 1923, an increase of 22 per cent.

As these figures are not entirely comprehensive it is probable that the total volume of trade was not less than \$2,000,000.

8. Labuan is the port of transhipment for the bulk of this trade and the small launches which ply to and fro had a busy year.

There is a small coastal trade carried on by tongkangs, while tongkangs also make regular journeys between Labuan-Belait, Labuan-Tutong and Labuan-Brunei.

## EXPORTS.

9. The most notable features were the decreased output of Cutch and the continued decline in the Sago trade.

The big drop under the heading Forest-produce, after the exceptional year 1923, with its unprecedented crop of illipe-nuts, was almost set-off by the satisfactory increase under Jelutong.

Coal and plantation rubber both show an increase in quantity, but the market price of both commodities was lower.

## IMPORTS.

10. Imports show an increase in quantity under every heading, a sign of increasing population and prosperity.

The machinery imported was chiefly for use in the Oilfield at Belait, the Cutch Works at Brunei and the Brooketon Colliery.

11. The following tables show the principal exports and imports in 1923 and 1924.

## EXPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
				\$	\$
Cutch ... ..	tons	2,475	1,961	238,000	176,490
Coal ... ..	"	8,941	10,337	102,820	98,202
Plantation Rubber ...	lbs	835,633	1,065,489	363,200	387,793
Jelutong Rubber ...	pikuls	9,075	13,986	49,881	78,860
Raw Sago ... ..	Bayongs	1,750	607	2,057	1,535
Sago Flour ... ..	pikuls	9,049	6,913	37,297	26,190
Forest Produce ... ..	...	...	...	37,296	11,257
Dried Prawns ... ..	pikuls	735	882	35,390	43,161
Cattle ... ..	head	524	664	19,971	23,778
Pigs ... ..	"	233	262	6,552	7,380
Poultry ... ..	"	3,142	2,578	1,563	1,637
Hides and Horns ...	pikuls	287	627	3,642	4,302
Brassware ... ..	"	22	68	2,639	8,593

## IMPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
				\$	\$
Rice ... ..	Pikuls	22,845	30,232	157,991	243,240
Tobacco ... ..	Pounds	60,875	69,524	68,499	79,267
Piece-goods ... ..	...	...	...	100,298	109,987
Sugar ... ..	Pikuls	3,152	3,885	44,169	51,743
Kerosene Oil ... ..	Cases	4,937	5,307	29,251	27,630
Coconut Oil ... ..	Tins	1,521	1,930	9,817	14,122
Matches ... ..	"	382	606	2,969	4,167
Salt ... ..	Pikuls	1,782	1,984	3,788	4,055
Preserved Provisions ...	...	...	...	41,806	50,439
Flour ... ..	Sacks	3,321	4,985	11,874	17,591
Machinery ... ..	...	...	...	No return.	191,194
Liquor ... ..	Gallons	...	1,871	do.	9,807

12. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and imports for the years 1920 - 1924 is given in Appendix E.

A return showing the distribution of the trade by districts is given in Appendix F.

## III.—CUSTOMS.

13. The total receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to \$107,597 as against \$90,698 in 1923 and \$59,047 in 1922.

14. The collections in each district in 1923 and 1924 were as follows:—

District.	Export Duties.		Import Duties.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brunei ... ..	16,469	18,855	33,737	34,741
Belait ... ..	6,396	6,418	7,323	13,867
Tutong ... ..	7,076	7,538	5,153	4,779
Temburong ... ..	5,603	10,207	3,317	3,676
Muara ... ..	4,583	5,660	1,041	1,855
	40,127	48,678	50,571	58,918

#### DUTIES.

15. The following new or amended duties were imposed during the year:—

##### *Import:—*

- On Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements \$3 per tin of 120 packets.
- On all other Matches ... .. \$6 „ „ „
- On bicycles and all other mechanically propelled road vehicles ... 5% ad valorem.

##### *Export:—*

- On Swine ... .. \$ 4 per head.
- On Buffaloes ... .. \$10 „
- On Fowls ... .. 20 cents per head.

16. Suspected smuggling led to a considerable tightening-up of Customs supervision.

Around Brunei Bay there are 4 different administrations—Labuan, Sarawak, British North Borneo and Brunei— all within a radius of 15 miles and all with different tariffs—a perfect paradise for smugglers with all the existing creeks and islands, as it was for pirates in the days of old.

#### IV.—INDUSTRIES.

##### A.—COAL.

17. The Manager at Brooketon Colliery reports that the gross output for the year amounted to 18,323 tons as compared with 19,329 tons in 1923: 8,022 tons of this were consumed at the Mines.

The amount exported was 10,337 tons made up as follows:—

- To Labuan ... .. 7,337 tons.
- To Singapore ... .. 3,000 „

18. Bunkers were supplied as below:—

Manila and Saigon Steamers	...	1,100 tons.
H. M. S. "IROQUOIS", S. Y. "SEA BELLE",		
Local Launches and Sarawak Government		
Steamers	... ..	1,226 ,,
		<hr/>
Total	...	2,326 ,,
		<hr/>

The average price for which coal was sold during the year was \$9.50 per ton.

#### B.—CUTCH.

19. The Island Trading Company exported 1,961 tons of mangrove extract with an approximate value of \$176,490 as compared with 2,475 tons in 1923.

20. This Company is now beginning to feel the effects of its short-sighted policy in the past, as the bark grounds grow more and more distant.

21. It is to be recorded with regret that their efforts during the past year to re-afforest an area in the Temburong District were attended with a very small measure of probable success and these efforts have now been abandoned.

22. A twin-screw steel motor barge with a carrying capacity of 55 tons was built at the Company's works in Brunei and successfully launched on the 15th September.

#### C.—OIL.

23. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, received further extensions of their Prospecting Licence in the Tutong area pending the completion of a new agreement with the Crown Agents acting on behalf of this Government.

24. During the year a comprehensive geological survey of a very large part of the State was effected, but there was little real prospecting activity in the Tutong District.

25. At Belait great strides were made. A railway line  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles long was constructed through what was formerly an impassable swamp, offices, godowns, coolie lines and permanent bungalows for the European Staff were erected and the laying of a pipe-line along the side of the railway was practically finished.

A 200 ton storage tank near Well No. 2 has been completed and tested.

26. Well No. 2 was pumped intermittently to provide fuel, producing 238 tons of oil during the year.

Well No. 4 was on gas production.

Well No. 5 at the end of the year was down to 1,370 feet, having given a show of oil at 1,358 feet, specific gravity .9627.

The derrick at the new location, Well No. 6, was practically finished.

27. A fair sized village has already sprung up at Labi just outside the boundary of the Company's Lease and the locality proved a great magnet to Chinese and others from Jesselton, Labuan, Miri and Brunei.

28. I visited the field on five occasions, generally with Major BENJAMIN, the General-Manager of the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, Miri, who act as Agents for the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited.

Once again I wish to express my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and consideration which the Company has displayed in all negotiations and in placing its vessels at the disposal of this Government whenever occasion required.

29. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight gallons of heavy mineral oil were exported from the Rajah of Sarawak's oil-well on Berembang Island.

#### **D.—NATIVE INDUSTRIES.**

30. Native arts and crafts received every encouragement possible, and the Silversmiths, brass-workers and sarong-weavers must have enjoyed a profitable year.

Their wares were well-represented in the Malaya Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition, there was a silver stall at the local Agricultural Show and a large consignment was sent to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show at Kuala Lumpur, where the two chief Silversmiths received diplomas, though the sales were rather disappointing. The stock unsold there was readily disposed of in Singapore later in the year.

31. The fishing industry continued in its usual haphazard and unenterprising way which affords room for great improvement in every direction.

#### **V.—LANDS AND FORESTS.**

##### **A.—AGRICULTURE.**

32. The Annual Agricultural Show was held on 11th May, 1924, and was opened by His Highness the Sultan accompanied by the Chief Ministers.

33. His Highness and His Excellency the High Commissioner again presented prizes for coconuts and padi respectively.

34. The exhibits both in number and quality far exceeded those of the previous year and there were some remarkable jungle products and medicinal herbs shown.

A horticultural section was included for the first time.

##### **RICE.**

35. The weather was unkind to padi-planters and the total crop harvested showed a falling-off of about 20 per cent from the previous year, although there was an increase in the area planted.

##### **PLANTATION RUBBER.**

36. There are five European-owned rubber Estates, four of which have reached the bearing stage and the production of rubber is about equally balanced as regards quantity between them and the native owned properties, including the Chinese holdings.

37. Disease is fairly prevalent and one European Estate suffers considerably from the depredations of porcupine in addition to the ever-present pig, white ants and deer.

Most of the trees on native holdings are badly wounded through inferior tapping.

##### **COCONUTS.**

38. Many of the coconut lands near Brunei town are infested with the Rhinoceros beetle, but there are flourishing and healthy plantations at Muara Damit.

There are some promising young areas near the sea coast in the Tutong District which seems particularly suited for this form of cultivation.

## SAGO.

39. There are Sago factories at Temburong, Tutong and Kuala Balai. The decline in the export of this commodity was due to the increased home consumption and to the poor market price in Singapore in the early months of the year.

## B.—FORESTS.

40. The returns show a very considerable increase in the export of Jelutong rubber, most of which came from the Belait and Tutong Districts.

41. The Jelutong forests in the Belait seem almost inexhaustible, but they are chiefly worked by nomad Dyaks, who are at the mercy of the Chinese dealer, himself generally the sub-agent of a Labuan merchant who in turn is the Agent of a Singapore Towkay, a system which leaves little profit for the actual worker, and is, therefore, not an incentive to industry.

42. Trade in other forest produce was slack after the bumper crop of Illipe-nuts harvested in 1923, but there was a fair export of rotan Semambu (Malacca Canes) to Singapore.

43. Practically no timber is exported from the State, but a fair amount was used in public works and by the Oil Company at Belait.

## C.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

44. One hundred and ten applications for permanent titles to land were received during the year. They were all for small areas.

45. Sixty-one lots covering an area of 326 acres were demarcated and sixty-one lots with an area of 325 acres were awaiting demarcation at the end of the year.

46. Arrears of rent outstanding on 31st December, 1924, amounted to \$1,060 of which \$902 were in the Tutong District where the Malay Magistrate in charge is new to land work, most of these arrears are in respect of areas which have never been cultivated.

## VI.—COURTS.

47. The following return shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Resident and of the Magistrates in the various Districts of the State:—

—	Resident's Court.		Magistrate's Court.		Total.
	Criminal.	Civil	Criminal.	Civil.	
Brunei ... ..	50	37	81	185	353
Temburong ... ..	2	1	61	27	91
Tutong ... ..	4	2	19	125	150
Belait ... ..	3	2	52	150	207
Muara .. ...	3	5	22	41	71
Total ... ..	62	47	235	528	872

48. The total amount involved in the Civil Suits was \$46,324.

There was one appeal to the Court of the Resident in which the Magistrate's decision was upheld.



## VII.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

### A.—POLICE.

49. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was one Chief Inspector, one Sergeant-Major, 4 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 4 Lance-Corporals and 41 Constables.

Four of the non-commissioned officers who were seconded for service in Brunei were transferred to the Brunei force with the rank of Lance-Sergeant from 1st July, 1924, the other two being returned to the Straits Settlements Force.

50. Chief Inspector G. McAfee was in charge of the Force throughout the year as Chief Police Officer.

The Hon'ble the Inspector-General of Police, Straits Settlements, paid a visit of inspection during October, and reported that the organisation of the Force reflected great credit upon the Chief Police Officer in view of the material available.

### DISCIPLINE.

51. The Chief Police Officer reports that discipline was good considering that very few members of the force have had more than two years' service.

There was a great improvement in the firing in the Annual Musketry course, with 7 marksmen as against 1 in 1923, when the course was introduced.

### HEALTH.

52. Health of the Force was fair only, 44 members being treated at the Government Dispensary in Brunei, and 4 at the Hospital in Labuan. 25 for Malaria and 9 for sore-eyes (conjunctivities and trachoma). These latter diseases were rather prevalent in Brunei during the year.

### BUILDINGS.

53. The old Rest House in Brunei Town was converted into a Police Station, the Chief Overseer, Public Works Department, displaying considerable ingenuity in the plan and execution thereof.

A new Station was built at Kuala Ballai (Belait). The Police buildings elsewhere were maintained in good repair.

### FIREARMS.

54. Eight hundred and eighty-one firearms were registered in the State, a decrease of 67 on the 1923 figures, many of the old muzzle-loaders being condemned.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

55. Five hundred and sixteen weights and measures were tested by the Police Department in the Brunei, Muara, Temburong and Tutong Districts—in the last named district for the first time.

### REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

56. One thousand five hundred and thirty-five aliens were registered during the year as follows:—

Brunei	...	...	...	...	288
Muara	...	...	...	...	247
Temburong	...	...	...	...	195
Tutong	...	...	...	...	61
Belait	...	...	...	...	744

## CRIME.

57. There was no serious crime in the State and heavy sentences appear to have discouraged the Kedayans from their favourite occupation of buffalo-stealing

58. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police during the last two years.

—				Offences.	Property lost.	Property recovered.
					\$	\$
1923	...	...	...	219	1,856	855
1924	...	...	...	266	1,738	355

## GENERAL.

59. Six persons were taken by crocodiles during the year, and rewards for 10 crocodiles captured were paid.

## B.—PRISONS.

60. Eighty-eight persons were committed to prison, their nationality being as follows:—

<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Bruneis.</i>	<i>Kedayans.</i>	<i>Dusuns.</i>	<i>Javanese.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Dyaks.</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	19	9	4	30	1	1

Most of the Javanese were sentenced for offences against the Labour Enactment.

61. Three prisoners escaped from the working gang during the year, but all were re-captured.

Discipline on the whole was only fair, and it was found necessary to inflict corporal punishment on three occasions.

62. The health of the prisoners was good, and an average labour force of 25 men did some extremely useful work during the year in constructing a 20 feet road from the Gaol to the River Kedayan, besides making baskets and brushes to the value of \$700.

63. There were monthly inspections of the Gaol by Visiting Justices.

Chief Inspector McAfee acted as Superintendent of Prisons during the year, with a Sergeant in charge of the Gaol.

## VIII.—POST OFFICE.

64. The Postal Revenue amounted to \$5,999, as compared with \$3,744 in 1923 and \$4,183 in 1922.

A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	—	—	—
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	16,675	17,380	27,114
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	7,597	9,707	13,654

The returns show a considerable advance upon any previous year and details are given below.

### INWARD.

Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matter.	Post cards.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1,050	967	9,005	276	1,620	13,923	263
			OUTWARD.			
2,626	147	331	169	1,246	9,025	110

66. The Revenue derived from sale of stamps was \$5,937.

Two new values, 6 cents (black) and 12 cents (blue) bearing a panoramic view of Brunei Town and river, were issued during the year.

Eighty-seven Money Orders were issued with a value of \$3,345 as compared with 91 valued \$2,393 in the previous year.

Two hundred and twenty-nine Cash on Delivery parcels were received with a total value of \$2,463.

67. The weekly mail services between Brunei and all outstations were maintained without interruption by means of mail-runners and prahus. Their unfailing punctuality in all weathers is worthy of praise.

68. Mr. LEONG AH NG acted as Postmaster throughout the year in addition to his other duties, but it would not have been possible to run the Department so efficiently had it not been for the assistance of Mr. GEORGE, Wireless Engineer, in exercising general supervision.

## IX.—RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

### TRAFFIC.

69. The number of messages handled by the Department totalled 2,891 as compared with 2,250 in 1923 and 1,901 in 1922.

This figure is made up as follows:—

(a) Messages handled on the internal service	... 1,576
(b) Messages handled on the external service	... 1,315

The Service between Brunei and Sarawak continued to show increased traffic.

During September a break occurred in the Labuan-Mempakul Cable in consequence of which the traffic usually passed over this route was sent from Labuan to the Brunei Radio and passed from there to Jesselton. This lasted for ten days and resulted in a considerable increase of work and revenue.

70. Tables are appended showing a comparison between traffic figures of 1923 and 1924.

#### INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Handed in at and transmitted from			Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Temburong.		1924.	1923.	1922.
Government ...	256	202	79	537	44'75	32'5	39'3
Public ...	157	200	60	417	34'75	34'7	30'1
Shipping ...	241	308	73	622	51'83	39'4	39'1
Total ...	654	710	212	1,576	131'33	106'7	108'5

#### EXTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Handed in at and transmitted from.			Received in Brunei.		Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem.		
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Temburong.	Via E. E. Tel. Co., Cable Labuan.	From Sarawak.		1924.	1923.	1922.
Government	111	16	...	31	192	344	28'6	16'3	11'8
Public	311	128	17	174	121	751	62'6	65'2	29'75
Total ...	422	144	17	205	313	1,095	91'2	81'5	41'55

#### TRAFFIC ON SARAWAK-BRUNEI SERVICE.

	Total number of messages handed in at and transmitted to Sarawak via Brunei.		Total number of messages received from Sarawak via Brunei.	Total number of messages dealt with.	Average Number of messages per mensem.	
	Brunei.	Labuan.			1924.	1923.
Government	65	10	192	267	22'25	9'75
Public ...	165	128	121	414	34'5	35'00
Total ...	230	138	313	681	56'75	44'75

#### EFFICIENCY.

71. Three Stations were maintained and operated, viz., at Brunei, Labuan and Temburong.

All maintained an uninterrupted service with the exception of the Brunei Station which was out of action for a few hours in December, owing to transmitter trouble.

Each station was manned as heretofore by one operator who acted as his own engine-man.

72. The average cost of fuel per transmitted message worked out at 14 cents as compared with 15·25 cents in 1923, 18 cents in 1922 and 23·60 cents in 1921.

The average cost of Transmitting Thermionic Valves used per message transmitted was ·05 cents as compared with ·07 cents in 1923, whilst that of Receiving Valves worked out at ·86 cents as compared with ·63 cents in 1923. This makes a total cost of ·91 cents per message for Thermionic Valves as compared with ·70 cents in 1923 and 16·5 cents in 1922.

### FINANCIAL.

73. The Revenue of the Department amounted to \$2,536 showing an increase of \$953 over the revenue for 1923.

This figure does not include the cost of telegrams sent on Government Service which amounted to \$1,232.

The total Expenditure amounted to \$11,135 including personal emoluments and the cost of a new generating set and accumulators for the new Station at Labi (Belait) which amounted to \$1,275

### NEW STATION.

74. Towards the latter part of the year estimates and specifications for the erection of a Station at Belait were drawn up. In October, the Wireless Engineer proceeded to Belait to inspect the site which had been chosen for the Station.

The space available for the erection of a Station was very small, but a suitable spot was eventually found. A small aerial was erected, and with a small one Valve Receiving Set good signals were received. It appeared therefore, that in spite of the range of hills in close proximity to the station and the heavy growth of jungle quite near that screening was practically negligible.

The Contract for the Station was given out in November, and work started on the buildings shortly afterwards.

The power plant and antennae equipment was sent to Belait in December. The remainder of the equipment is ready for shipment as soon as the buildings are completed.

The Labi Station will be equipped with a 100 Watt Continuous Wave Valve Set similar to those in use at the other Brunei Stations.

It is proposed to use a double wire T antennae system slung between two 100 foot masts. The masts are being erected by the Oil Company, and each mast will be constructed of pipe line sections.

The Petrol Electric Generating Set and Accumulator Battery, which were ordered for Labuan last year have been sent to Belait for use at the Station there, and a new set has been ordered for Labuan.

### GENERAL.

75. Mr. P. H. F. GEORGE, A.M.I.R.E.E., G.I.E.E., was in charge of the Department throughout the year, and is particularly to be congratulated on the way in which he has trained his Staff.

## X.—MEDICAL.

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION.

76. There was no occurrence of infectious or contagious diseases except for a few cases of chicken-pox in the month of May.

77. The death-rate was roughly 34 per mille as against 40 per mille for 1923 and the birth-rate 41 per mille against 52.

The births registered exceeded the deaths by 171.

The principal causes of death were Malaria, Convulsions, Marasmus and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

#### MALARIA.

78. The figures available show a slight decrease. Thus 215 cases were treated in Brunei and Outstations as against 249 in 1923.

Forty-nine children were examined at Brunei School: of these 5 showed splenic enlargement, giving a percentage of 10.20 against 13.04 in 1923.

#### VACCINATIONS.

79. One thousand and twenty-six vaccinations were done in the State as against 812 in 1923 and 442 in 1922, from which it would appear that the native population is gradually becoming more amenable to Western methods of medication.

#### GENERAL.

80. Dr. T. C. A. CLEVERTON, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), the Medical Officer, Labuan, acted as Medical Officer, Brunei, as in previous years, paying altogether 16 visits of varying duration from Labuan.

The Brunei Dispensary was in charge of Mr. LEONG AH NG and the Travelling Dresser ABDULKHAN who between them treated a total of 2,520 patients.

Dr. CLEVERTON considered a Hospital in Brunei as quite unnecessary and that the lines on which medical work has been pursued in the past will meet the present and immediate future requirements.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

81. Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *g* and *h*.

The rainfall during the year was exceptionally heavy, but the mean temperature remained almost exactly the same as in 1923, an average daily range of 14° comparing favourably with the climate in Malaya.

The nights in Brunei are always cool.

### XI.—DISTRICTS.

82. The following comparative return shows the Revenue collected in each District Office during the year:—

<i>District.</i>					<i>Gross Collection.</i>
—					—
					\$
Muara	...	...	...	...	13,483
Belait	...	...	...	...	56,839
Temburong	...	...	...	...	22,807
Tutong	...	...	...	...	23,231

#### MUARA.

83. The Pengiran Shahbandar continued to act as Malay Magistrate in charge of this District.

In March, after protracted negotiations lasting for nearly 3 years, an agreement was concluded whereby the Trade and Farm Rights held by the Rajah of Sarawak were redeemed by the Government of Brunei, in return for an annual payment of \$6,418. These rights, together with certain land rights which are retained by the Rajah of Sarawak, were originally granted by the Sultan of Brunei to Mr. W. C. COWIE, in perpetuity, for a total payment of \$5,000.

Five months after the new agreement came into operation the Rajah announced his intention to cease working the Brooketon Coal mines as from the 1st January, 1925, and the work of dismantling the machinery, etc., had commenced before the end of the year.

#### BELAIT.

84. This is now the most important district in the State apart from Brunei itself and it was found necessary in May, to effect a transfer by which the Malay Magistrate, Tutong, the Pehin Dato' Shahbandar, was moved to Belait and the former Malay Magistrate, Belait, Pengiran Anak HAJI MOHAMED took his place at Tutong. This action was fully justified by results.

The efficient administration of this District is rendered difficult by its inaccessibility and distance from headquarters.

This is felt most acutely now that the operations of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, with a staff of 4 Europeans, are becoming so extensive, while the Chinese immigrants are not of the most law-abiding class.

If the oil-field developes, as it is hoped and anticipated, it will be essential to station a European District Officer here.

#### TEMBURONG.

85. This District contains three European rubber estates, with a total planted area of less than 2,000 acres—the sole material result of concessions extending to over 50,000 acres.

Inche ABDULRAHIM remained in charge as Malay Magistrate, and is popular with all nationalities, which in this District are of many kinds.

#### TUTONG.

86. The population and prosperity of this District seem to be declining, which can partly be accounted for by the transfer of the Oil Company's drilling location from Simbatang to Kilanas, near Brunei.

Despite a very heavy duty, the export of buffaloes to Sarawak, principally to Miri, continues on an extensive scale.

### XII.—LEGISLATION.

87. There were five Meetings of the State Council during the year at which the following Enactments were passed:—

*No. 1.*—The Indian Immigration Enactment.

*No. 2.*—The Excise Enactment.

*No. 3.*—The Small Offences Enactment, Amendment Enactment.

*No. 4.*—The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment.

88. These Meetings are attended with a good deal of ceremony and hitherto it has been difficult to get the lesser Ministers to voice their opinions at all, though an improvement in this respect was noticeable during the more recent Meetings.

89. Rules under the following Enactments were made by the British Resident:—

The Customs Duties Enactment, 1906.

The Sanitary Boards Enactment, 1920.

The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1920.

The Indian Immigration Enactment, 1924.

The Excise Enactment, 1924.

The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1924.

### XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

90. Inche AWANG BIN HAJI HANAFI was in charge of this Department throughout the year, under the supervision of the Resident assisted by Mr. GEORGE.

91. An ambitious programme was attempted and most of it accomplished thanks to the energy of the scanty staff.

92. The proposed ferry over the Kedayan River was abandoned and in its stead a bridge was built capable of taking motor-traffic. This bridge which measures 480 feet in length was completed within 3 months of the driving of the first pile at a total cost of less than \$3,000 and was officially opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner in June.

93. *Brunei-Tutong Road*.—It was found that the cost of this work had been greatly under-estimated and an extension of the vote was necessitated.

The work was hampered by exceptionally heavy rains but on the whole good progress was made and by the end of the year it was possible to motor 11 miles from Brunei, while the earthwork of another 14 miles was in various stages of completion. The total expenditure incurred was \$22,000.—so the cost can hardly be considered excessive.

94. *Buildings*.—New Customs Stations were built at Brooketon, Labu and Kuala Semburoh (Belait), and at Kuala Balai a new Police Station, School and Magistrate's house were completed.

In Brunei the old Rest House was most successfully converted into a Police Station and a new Rest House was built along the Residency Road.

The Wireless Engineer's quarters were practically re-built and all other Government buildings were maintained in good condition except those at Tutong which are now beyond repair.

95. The reservoir which supplies the town of Brunei with water was enlarged and a new supplementary reservoir built; ample water is now available even in the most prolonged draught.

96. The path from Brunei Town to the Residency was made into a proper road-way 20 feet wide, embankments being substituted for the long bridges; this work was approaching completion by the end of the year and is a much-needed improvement.

### XIV.—GENERAL.

97. With the most profound regret I have to record the death of His Highness the Sultan, Sir MOHAMED JEMALULALAM, K.C.M.G., who passed away on September 19th at the early age of 35.

The cause of death was Malaria aggravated in the opinion of Dr. CLEVERTON by grief at the death of his wife the Raja ISTERI and two children in the month of August.

98. The Pengiran BENDAHARA and Pengiran PEMANCHA were proclaimed joint-regents during the minority of his son and heir who is only 12 years of age.

99. The late Sultan was a most loyal friend of the British Empire and by his premature demise the State has lost a dignified and enlightened Ruler.

100. In April His Excellency Admiral Sir ARTHUR LEVESON, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, China Station visited Brunei in H. M. S. "Petersfield" and stayed for 2 days—a notable event in Brunei history since formerly the visits of Admirals were generally concerned with punitive expeditions.

101. On June 19 His Excellency the High Commissioner and Staff accompanied by the Honourable the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, Dr. GRAY, and the Director of Museums, Mr. BODEN KLOSS, arrived at Brunei in the S. Y. *Sea Belle*.



His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the Sungei Kedayan Bridge and visited the Cutch Factory of the Island Trading Company. On the following day a visit was paid to Brooketon.

102. Two seaplanes from H. M. S. *Pegasus* paid a flying visit to Brunei from Labuan in October and created a profound impression upon the native population.

103. His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak and H. M. S. *Iroquois* both paid visits to Brooketon at the end of October.

104. Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY continued to act as British Resident throughout the year; the Residency was struck by lightning and partially demolished in the month of April.

105. In February, the first motor-car was imported into Brunei, and by the end of the year there were 4 such vehicles in the State.

106. The year was one of marked progress and prosperity and fully justified the optimistic anticipations which were voiced in the 1923 Report.

E. E. F. PRETTY,

*British Resident,*

*Brunei.*

BRUNEI, 15th February, 1925.

## **APPENDICES.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A.—REVENUE, 1922, 1923 AND 1924.             | E.—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1920—<br>1924.                   |
| B.—EXPENDITURE, 1922, 1923 AND<br>1924.      | F.—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY<br>DISTRICTS, 1923 AND 1924. |
| C.—PUBLIC DEBT.                              | G.—RAINFALL, BRUNEI STATE.                               |
| D.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1923<br>AND 1924. | H.—THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVA-<br>TIONS, BRUNEI TOWN.        |



## APPENDIX A.

Abstract of Revenue.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$
<b>CLASS I.</b>			
<b>DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—</b>			
Customs ... ..	59,047	90,698	107,597
Government Monopolies ...	40,001	41,344	58,975
Licences ... ..	13,788	11,210	13,336
Poll-Tax ... ..	3,466	3,432	3,598
Municipal ... ..	1,694	7,087	10,212
<b>CLASS II.</b>			
<b>FEES OF COURT AND OFFICE—</b>			
Courts ... ..	2,535	2,522	3,951
Surveys ... ..	492	202	639
General ... ..	8,769	9,082	6,691
<b>CLASS III.</b>			
<b>POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—</b>			
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	12,011	5,202	8,283
<b>CLASS IV.</b>			
<b>REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—</b>			
Land Revenue ... ..	39,955	26,359	26,321
Cession Monies ... ..	20,525	21,593	13,369
Interest ... ..	2,221	3,036	4,503
Total Revenue ...	204,504	221,767	257,475
Repayment of Loans ...	5,198	6,505	10,549
Total Receipts ...	209,702	228,272	268,024

## APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Expenditure.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan ... ..	13,485	13,454	13,380
Native Chiefs ... ..	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident .. ..	14,002	14,160	14,295
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies ..	5,349	5,616	8,976
Land and Surveys ... ..	5,764	3,838	3,139
District Offices ... ..	8,787	9,468	7,128
Education ... ..	2,389	2,466	2,456
Marine ... ..	3,730	2,388	2,695
Police and Prisons ... ..	20,698	23,261	25,859
Medical ... ..	3,229	3,229	4,489
Political Pensions ... ..	7,634	6,004	4,783
Headmen ... ..	842	769	714
Interest ... ..	17,094	18,275	18,081
Municipal ... ..	...	...	2,443
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recur- rent ... ..	22,048	22,116	32,149
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expendi- ture ... ..	5,771	15,238	33,669
Pensions ... ..	624	2,524	2,632
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	13,884	15,614	13,687
Public Works Department ... ..	2,769	2,928	3,264
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	5,698	5,687	7,052
Public Works, Special Services ... ..	19,606	5,673	30,223
Total ... ..	185,403	184,708	243,114
Repayment of Public Debt. ... ..	2,847	4,500	4,500
Grand Total ... ..	188,250	189,208	247,614

APPENDIX C.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT.

Dr.	(A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1924).		Cr.
—	Amount.	—	Amount.
	\$		\$
<i>By</i> LOANS—		<i>To</i> Redemption of Monopolies (1906-1908) ...	
1906 ...	200,000	„ Purchase of Tulin (1906-1909) ...	72,009
1908 (December) ..	20,000	„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908-1914) ...	7,045
1909 (September)...	80,000	„ CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:—	
1911 (March) ...	100,000	Launch (1906) ...	20,000
1913 (June) ...	20,000	Residency (1906-1907) ...	8,000
„ (September)...	13,000	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906-1907) ...	10,339
1914 (April) ...	6,750	„ General Purposes ...	38,339
		„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in 1909) ...	106,980
			41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	\$		\$
1-1-1924, Total F.M.S. Loan ...	439,750	Capital Repaid ...	22,250
		31-12-1923 Balance due to F.M.S. ...	417,500
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	(A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1924).		Cr.
—	Amount.	—	Amount.
	\$		\$
<i>By</i> LOANS—		<i>To</i> Purchase of Cessions Monies ...	13,546
1922 (October) ...	10,000	„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454
1922 (December) ...	10,000		
Total ...	20,000	Total	20,000

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	\$		\$
1-1-1924, Total S.S. Loan ...	20,000	Capital Repaid ...	2,000
		31-12-1923 Balance due to S.S. ...	18,000
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

\* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to \$56,920.

# APPENDIX D.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1923—1924.

Liabilities.	31st December, 1923.	31st December, 1924.	Assets.	31st December, 1923.	31st December, 1924.
Miscellaneous Deposits	...	...	Cash in Treasury and Bank	...	...
Land Office Deposits	...	...	Loans (Secured) ...	...	...
Money Order Deposits	...	...	Advances	...	...
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	...	...	Suspense	...	...
			Investment (S. S. War Loan Bonds)	...	...
Total	...	...	Total	...	...
	125,804 27	146,517 29		125,804 27	146,517 29

## APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CHIEF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS  
FOR THE YEARS 1920—1924.

## EXPORTS.

—	Cutch.	Coal.	Plantation Rubber.	Jelutong Rubber.	Sago.	Forest Produce.	Dried Prawns.	Live-Stock.	Hides and Horns.	Brass-ware.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920	355,300	296,003	214,733	116,648	84,512	25,890	61,566	11,202	5,362	1,283	1,172,496
1921	240,740	275,570	82,217	31,017	43,764	30,529	47,464	34,286	4,571	870	791,028
1922	172,600	104,160	91,104	46,107	73,757	19,795	44,974	18,842	5,249	717	577,305
1923	238,000	102,820	363,200	49,881	39,353	37,296	35,390	28,086	3,642	2,639	900,307
1924	176,490	98,202	387,794	78,860	27,725	11,257	41,161	32,806	4,302	8,593	867,190

## IMPORTS.

—	Rice.	Tobacco.	Piece-Goods.	Sugar.	Kerosene Oil.	Coconut Oil.	Salt.	Matches.	Preserved Provisions.	Flour.	Machinery.	Liquor.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920	308,326	80,325	186,101	49,413	38,808	13,086	5,770	10,574	16,638	13,637	...	...	722,678
1921	159,357	49,931	95,888	30,097	28,806	8,301	4,408	6,970	15,027	12,069	...	...	410,854
1922	126,343	55,552	105,248	30,996	28,851	8,477	4,855	4,141	18,093	9,111	...	...	391,627
1923	157,992	68,499	100,298	44,169	29,251	9,817	3,788	2,969	41,806	11,874	...	...	470,463
1924	243,240	79,269	109,987	51,743	27,630	14,122	4,055	4,167	50,439	17,591	191,194	9,807	803,242



## APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1923 AND 1924.  
EXPORTS.

	Plantation Rubber.		Jelutong Rubber.		Raw Sago and Sago Flour.		Forest Produce		Cattle.		Pigs.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>
Brunei	530,754	628,863	...	...	181	36	8,306	5,923	...	2	173	100
Belait	415	2,353	4,429	9,195	3,725	3,303	23,076	1,330	4	4	...	...
Tutong	21,876	58,040	3,655	3,237	831	594	1,624	1,892	341	435	...	...
Temburong	277,977	363,623	991	1,554	5,924	3,848	3,010	1,838	21	...	5	1
Muara	4,631	12,610	...	...	...	44	1,280	274	122	223	50	161
Total	835,653	1,065,489	9,075	13,986	10,661	7,825	37,296	11,257	488	664	228	262

## IMPORTS.

	Rice.		Tobacco.		Piece-Goods.		Sugar.		Kerosene Oil.		Preserved Provisions.		Machinery.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
Brunei	14,743	19,062	40,689	39,288	58,101	56,528	1,962	2,388	2,775	2,683	20,725	23,438	...	70,072
Belait	2,157	3,745	6,280	13,622	11,890	22,735	344	363	513	978	10,933	13,655	...	118,682
Tutong	984	2,017	4,004	4,721	16,295	15,917	306	410	486	607	2,133	2,838	...	...
Temburong	1,689	1,689	3,417	4,194	5,044	4,269	207	246	260	333	3,330	3,013	...	...
Muara	3,271	3,719	6,485	7,399	8,968	10,536	333	477	903	706	4,685	7,491	...	2,441
Total	22,844	30,232	60,875	69,524	100,298	109,986	3,152	3,884	4,937	5,307	41,806	50,438	...	191,195

# APPENDIX G.

## ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT SEVEN STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Month.	BRUNEI DISTRICT.			MUARA DISTRICT.		TEMBURONG DISTRICT.		
	Brunei Govt. Offices.	Subok.	Gadong.	Brooketon.		Labu.	Batu Apoi.	Biang.
January	5'77	6'56	5'14	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
February	3'81	4'79	2'42	4'69		10'52	11'49	8'57
March	9'51	10'63	9'95	4'00		5'75	5'95	5'53
April	5'03	4'93	4'52	9'25		18'67	15'30	12'94
May	20'77	20'61	11'61	10'81		14'51	15'40	14'67
June	5'97	7'45	5'00	16'19		20'28	20'31	19'34
July	8'96	10'08	8'64	7'33		15'67	11'49	15'69
August	13'21	14'73	9'18	7'97		10'76	9'22	11'23
September	18'34	17'15	19'04	15'44		19'66	23'40	18'67
October	8'97	8'65	12'34	26'43		31'50	28'44	26'13
November	15'23	14'65	13'60	7'53		10'98	8'50	9'35
December	12'92	12'20	15'37	17'53		11'80	15'82	16'36
Total	128'49	132'43	116'81	15'64		180'99	175'90	168'29

APPENDIX H.  
ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Month.	THERMOMETER MEAN (IN SHADE).			Highest recorded Shade Temperature.	Lowest recorded Shade Temperature.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		
January ...	87.77	74.16	13.61	91	72
February ...	88.72	75.17	13.55	91	74
March ...	87.87	75.09	12.78	90	74
April ...	88.20	74.43	13.77	92	72
May ...	88.00	74.80	13.20	91	72
June ...	88.23	73.46	14.77	92	72
July ...	87.29	73.77	13.52	90	70
August ...	87.54	73.64	13.90	90	72
September ...	87.36	73.46	13.90	90	72
October ...	87.41	73.93	13.48	92	72
November ...	86.80	73.80	13.50	90	72
December ...	85.63	72.22	13.41	90	70
Mean Temperature ...	87.57	73.99			
	80.78				

## COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

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1213	Turks and Caicos Islands .. .. .	1923
1214	Fiji .. .. .	"
1215	British Honduras .. .. .	"
1216	New Hebrides .. .. .	"
1217	Gibraltar .. .. .	"
1218	Jamaica .. .. .	"
1219	Sierra Leone .. .. .	"
1220	Uganda .. .. .	"
1221	Grenada .. .. .	"
1222	British Guiana .. .. .	"
1223	St. Vincent.. .. .	"
1224	St. Helena .. .. .	"
1225	Barbados .. .. .	1923-1924
1226	Somaliland .. .. .	1923
1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate .. .. .	"
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1242	Falkland Islands .. .. .	1923
1243	Ceylon .. .. .	"
1244	Basutoland .. .. .	1924
1245	Nigeria .. .. .	"
1246	Gilbert and Ellice Islands .. .. .	1923-1924
1247	Bermuda .. .. .	1923
1248	Wei-hai-wei .. .. .	1924
1249	Gambia .. .. .	"

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Colony, etc.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
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84	West Indies .. .. .	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria .. .. .	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria .. .. .	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon .. .. .	Mineral Survey.
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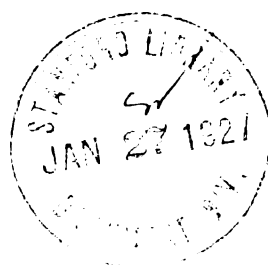
## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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# REPORT FOR 1924.

(FOR REPORT FOR 1923 SEE No. 1233.)

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# Federated Malay States.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1924

BY

W. GEORGE MAXWELL, K.B.E., C.M.G..  
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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KUALA LUMPUR:

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GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.



# FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

## REPORT

OF THE

## CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

[*A pikul is 133 $\frac{1}{3}$  pounds av.*]

### PREFATORY NOTE.

#### I.—HISTORICAL.

1. The Federated Malay States comprise four States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

##### PERAK.

Perak is ruled by a dynasty that claims descent from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. In the XVIIth century, it was overrun by the Achehnese, and at some time after 1636 a Johore prince, the husband of a Perak princess, was sent by Acheh to rule it under the title of Sultan Mudzaffar Shah. From 1650 onwards, the Dutch endeavoured to get a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak river several factories, which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. The ruins of a factory opened in 1690 may still be seen at Pangkor. In 1765 the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch.

2. British influence began early in the XIXth century. A treaty with Penang in 1818 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1825 a British arbitrator settled the boundary between Perak and Selangor. By the Burney Treaty with Siam in 1826, the independence of Perak and Selangor was recognized, though the Sultan of Perak was permitted to send tribute to Siam if he desired. In the same year, the Sultan ceded to the British the Dindings and the Island of Pangkor as posts for the suppression of piracy, and agreed to rely solely on the protection of Great Britain. From 1872 to 1874 there was almost continuous fighting of more or less severity between rival factions of Chinese in the Larut district where valuable tin deposits had been found.

3. Having regard to the anarchy which prevailed, Sir Andrew Clarke, in 1874, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty, and to accept thereby a Resident whose advice should be "asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom". The murder of the first British Resident (Mr. J. W. Birch) in 1875 led to a military expedition. The country soon settled; and the Malay constitution was restored under a Sultan protected by the British Government. The present Ruler is His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Idris.

##### SELANGOR.

4. In the XIVth century, Klang, which is now a district of Selangor, is said to have been subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the next century, it was given a Penghulu of the family of the Bendaharas of old Malacca, and a son of Sultan Mansur Shah (1458-1477 A.D.) of Malacca

by a Chinese wife was made Ruler of Jeram near Langat. During the period of Portuguese ascendancy, little is known of the Selangor coast. Barbosa speaks of "much and good tin" won in Selangor. The Dutch opened factories for the purchase of tin at Kuala Selangor and at Kuala Linggi. In 1718 A.D., Daeng Chelak, a Bugis chief, who had married a Johore princess, settled at Kuala Selangor, and about 1780 their descendant was recognized as Sultan Salehu'd-din by the Ruler of Perak. The throne has remained in the same family ever since. After the failure of an attack on Malacca by a Bugis prince of Riau, Raja Haji, in 1783, the Dutch blockaded Kuala Selangor, and forced the Sultan to acknowledge the suzerainty of Holland.

5. In 1818, the Sultan of Selangor made a commercial treaty with the East India Company at Penang. In 1874, anarchy prevailed amongst the Malay chiefs of Selangor, and pirates ravaged the coastal trade. The Sultan's difficulties were such that he was glad to accept a British Resident, and to come under the protection of Great Britain. The present Ruler is His Highness Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa.

#### NEGRI SEMBILAN.

6. This federation of "Nine States" consists of the four major States of Sungai Ujong, Jelebu, Johol and Rembau, and the five minor States of Ulu Muar, Jempul, Terachi, Gunong Pasir and Inas. Sungai Ujong is mentioned in a Javanese poem in 1365 A.D. as being subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit. In the XVth century, it was ruled by Chiefs of the old kingdom of Malacca. Nearly all the Malay inhabitants of the "Nine States" are descended from immigrants from Menangkabau in Sumatra, and have an interesting matrilineal sociological system. Portuguese accounts prove that this immigration had begun in the XVIth century. The evidence seems conclusive that the original Malay federation consisted of Sungai Ujong, Klang (now a district of Selangor), Jelebu, Rembau, Naning (now part of Malacca), Segamat (now in Johore), Pasir Besar (also in Johore, its place having been taken by Johol), Jelai (now Inas) and Ulu Pahang, the region between the Ulu Serting and Temerloh. After the wresting of Malacca from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the Johore Malays in 1641 A.D., Johore took a leading part in Negri Sembilan politics until 1773 A.D., when the Undang or Chiefs of the four major States brought from Sumatra a Yam Tuan named Raja Melewar, ancestor of the present Yang di-pertuan Besar.

7. In 1874, the Dato' Klana, Chief of Sungai Ujong, the most important of the "Nine States" invited and obtained the assistance of the British Government to maintain his rule, and the appointment of a British Resident. In 1883, Jelebu applied for a British officer; and Rembau agreed to refer all its disputes to the British Government, and in 1887 accepted a British adviser. In 1889, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Rulers of Tampin and Rembau asked for a Resident, and agreed to a confederation known as "The Old Negri Sembilan". In 1895, the Resident of this confederation took charge of Sungai Ujong and of Jelebu, and the modern Negri Sembilan was constituted. Finally, in 1898, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti was elected titular Ruler of the whole State. The present Ruler is His Highness Muhammad, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Antah, Yang di-pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan.

## PAHANG.

8. Chao Ju Kua, a Chinese, writing about 1225 A.D., mentions Pahang as being subject to the old Sumatran Buddhist kingdom of Sri Vijaya. Later, Pahang and Tioman are claimed as conquests of Majapahit. Chinese records of the XVth century speak of the people of Pahang making human sacrifices. The "Malay Annals" tell of a town, Pura, near the estuary of the Pahang river, and mention the gold dust, the elephants and the wild oxen of the country. In the XVth century, Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca captured the Ruler of Pahang, and married his daughter. Modern Muhammadan Pahang starts with Rulers of the royal house of Malacca. In 1618, the redoubtable Mahkota Alam raided Pahang, and carried off one of its Rulers, who became father of a Sultan of Aceh. Before the old Malacca royal house died out in 1699, its Pahang branch provided several Rulers for the senior throne of Johore, which directly represented the Malacca dynasty. Later, Pahang fell under the suzerainty of the new Sultans of Johore, who, when they removed to Lingga, left a Dato' Bendahara in charge of Pahang.

9. In 1887, Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang, promising British help in the event of external attack, and arranging for a British agent to be stationed at his capital. At the same time, the title of Sultan was substituted for that of Dato' Bendahara. In 1888, the Sultan applied for and obtained British protection, and the appointment of a Resident. The present Ruler is His Highness Al-Mu'tasim Bi'llah Al-Sultan Abdullah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Ahmad Al-Maazam Shah.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES.

10. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the Sultan, or the Ruler, in State Council. His Highness the Sultan or the Ruler presides over the State Council. The British Resident is a member, and in Perak and in Selangor the Secretary to Resident is also a member. The other members consist of members of the royal family, the leading chiefs and some Chinese. Since the creation of a Federal Council, the State Councils legislate only in matters affecting the State.

## THE FEDERATION.

11. In 1895, a Treaty was signed by the Rulers of the four States by which they agreed to constitute their countries into a Federation, which was to be known as the Federated Malay States, and to be administered under the advice of the British Government, while all existing treaties and arrangements were to stand. The States agreed to the appointment of an officer to be styled Resident-General (a title which has since been altered to Chief Secretary to Government) as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They agreed to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion, provided that the relations between the Malay Rulers and the British Residents remained unaffected. In 1909, a Federal Council was created in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State, and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or any more than one State. The Federal Council, as now constituted, consists of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held *ex officio*

by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President, the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, Their Highnesses the Sultans of Perak, Selangor and Pahang, His Highness the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, and eight unofficial members, who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council generally meets at least three times a year. All Federal legislation is passed by it, and the estimates of expenditure and revenue require its approval.

## II.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

12. Perak is the northernmost of the three States on the West Coast of the Peninsula. It comprises 7,800 square miles. On the North, it borders with Province Wellesley (Straits Settlements), Kedah and Siam; and on the East, it is separated from Kelantan and Pahang by the main range of granite mountains that form the backbone of the Peninsula. The Perak river (170 miles long) is the principal river of the State. On the North, the Krian river is the boundary with Kedah; and on the South, the Bernam river separates the State from Selangor. The highest mountain is Korbu (7,160 feet). The capital of the State is Taiping.

13. Selangor (3,156 square miles), also on the West Coast, is separated from Pahang on the East by the mountain range, and from Negri Sembilan by the Sepang river. Its highest peak is Ulu Kali (5,820 feet). Port Swettenham, the principal harbour of the Federated Malay States, is situated on the estuary of the Klang River in this State. Kuala Lumpur, the Federal capital, and also the capital of the State, is situated some thirty miles further up the Klang River.

14. Negri Sembilan, south of Selangor, comprises 2,550 square miles. On the South, it borders with Johore, and on the East, with Pahang. In the southern part of the State, the great mountain range has disappeared, and the water-parting between the West and East Coast is merely hilly, and in places is nearly flat ground. The highest peak in Negri Sembilan is Telapak Burok (3,915 feet). Seremban is the capital.

15. Pahang, the only State of the Federation on the East Coast, comprises 14,000 square miles. It is bordered on the South by Johore, on the West by Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, and on the North by Trengganu and Kelantan. The highest mountain in the Peninsula (Tahan, 7,184 feet) is in this State.

## III.—CLIMATE.

16. The temperature of the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula has but a small daily range and little appreciable variation. On the East Coast, however, the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, causes a distinct meteorological contrast with the rest of the year as regards wind and rainfall. Records from typical stations on the West of the Peninsula where the South-West Monsoon is broken by Sumatra show a decrease of rainfall from May to August. At Kuala Lipis, on the east of the main range, there is a general rise in rainfall from February until May, succeeded in some years by a distinct drop in July and August: there is a further rise culminating in October and November, followed by a fall to moderate rainfall in December and January. Charts, however, cannot bring out two points: the brilliant sunshine, which is the rule during the morning, and the dry spells of a fortnight or more, when the grass becomes parched. In

the mountains, the rainfall is very high, the average yearly rainfall at "The Cottage" (Maxwell's Hill) above Taiping from 1912-1919 being 258 inches. At Jelebu in Negri Sembilan, the driest station where records were kept, the average for 1905-1919 was 60 inches. The heat, owing to the moisture of the atmosphere, is at times oppressive, although 100° has never been recorded in the shade. The nights are cool. On the highest mountains, the temperature has been known to fall at nights to 46° Fahrenheit. In the day time, there is almost always a breeze to modify the heat. The Peninsula lies within the region of the South-West and North-East Monsoons, but, owing to the barrier provided by Sumatra, the only really strong wind is the North-East Monsoon, which strikes the East Coast from across the China Sea. Violent squalls, known as "Sumatras", are not infrequent on the West Coast of the Peninsula between April and September. Generally, they are of short duration and occur during the night.

#### IV.—STATISTICS.

17. The return, which forms the appendix to this report, shows for every year from 1889 onwards particulars of revenue, expenditure, imports, exports, duty on tin, duty on rubber, land revenue, railway receipts and population.

#### V.—POPULATION.

18. The census taken on the 24th April, 1921, shows that the population of the Federated Malay States was then 1,324,890, having increased since 1911 by 27.7 per cent. Of this population 853,528 are males and 471,362 females, the rate of increase since 1911 having been 17.7 and 51.1 respectively.

The Malay population rose from 420,840 in 1911 to 510,821 in 1921, an increase of 21.3 per cent. The rates of increase of the Malay population were 20.1 per cent. in Perak, 41.3 per cent. in Selangor, 11.3 per cent. in Negri Sembilan, and 17.3 per cent. in Pahang. The very high rate of increase in Selangor, where, in the Kuala Selangor district, the Malay population practically doubled since 1911, is due to the influx of foreign Malays, who have settled in the Coast districts to plant rubber.

The Chinese population of the Federated Malay States was 494,548 or only 61,304 more than in 1911. Practically the whole of this increase was in Chinese females, who now number 351 to 1,000 males as compared with 188 in 1911, and the lessening disparity between the sexes among the Chinese is gratifying as indicating a general tendency towards their permanent settlement in the Federated Malay States.

The rise in the Indian population was a marked feature of the 1921 census. In 1901, 58,386 persons of Indian nationality were enumerated; ten years later the number had risen to 172,465, the increase synchronising with the early development of the rubber planting industry, while in 1921 Indians in the Federated Malay States totalled 305,219. The percentages of increase since 1911 were 77.2 in Perak, 78.9 in Selangor, 84.4 in Negri Sembilan, and 31.4 in Pahang. More than four-fifths of the Indians in the Federated Malay States are Tamils.

The European population of the Federated Malay States rose from 3,284 in 1911 to 5,686 in 1921, of whom 93.2 per cent. are of British nationality. The most satisfactory feature of the census is that all the statistics, of sex, of marriage, of age and of birth place, show that the immigrant races, who have done so much to develop the resources of the



Federated Malay States, are ceasing to look upon these States as a place of temporary sojourn and are tending more and more to make their permanent home here.

#### VI.—RAILWAYS.

19. The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements (Singapore Island, Malacca, Province Wellesley) and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (120 miles), extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula and opposite Singapore Island, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. At Gemas, the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast lines; the West Coast line runs North-North-West through Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour—about 488 miles from Singapore. From Bukit Mertajam, seven miles from Prai, the line proceeds through the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on July 1st, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,188 miles.

20. The East Coast line proceeds northward from Gemas through Negri Sembilan and Pahang towards Tumpat, Kelantan. It is completed and opened for traffic as far as Chigar Perah Station, 23 miles beyond Kuala Lipis, the capital of Pahang, and 164 miles from Gemas. At the end of 1924, the permanent way had been laid as far as the 170th mile. A section of 53 miles in Kelantan, between Tumpat on the East Coast and Krai, is open for traffic, and this line when extended southward will meet the East Coast line from Gemas and provide through direct communication with Singapore from Kelantan. Construction is in progress southwards of Krai towards Pahang. The distance from railhead in Kelantan to railhead in Pahang is 95 miles. Railhead at the end of 1924 was at the 63rd mile and earthwork, etc., was in progress up to Pergau, 87th mile. An extension—13 miles long—has been made from Pasir Mas in Kelantan to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary, where it joins the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, where a junction is made with the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore line. Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Royal State Railways of Siam commenced on November 1st, 1921.

21. Branch lines connect the main line with the ports on the West Coast at Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson Wharf and Port Weld. At Prai on the mainland opposite Penang, work as contemplated on the wharves has been carried out. A causeway to carry two lines of rails and a roadway has been built across the Johore Strait connecting the Island of Singapore with the mainland.

22. The total length of line (first track) now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 1,001 miles. The line is of metre gauge. On the mail trains on the West Coast main line, there are sleeping saloons and restaurant cars. There are 243 permanent stations and 28 flag stations. The expenditure on capital account (including lines not yet open for traffic) was \$195,771,143 up to 31st December, 1924, of which \$172,837,743 was met from current revenue, and \$22,933,400 from loan account.

## VII.—HILL STATIONS.

## CAMERON'S HIGHLANDS.

23. Cameron's Highlands (between Perak and Pahang) are named after the late Mr. William Cameron, a Government Surveyor, who was exploring the mountain ranges in 1885. There is an area somewhat oval in shape about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and 3 miles wide at an elevation of about 4,800 feet containing an area of about 5,300 acres of fairly level ground. A meteorological station has been established at the place, and the Government is considering the advisability of making a road to it, and developing it as a hill station.

## FRASER'S HILL.

24. Fraser's Hill (between Selangor and Pahang) is named after Mr. L. J. Fraser, who first developed it in the "nineties" as a tin mining area. A company later took over the property; and after some years, partly owing to the tin deposits being exhausted and partly owing to trouble connected with water, mining was stopped. The only access then was by a path some 5 miles long, which connected it with the Gap on the main trunk road between Kuala Kubu and Raub. The Government bought the mine-manager's house which is reserved for the use of the British Resident, Pahang, but did little more to develop the place, until the year 1919, when provision was made in the annual estimates for the survey of the trace of a road from the Gap. The road was commenced in the year 1920, and finished in 1922. The Government has at present there eight bungalows, which are intended for the use of Government employees, but which may be occupied by other than Government employees if there is a vacancy. From a Red Cross Fund, a house known as "Red Cross House" has been built, and is primarily for the use of ex-Service men and women. Three other houses are being built from the same fund. One will be for women and children, another for persons with small salaries, and another a hostel for Nursing Sisters. The Government gives 99-year leases of land on most favourable terms. One private house has already been built; two others are in the course of erection, while others will be started at an early date. A small golf course, and a cricket and football ground are being made, and there are several tennis-courts. By the end of the year 1926, six miles of metalled development roads serving the bungalow sites will have been completed.

## GUNONG ANGSI.

25. This is a small hill station containing only a single bungalow at a height of approximately 2,500 feet. It is approached from the Tampin-Seremban Road, and is reached by a good bridle-path.

## GUNONG TAHAN.

26. The establishment of a hill station at Gunong Tahan was first considered in 1912, and Sir Arthur Young, then High Commissioner for the Malay States, led an expedition to the mountain, with a view to investigating its possibilities. As a result of this visit, a topographical survey was carried out in 1913, and surveys were made for a road and railway connection. The length of the line from the junction of the Pahang-Kelantan line was approximately 30 miles, of which 20 miles were to be constructed as an ordinary railway, and 10 miles as a rack railway. The outbreak of the war prevented further

progress with the scheme. Meteorological observations were taken from July, 1921, to July, 1923. The rainfall for the first year was 137.78 inches, and for the second year 161.69 inches. The rainiest month was January, 1923, with 29 inches, and the driest was February, 1923, with 2.43 inches. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 76° F. on three occasions, and the lowest minimum temperature 48° F. There appears to be no record of investigations into the area available for the residential purposes or for cultivation. When the revised programme of works in connection with the Loan Account was prepared in 1921, the provision for the railway to Gunong Tahan was omitted, and the proposal for the development of Gunong Tahan as a hill station is, for the present at least, abandoned.

#### KLEDANG.

27. This hill is 2,646 feet above sea-level, and has only two bungalows. It is reached by a large road to the foot of the hill, and a good bridle-path,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, leads to the bungalows.

#### MAXWELL'S HILL.

28. Maxwell's Hill is situated on the mountain range near Taiping, the capital of Perak, and is named after the late Sir William Maxwell, K.C.M.G., who, as Assistant Resident, first made a clearing there. At the Tea Gardens (2,152 feet) on the way up, there is a bungalow with eight bed-rooms. At Maxwell's Hill itself there are six comfortable bungalows at an elevation of between 3,400 and 3,650 feet. "The Cottage" (the bungalow of the Chief Secretary to Government) and "The Box" (the bungalow of the British Resident, Perak) are on two peaks at heights of 4,530 feet and 4,076 feet respectively. The rainfall of the hill is high, but the flower gardens are attractive, and the dairy and vegetable gardens are well maintained.

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1924.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1924 provided for a revenue of \$60,559,330 and an expenditure (excluding capital expenditure, which was mainly to be met from loan moneys) of \$59,878,864. BUDGET FOR 1924.

2. The actual revenue for the year was \$70,715,407 and the expenditure was \$54,161,234. Thus the surplus was \$16,554,173 against an estimated surplus of \$680,466. The principal excesses as compared with the estimate were \$5,115,519 under Customs, \$1,087,303 under Fees of Court, etc., \$1,137,690 under Interest and \$1,210,202 under Railways. The largest savings in expenditure were: Railways, \$1,470,355; Medical, \$961,507; Public Works Department, \$434,563; Municipal, \$323,271; Forests, \$307,706; Posts and Telegraphs, \$304,432; and Miscellaneous Services, \$285,482. Excesses over estimated expenditure totalled \$332,337, the largest item being \$181,694 under Rulers and Native Officers. ACTUAL REVENUE  
AND EXPENDITURE.

3. The public debt remained the same as at 31st December, 1923, namely, the Straits Settlements 7 per cent. Loan of \$15,000,000, and the Straits Settlements Sterling Loan of (£9,355,000) \$80,185,714, the first instalment of which (£5,155,000) was issued in December, 1921, at 97, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and the second instalment (£4,200,000) was issued in May, 1922, at 95, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. After deducting the expenses of issue, the proceeds of these two instalments amounted to \$74,297,549. Of this sum, \$31,548,615 has been spent upon Railway and other works, and the unexpended balance on the 31st December, 1924, was \$42,748,934. Investments specially earmarked, from the proceeds of the sale of tin, for the redemption of the Straits Settlements 7 per cent. Loan, 1926, amounted on the 31st December, 1924, to \$13,871,914. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Siamese Government Loan (£4,630,000) \$39,685,714, which is repayable by 26 annual instalments commencing on the 1st January, 1924, has been reduced to \$38,790,112 on 31st December, 1924, by the payment of the first instalment due on 1st January, 1924. As this loan is being repaid by equal yearly payments to include principal and interest, the principal part of the instalments will steadily increase. THE LOAN TO SIAM.

5. On 31st December, 1924, the State of Kedah had reduced its debt to \$400,000. The total loans to the Unfederated States and to Brunei amount to \$4,752,429, and are made up as follows: Kedah, \$400,000; Kelantan, \$3,684,929; Perlis, \$250,000; and Brunei, \$417,500. LOANS TO UNFEDER-  
ATED STATES  
AND BRUNEI.

6. The surplus on the 31st December, 1923, was \$35,642,378. As the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by \$16,554,173, the surplus was increased to \$52,196,551 on the 31st December, 1924. The statement immediately following shows that the whole of this surplus is not represented by cash, but shows that advances at call, and other temporary investments with the Crown Agents have risen to \$29,828,311 from \$15,551,027 on the corresponding date in the preceding year. SURPLUS.

ASSETS AND  
LIABILITIES.7. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities on the  
31st December, 1924.

	\$	c.		\$	c.
Capital Account (Straits Settlements Sterling Loan) Balance at credit thereof (a) ...	42,748,934	58	Cash in Treasuries and Banks as per distribution statement ...	6,420,879	06
Composition Stamp Duty Fund, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	273,010	30	Cash with Agencies—		
Sundry Outstanding Account ...	724,548	14	Crown Agents ... \$	89,400.14	
Straits Settlements Government War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	2,295	36	F.M.S. & S.S. Joint a/c,		
Due to India ...	642,347	76	India ...	34,233.77	
Due to Singapore ...	5,838	13	Malay States Information Agency ...	9,004.54	
Ceylon Agency Account ...	32,875	41	Penang Agency ...	728,872.94	
Family Remittances ...	4,034	26	Singapore Agency ...	1,176,228.82	
Bentong Tailings Retention Scheme ...	65,110	83			2,087,740 21
Deposits—			Cash in Transit ...		227,996 92
Courts ... \$127,944.33			Fixed Deposits ...		7,250,000 00
Forests ... 129,246.86			Advances at call and other temporary investments by Crown Agents ...		29,828,311 84
Land ... 262,348.38			Composition Stamp Duty Fund, 4½ per cent. Loan with Crown Agents ...		273,010 30
Postal ... 268,881.79			Due by other Governments—		
Miscellaneous ... 861,631.71			Ceylon ... \$	389.39	
	1,650,053	07	India ...	20,154.04	
Sundry Funds—			Johore ...	21,237.42	
Bailey Fund ... \$	938.25		Kedah ...	80,966.06	
Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	26,619.90		Kelantan ...	141,821.02	
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	214,484.23		Perlis ...	454.79	
Red Cross Fund ...	97,461.75		Trengganu ...	13,899.56	
Miscellaneous ...	31,592.85				278,922 28
	371,096	98	Sundry Outstanding Account ...		478,997 92
War Savings Certificates, 1924—			Family Remittances ...		852 98
1927 ...	81,456	54	Investments (Surplus Funds):		
Straits Settlements Government 7 per cent. Loan, 1926 ...	15,000,000	00	S.S. Municipal Debentures (at cost) ...		27,300 00
Suspense ...	13,543	92	Investments specially earmarked for the redemption of Straits Settlements 7 per cent. Loan, 1926 ...		13,871,914 44
Capital Fund—			Investments (Specific Funds) (at cost):		
Bagan Serai Rice Mill ...	302,429	73	Bailey Fund ... \$	938.25	
F.M.S. Government Factory ...	400,000	00	Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	26,226.75	
Surplus ...	52,196,550	39	Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	171,696.02	
			Red Cross Fund ...	96,555.36	
			W. & O. Contribution Account ...	1,640.00	
					297,056 38
			Investments War Savings Certificates (at cost) ...		66,056 54
			Loans—		
			Siamese Government (b) ...	\$38,790,111.69	
			Unfederated States and Brunei ...	4,752,428.57	
			Planters ...	2,474,824.00	
			War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	1,461,900.06	
			Miscellaneous ...	1,273,604.62	
					48,752,868 94
			Advances ...		121,948 62
			Imprests ...		69,586 45
			Marine Slipway Account ...		47,071 09
			Museums, Natural Products Account ...		1,000 00
			Furniture Making Account, Forest Department ...		2,222 51
			Timber Account, Forest Department ...		308,150 59
			Stores and Materials, Railways ...		2,406,118 44
			" " Account, Post Office ...		384,867 47
			" " and Furniture Account, P.W.D. ...		29,989 43
			" " Account, Marine Slipway ...		26,250 04
			Sundry Assets ...		50,494 68
			Inter-Treasury Accounts ...		30 07
			Suspense ...		552,118 43
			Bagan Serai Rice Mill ...		302,429 73
			F.M.S. Government Factory ...		400,000 00
	114,514,125	40			114,514,125 40

## NOTES:

(a) The Straits Settlements Sterling Loan, the first two instalments of which totalling £9,355,000 (\$80,185,714.29) have been fully subscribed, appears on the credit side of the Capital Account. The expenses of issue of the loan and expenditure on works authorised to be carried out from loan funds appear on the debit side of the same account, the loan being repayable by Sinking Fund, the instalments of which are to be provided out of revenue.

(b) Repayment of this loan of \$39,685,714.30 by 26 yearly instalments commenced on 1st January, 1924.

8. A statement of the sterling loan capital account is published as appendix B to this report. The sum of \$80,185,714 (representing £9,000,000) has been raised; and the available balance, which had been \$50,115,400 on the 31st December, 1923, was reduced to \$42,748,935 on the 31st December, 1924, by the expenditure during the year on loan account.

STERLING LOAN  
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

## II.—TRADE, CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

9. During the year, 25 local companies with a total nominal capital of \$12,324,763 were incorporated and registered as compared with 22 companies (\$12,367,784) in 1923, 20 (\$3,708,700) in 1922, 30 (\$4,988,000) in 1921, and 54 (\$38,934,928) in 1920. The objects of the companies were mining in 14 cases, rubber cultivation in one case, mining and rubber cultivation in one, coal-mining in one, general agricultural purposes in one, palm-oil extraction in one, a cinema in one, a hospital in one, and general trading in four cases. The number of local companies in liquidation in 1924 was 38; and during the year nine local companies were struck off the register as defunct. There were 240 companies on the register at the close of the year.

COMPANIES.

10. The aggregate value of trade for the year 1924, including re-exports, was \$310,321,042, shewing an increase of \$24,131,855 or 8.4 per cent. compared with the total of the previous year. The marked improvement noted in the report for the year 1923 has been continued, mainly owing to the high price obtained for tin throughout the year and the larger quantity exported, and to the improvement in the price for rubber in the second half of the year. The distribution of trade per head of the population was £30 as compared with £25 for the previous year. The values of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding re-exports, bullion and parcel post) for the last six years are as follows :

TRADE.

	Imports.		Exports.		Trade balance.
1919 ...	\$118,854,965	...	\$279,135,105	...	\$160,280,140
1920 ...	170,522,123	...	288,715,698	...	118,193,575
1921 ...	102,914,877	...	129,463,762	...	26,548,885
1922 ...	78,666,032	...	135,116,634	...	56,450,602
1923 ...	87,954,820	...	190,823,527	...	102,868,707
1924 ...	96,489,612	...	206,804,431	...	110,314,819

11. The distribution of trade in imports and exports was as follows: Singapore 43.96 per cent. and 29.50 per cent.; Penang 23.69 per cent. and 41.76 per cent.; Malacca 1.23 per cent. and 2.84 per cent.; Unfederated Malay States 3.07 per cent. and .30 per cent.; United Kingdom 11.08 per cent. and 9.87 per cent.; other British Possessions 7.47 per cent. and .80 per cent.; and foreign countries 9.50 per cent. and 14.93 per cent. Each year sees a slight fluctuation in the above figures but there is no permanent trend in any direction. Singapore and Penang retain their position as the chief ports of Malaya, and about 70 per cent. of the total trade of the Federated Malay States passes through them.

DISTRIBUTION  
OF TRADE.

12. The revenue from Customs, excise and chandu monopoly amounted to \$35,031,742, a greater sum than has ever been collected before, and \$4,177,902 in excess of last year's receipts. Import duties produced \$5,659,921, an increase of \$370,327 as compared with 1923.

REVENUE FROM  
CUSTOMS, ETC.

The amount realised on export duties was \$17,032,588, an increase of nearly four millions. Excise duty on locally manufactured spirits produced \$616,227, an increase of \$34,544.

#### OPIMUM.

13. The nett revenue from the chandu monopoly was \$10,543,859 as compared with \$10,270,959 in 1923. The extent to which the consumption of opium has diminished in the Federated Malay States, despite the increase of population, can be seen from the following figures :

								Tahils.
1904	(4,229	chests	opium*)	...	...	...	...	4,736,480
1909	(2,941	"	"	)	...	...	...	3,293,920
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719,949
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650,938
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025,707

The scheme under which Government retail shops are gradually replacing licensed shops is making steady progress, and is responsible for a considerable part of the increased revenue. The amount of chandu sold was 1,025,739 tahils, and the slight increase in sales of 18,547 tahils, as compared with the previous year, is ascribed to the high price of tin. During the year 44 new Government retail shops were opened, making a total of 90 as against 46 in 1923. Only ten now remain to be opened in 1925, when the scheme will be completed and the retail "off" sale will be entirely in Government hands. Preparations were made during December for the opening of Government smoking shops. Two were opened; and, when experience has been gained, the system will be gradually extended until the entire sale of chandu will be conducted by the department. In connection with the British Malaya Opium Committee Report, 1924, a commencement has been made towards a system of registration of smokers. The clerk-in-charge at each retail shop keeps a book, in which he enters the name of each customer, together with his address, nationality or tribe and occupation. The public will thus become gradually accustomed to the idea of registration, and the complete scheme may be introduced later without insuperable difficulty. In the small town of Tapah, the system has already developed so far that there is a complete register of regular customers: each customer has a number which he knows, and by which he is known, and this number corresponds with the page of the register in which his purchases are recorded.

#### RUBBER SMUGGLING.

14. Very little smuggling, other than rubber smuggling, which owes its origin to restriction, is carried on in the country. In order to cope with the rubber smuggling a fleet of six large motor launches has been purchased, and these launches have been in operation since March, 1924. The direction of this fleet is entrusted to the Customs Department, Federated Malay States, which is responsible for the prevention of rubber smuggling by sea from Johore, Malacca, the Dindings, Province Wellesley and Kedah as well as from the Federated Malay States. Sixty-nine boats in all were seized during the period 1st March to 31st December, 1924, fifty-five being in Johore waters, ten in waters of the Colony, and four off the coast of the Federated Malay States. The total quantity of rubber seized was 3,116 pikuls; 235 persons were

\* Calculated at 40 balls of opium to one chest and 28 tahils of pure chandu per ball of opium.

convicted, and fines were imposed aggregating over one million dollars. In addition to the above a great deal of land preventive work for the Colony has been done by the Federated Malay States Superintendent stationed in Malacca where he collects Customs duty for the Federated Malay States and rubber duty for the Colony. He has been responsible for the capture of 14 boats on the point of sailing and has seized 630 pikuls of rubber.

15. The number of ocean-going steamers, which called at Port Swettenham, was 413 with a tonnage of 1,578,503 against 355 with a tonnage of 1,383,394 in 1923. The clearances of local steamers were 622 with a tonnage of 316,086 against 618 with a tonnage of 322,514 in the preceding year. The vessels, other than native craft, which entered and cleared at the various ports of the Federated Malay States aggregated 9,971 with a total tonnage of 4,994,600 tons.

SHIPPING.

16. During the year, 227 bankruptcy notices were issued, 100 bankruptcy petitions filed, 48 receiving orders and 40 adjudication orders made. There was an increase in the work over that of the preceding year. No composition or scheme of arrangement was approved by the Court, and no debtor was prosecuted or committed.

BANKRUPTCY.

### III.—LANDS AND SURVEY

17. There was at the end of the year in private occupation about 2,252,493 acres held under agricultural titles, and 195,598 acres held under mining titles.\*

AREA UNDER TITLE.

It is estimated that, of the 27,623 square miles covered by the four States of the Federation, 13.8 per cent. is land in private occupation, 16.8 per cent. is forest reserve, and 69.4 per cent. is still State land, including land reserved for other purposes than forests. Much of the State land has no road or railway access. In the upper reaches of the Perak and Pahang rivers, there are still great areas of untouched forest. Of the State land and forest reserve, 10,475 square miles are above the 500 feet level, and, owing to the steepness of the ground, of little value for agriculture.

18. The land revenue (including \$376,112 derived from land sales), amounted to \$4,135,321 as compared with \$3,993,853 (including \$302,967 derived from land sales) collected in 1923.

LAND REVENUE.

19. The cost of the Survey Department is summarised as follows :

COST OF SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT.

	Gross Expenditure.		Reimbursement and Revenue.		Nett Expenditure.
Revenue Account, 1924...	\$1,295,741	...	\$372,235	...	\$923,506
Capital Account, 1924 ...	246,893	...	96,195	...	150,698
	1,542,634	...	468,430	...	1,074,204
The figures for 1923 were	1,515,779	...	309,749	...	1,206,030

The amount recovered in Survey Fees was \$196,247 on an expenditure of \$880,050, but this does not represent the value of survey work done, for in addition to the fees recovered \$109,660 worth of work was done for other Government departments. The nett expenditure of the various

\* It is to be regretted that, owing to a clerical error, the figures supplied to me for my report for 1923 were inaccurate.



branches was: Revenue Surveys, \$683,803; Topographical, \$150,698; Trigonometrical, \$35,517; Map Production, \$43,504; Instrument Repairing, \$11,835; and the Head Office, inclusive of all leave salaries, \$148,847.

WORK BY THE  
VARIOUS BRANCHES.

20. Requisitions for 15,893 lots, totalling approximately 90,000 acres, were satisfied by the Revenue Branch, and 1,321 sub-divisions of property were done. This does not include forest reserves in which the acreage is very large for the amount of chainage. The trigonometrical work was mainly outside the Federated Malay States. In Ulu Pahang a few secondary points were fixed for the control of topographical work, but the main work was the completion of the primary triangulation of Trengganu and the extension northward of the reconnaissance map of Trengganu. There is now a good working map of that country from its southern boundary almost to Kuala Trengganu and a sketch map of the northern portion of the State is also being compiled. The topographical work was again of a very varied nature. Surveys on all scales from one inch to a mile for the standard map, to 80 inches to a mile for town purposes, were undertaken. The main work, the standard map of the country, was advanced across the crest of the main range into Pahang, and a start was made in Johore in the area in which development is most likely to take place. The policy now is to push forward as rapidly as possible in advance of development so as to save expenditure on trial surveys for special purposes, and the year 1926 should see a large contribution to the map. The demand for special topographical surveys continues to increase so rapidly that it is difficult to fulfil all demands in a reasonable time. A noteworthy feature is the recognition by the public of the value of large scale maps for the development of properties, and it is anticipated that there will be a steadily increasing demand for the services of topographers. The programme of topographical surveys of forest reserves is much in arrears. The Map Producing Branch fully maintained its efficiency and the map of Singapore and the adjacent Islands on a scale of four inches to a mile in 16 sheets is a notable contribution to the cartography of the country. It is a credit to the system under which local youths have been trained as draftsmen and printers by the European officers. The map is in every way worthy of a first-class map producing office.

STAFF.

21. The authorised establishment list of European appointments in the department is 78, comprising 52 in the Federated Malay States, 9 in the Straits Settlements, 9 in Johore, and 8 in Kedah. During the year, three appointments were in abeyance, and nine were vacant.

IV.—GEOLOGY AND MINING.

STAFF.

22. There are five European appointments in the Geological Department, and 32 in the Mines Department, including eight Inspectors of Machinery. All the appointments in the Mines Department are filled: there is temporarily a vacancy in the Geological Department.

GEOLOGY.

23. Owing to the absence in England of the Geologist and the Assistant Geologist for a considerable part of the year, the amount of field work done was not great. A certain amount was done in Kelantan, Perlis and Perak. The publications of the year were a paper by

Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, Geologist, on the "Geology of Singapore Island" and a map of Kinta showing all known occurrences of lode tin-ore by Mr. E. S. Willbourn, Assistant Geologist.

24. The export of tin-ore reduced to a metallic basis, and of block tin during the year was 44,043 tons compared with 37,490 tons in 1923 and 35,286 tons in 1922. The export of tin-ore represents about 84.7 per cent. of the total. The export duty (in millions of dollars) was \$12.56 in 1924, \$7.73 in 1923 and \$5.97 in 1922.

EXPORT OF TIN.

25. The strong market at the end of 1923 was maintained and the price per pikul of metallic tin rose from \$118 at the beginning of the year to \$148 on March 13th, when the highest price of the year was reached. The price then declined and the lowest price of the year, \$100.75, was reached on May 25th. An improvement then set in up till September 4th with a price of \$130.50, followed by another decline to \$111 on September 24th. From that date a steady improvement took place and a price of \$137.37 was reached at the close of the year.

PRICE OF TIN.

26. The following table shows the fluctuations in the prices of tin for the last seven years in dollars per pikul :

FLUCTUATIONS IN  
PRICE OF TIN.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Highest ... ..	182.50	166.00	212.00	115.00	93.62	121.00	148.00
Average ... ..	150.62	120.68	150.67	85.04	80.64	101.75	124.19
Lowest ... ..	117.50	100.00	90.00	72.00	71.75	88.50	100.75
Fluctuation ... ..	65.00	66.00	122.00	43.00	21.87	32.50	47.25

27. The Government completed during the year its sale of the accumulated stocks of tin, which form part of what has been generally known as the Bandoeng Conference tin stocks. The Government's tin had been bought first at \$110 per pikul, then at \$115, and lastly at \$100, over a period extending from the 15th December, 1920, to the 25th February, 1921. In this way 9,858 tons were bought at a total cost of \$18,839,045, the average price being \$113.75 per pikul. By an agreement between the parties to the Bandoeng Conference, this tin, together with the stocks of the other parties, was withheld from the market until April, 1923, when the parties agreed to a release, to sell or to hold, to each party of 5 per cent. of its stock every month. This Government began to sell in June, 1923; and in three months, June, September and October, had sold 3,000 tons at prices between \$100 and \$101 per pikul. From November, 1923, the price steadily improved; and, except for the period from May to July, 1924, when the Government deliberately withdrew from the selling market, the Government sold at prices ranging between \$108 and \$141 per pikul. The total sales realised \$19,687,094, giving an average price of \$118.86 per pikul. Storages charges amounted to \$189,353, and the Government's gross profit was thus \$658,695. In order, however, to arrive at a correct estimate of the Government's transaction in tin, it is necessary to set off an amount for interest, for during the three years when almost \$20,000,000 were locked up in tin, the Government had been forced either to postpone payment of existing debts, or to borrow money elsewhere to extinguish them. Interest

GOVERNMENT  
TIN STOCKS.

was computed on the total sum involved at the rates on the "rice debt" to the Colony until the 30th September, 1923, and thereafter at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum and amounted to \$3,275,862. Thus the cost to the Government of its assistance to the tin industry was \$2,617,167. The fact that this large quantity of tin was unloaded upon the market without any appreciable disturbance demonstrates the soundness of the consuming demand. It was all the more remarkable in view of the increase in the Federated Malay States production of over 6,000 tons, with, so far as is known, no corresponding decrease in production elsewhere.

## LABOUR.

28. The labour force engaged in mining (including *dulang* pass holders) was 114,273 at the end of the year. The figures for the preceding three years were: in 1923, 104,556; in 1922, 94,948; and in 1921, 99,757. The total does not include labour employed on the extraction and transport of firewood.

## TUNGSTEN.

29. The export of tungsten ores (wolfram and scheelite) of Federated Malay States origin improved somewhat and was as follows for this and the previous year:

							Wolfram. Tons.		Scheelite. Tons.
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.45	...	89.16
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.56	...	—

## GOLD.

30. The production of gold from the Raub Gold Mine (the only gold mine now working in the Federated Malay States) was 12,268 ounces compared with 8,162 ounces in 1923. In addition alluvial gold was recovered in various places to the extent of 2,692 ounces.

## COAL.

31. The production of coal from the Malayan Collieries Limited, Selangor, was 372,795 tons, an increase of 54,903 tons on the previous year. Consumption was as follows:

Federated Malay States Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.8 per cent.
Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.0 "
Other local consumers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8 "
Exported	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7 "
Consumed on Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7 "
							<hr/> 100.0 "

With the exception of a rush of water in the North Mine, which was successfully dealt with, nothing untoward occurred and the mine remains in excellent condition and is worked with the least possible loss of coal. Renewed interest is being taken in the small deposit of coal at Enggor.

## GRAVEL PUMPS.

32. The use by Chinese of the gravel pump, popular enough in bad times, has increased enormously recently, especially in Kinta. There are now 42 mines employing gravel pumps in the Federated Malay States and their characteristic scaffoldings are to be seen in all mining areas.

## ILLEGAL MINING.

33. The Senior Warden of Mines reports that, with the help of the new Mineral Ores Enactment, the control of illicit mining has greatly improved.

## V.—FORESTRY.

34. At the beginning of the year in a total establishment of 34 officers (including an officer in Johore and another in Kedah) five appointments were temporarily suspended, and three were vacant. One officer retired, one died, and five Assistant Conservators were appointed

STAFF.

35. All easily accessible forest that was in danger of destruction, or was likely to be alienated, has now been examined. The remainder is mountain or swamp land, or is at present inaccessible owing to lack of means of communication. An area of about 40,000 acres south-east of the Rompin Forest Reserve, Pahang, was examined and rejected for purposes of forest reservation.

EXPLORATION.

36. New reserves cover 255 square miles, making the total area of reserves 4,686 square miles. A further 1,170 square miles have been preliminarily notified as proposed reserves.

RESERVES.

37. The demand for timber and fuel throughout the year was very strong, the outturn for the year being 789,412 tons compared with 650,601 in 1923. These figures do not include the large quantities of wood taken under free grants. The increase is due principally to the high price of tin. This rapid consumption gives cause for some anxiety in the chief mining centres in Perak and Selangor: the fear being not so much that there is insufficient forest, but that means of communication and methods of transport may prove inadequate.

EXPLOITATION.

38. The Government *damar penak* industry developed steadily. The outturn for the year was 139 tons, being 87 tons more than that of 1923. Negri Sembilan is still the main source of supply. Development in Perak and Pahang, where there are hundreds of thousands of trees waiting to be tapped, is disappointing. Malay labour is scarce, and such as is available is uncertain and irregular. Damar tapping requires considerable courage and skill, for it involves the climbing of big trees which have no branches on their stems. The price of *damar penak* was satisfactory throughout the year.

DAMAR.

39. The trade in jelutong shows a remarkable increase. The outturn was 354 tons compared with 133 tons in 1923. The product as exported by the principal licensees is reported by consumers to be of the best quality. The market requirements of 1925 are estimated at 4,400 tons. There are large numbers of trees awaiting tapping in all parts of the Federated Malay States. The main obstacle to development is, as in the case of damar, the lack of regular labour.

JELUTONG.

40. Research work was somewhat hindered by the unavoidable absence of the Forest Research Officer during the greater part of the year. The durability tests and tests of various wood preservatives were carried on and extended on the lines of previous years. Useful work was also done in recording observations of the behaviour of various timbers while seasoning. The important work of mechanical tests and experimental impregnation remains to be done.

RESEARCH.

41. The activities of the Timber Branch of the department were limited to supplying timber to Government departments. The whole question of the exploitation and conversion of timber is still under consideration.

THE TIMBER  
BRANCH.

## FINANCIAL.

42. The financial results of the year are very satisfactory. Revenue amounted to \$1,503,901 and the surplus of revenue over expenditure was \$742,571. Both figures are records.

## VI.—AGRICULTURE.

## EUROPEAN STAFF.

43. At the beginning of the year, in a total establishment of 36 European officers three appointments were temporarily suspended and two were vacant. During the year three additional vacancies were created by termination of agreements. No new appointments had been made before the close of the year.

## PRICE OF RUBBER.

44. From 49 cents a pound at the beginning of the year the price of "Standard Rubber Sheet" fell to 31½ cents in May. At the end of December the price was 67 cents, its highest since 1920. The statistical position showed no justification for the fall in price in the middle of the year, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it was due to market manipulation.

EXPORTS OF  
RUBBER.

45. The rubber exported from the Federated Malay States during 1924 was 94,731 tons (this includes 783,491 gallons of latex calculated as containing 3½ lbs. of dry rubber a gallon) as compared with 102,818 tons in 1923 and 129,404 tons in 1922.

## "RESTRICTION."

46. Throughout the year, the rubber planters of Malaya continued to be subject to the provisions of the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment. The percentages of release in the four quarters of the year were 60 per cent., 60 per cent., 55 per cent., and 50 per cent., respectively. The "Standard Production" for the second year of "Restriction" (1st November, 1923, to 31st October, 1924) for the Federated Malay States was placed at 142,264 tons and was classified as follows:

Estates over 100 acres	...	...	...	95,854 tons
Holdings between 25 and 100 acres	...	...	...	9,420 ,,
Small holdings	...	...	...	36,990 ,,

The "Standard Production" for the first year of "Restriction" had been considerably higher, namely, 162,350 tons, classified as follows:

Estates over 100 acres	...	...	...	107,557 tons
Holdings between 25 and 100 acres	...	...	...	10,793 ,,
Small holdings	...	...	...	44,000 ,,

The reduction in "Standard Production" was a result of the activities of the Assessment Committee appointed early in 1924 to review the methods of ascertaining "Standard Production" which were adopted on introduction of the machinery of restriction in 1922. Calculated upon "Standard Production" alone, the amount of rubber that has been kept off the market by "Restriction" is shewn in the following tables.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

	1923. Tons.	1924. Tons.
Standard Production	162,350	142,264
Exports, Federated Malay States	102,818	96,054
Estimated as withheld from the market	59,532	46,210

## BRITISH MALAYA.

	1923. Tons.	1924. Tons.
Standard Production ... ..	274,000	246,900
Exports, Restriction Area ... ..	177,644	165,241
Estimated as withheld from the market	96,356	81,659

But these figures, enormous as they are, do not give a correct impression of the quantity actually kept off the market, for, as is well known, "Standard Production", with its various allowances, and its maximum of 400 pounds per acre, is far below the potential output of the country. On the 1st January, 1924, the stocks of rubber in the United Kingdom were 66,563 tons. At the close of the year these had been reduced to 32,376 tons and at the end of April, 1925, they were 12,000 tons.

Conservative systems of tapping which, perforce, have been adopted on all rubber holdings since November, 1922, mean, besides preservation of bark, lower disease incidence and prolongation of yielding capacity. In addition to its undoubted success in the object for which it was introduced "Restriction" has given pause to the wise to consider the ultimate value of previously accepted methods of tapping and cultivation.

47. "Stem" and "root" diseases of rubber were kept well under control. A new "bark" disease was reported and controlled. "Mouldy rot" gave considerably less trouble than in the previous year. There were very few cases of "Brown Bast". It is clear now that this is merely one of the results of over-tapping.

RUBBER DISEASES.

48. For the fourth year in succession the Government made a grant of £3,000 (\$24,814) to the Rubber Growers' Association in connection with propaganda for new uses and markets for rubber. On the 20th May, 1924, the Federal Council made provision for the expenditure of a sum of \$290,000 for propaganda purposes relative to rubber. Half of this sum was entrusted to the Rubber Growers' Association and the other half was devoted to propaganda in Malaya and other Eastern countries, a special Committee being appointed for administration purposes. A trained propagandist was recruited in England and assumed duty in September.

RUBBER  
PROPAGANDA.

49. After prolonged correspondence the proposal to establish a Rubber Research Institute for Malaya was approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in August, and a provisional Board of Directors has been appointed. The main correspondence on the subject is contained in Federal Council Papers Nos. 9 of 1919, 10 of 1919, 11 of 1923 and 25 of 1924. At the meeting of the Federal Council held on the 25th November, 1924, a resolution was passed approving the scheme for the creation of a Rubber Research Institute and the introduction of legislation to incorporate it. Accordingly a Bill entitled "The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Bill" was prepared, but it was not possible to introduce it in Federal Council before the end of the year. Financial provision for the scheme will be made by

RUBBER RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE FOR  
MALAYA.

the imposition of a special export duty on rubber of 10 cents per pikul, in addition to the ordinary export duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that, so long as the present export duty under the Rubber Restriction Enactment, 1924, is in force, the special export duty will not be imposed, and a corresponding amount will be paid by the Government to the Institute.

## COCONUTS.

50. The price of copra was \$12.50 a pikul in January. It went down to \$10.50 in April and recovered to \$13.65 in October. At the close of the year the price stood at \$13. Exports of copra from the Federated Malay States were 55,197 tons valued at \$9,641,012 as compared with 49,037 tons valued at \$8,190,701 in 1923.

## OIL PALM.

51. Considerable interest is being shewn in the possibilities of the African oil palm, as a large scale plantation crop. At the end of the year the area in the Federated Malay States under this form of cultivation was nearly 6,000 acres. A number of applications, principally in Selangor, have been approved, on pioneer terms, for this purpose. During the year a modern factory for extraction of palm-oil was erected on Tennamaram Estate in the Kuala Selangor district. Nearly 300 tons of palm-oil were exported from the Federated Malay States during the year.

## RICE.

52. A large rice mill at Kuala Kurau, Perak, was bought by the Government in pursuance of its policy of safeguarding its food supplies and encouraging the production of rice. The 1924 padi harvest was up to average in Krian and Negri Sembilan. In Pahang and Selangor some damage was caused by heavy floods and the harvests were a little below average. The 1925 harvest promises well in all the Federated States. Selected seed from the Titi Serong Experimental Station is now eagerly sought by padi planters in all rice growing districts. Small experiment stations, conducted on the lines found so successful at Titi Serong, have been established in all States of the Federation.

53. Interesting and satisfactory work continues to be done at the Government Experimental Plantation at Serdang.

GOVERNMENT  
EXPERIMENTAL  
PLANTATION,  
SERDANG.  
VARIOUS FORMS  
OF CULTIVATION.

54. The area under different forms of cultivation is, in acres, as follows:

State.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Kampong fruit.	Total.
Perak ... ..	104,188	91,930	427,358	84,969	708,445
Selangor ... ..	20,819	90,799	409,072	26,321	547,011
Negri Sembilan ... ..	31,838	17,604	278,040	22,151	349,633
Pahang ... ..	30,504	14,743	116,787	62,881	224,915
Grand total ...	187,349	215,076	1,231,257	196,322	1,840,004

The corresponding figures for 1923 were 194,861; 215,228; 1,230,841; 208,685; 1,849,615 in acres.

55. During the year the Planters Loans Board dealt with fourteen applications for a total of \$376,300. Of these, five were approved for a total of \$89,500. Repayments made amounted to \$724,058. Approved loans for \$2,386,537 were outstanding at the end of the year.

PLANTERS LOANS  
BOARD.

56. Under the scheme for War Service Land Grants (Federated Malay States), administered by the Loans Board, 119 persons benefited as against 133 during 1923, 14 recipients having settled their liabilities. At the end of the year approved loans totalled \$2,867,750, of which sum \$1,461,900 had been paid out to beneficiaries under the schemes for development of their properties.

WAR SERVICE  
LAND GRANTS.

#### VII.—LEGISLATION.

57. No important legislation was enacted during the year, and of the twenty-five Enactments passed the majority merely effected amendments in existing laws. The most noticeable of these was perhaps an amendment to the Courts Enactment to increase the jurisdiction of Magistrates. The importance of the rubber restriction policy was marked by a repeal and re-enactment of the former laws relating to export of rubber and to rubber dealers, the new Enactments being entitled Rubber Restriction and Rubber Supervision. The Volunteer Enactment was repealed and re-enacted in a form more resembling the Colonial law, and new Savings Bank and Post Office Enactments were passed, the latter becoming a Federal Enactment. The law dealing with printing presses was strengthened and brought into line with the law in force in the Colony; and the Country Lands (Cultivation) Enactment, over the interpretation of which there had been a certain amount of controversy, was repealed. Provision was made for a purely optional registration of Hindu marriages, and a short Enactment, in accordance with the declared, and accepted, policy of "decentralisation", was passed to enable the Chief Secretary to Government to relieve the Residents of some of the many formal applications for his approval which are required by existing laws.

#### VIII.—POLICE.

58. The approved strength of the Force on the 31st December, 1924, was 4,001 officers and men distributed in 178 police stations and 11 police posts. The stations of Ulu Klang and Bukit Kota were abandoned during the year and new posts were established at Banir and Manchis. The Force was 46 under approved strength at the end of the year, the shortage being almost entirely in the Detective Branch. Discipline was well maintained and recruitment was satisfactory. Refresher courses instituted in 1923 have been continued with satisfactory results. Training in the military side leaves little to be desired but there is room for improvement in police education proper. The experiment of manning two police districts (Port Dickson and Mantin) entirely by Malays proved successful and is being continued. The expenditure of the Force was \$2,811,035 and its revenue \$198,692.

POLICE.

59. There was a slight increase in seizable crime, the number reported being 8,508 as against 8,473 in 1923. The number of murders is 89 as in 1923. There was a marked decrease in gang-robbery (from 61 to 43) and in robbery (from 83 to 65). In house-breaking there was

CRIME.



an increase (from 150 to 198). The robbery figures continue to decrease. The country as a whole was very quiet and there were no serious outbreaks or organised crime to be dealt with. The Criminal Registry dealt satisfactorily, and expeditiously, with large numbers of enquiries, among which 1,184 cases of sudden or suspicious death were investigated. A comparison of numbers of the more serious offences against property in 1924 with those committed in 1904, when the Criminal Registry was inaugurated, is shown below. The figures are remarkable, and the diminution in serious crime is ascribed to the success of the Government's policy of banishing the alien criminal class of thieves and robbers :

						1904.		1924.
Gang-robbery	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	43
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	422	...	65
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	198
Theft (serious)	...	...	...	...	...	656	...	224

MR. W. L. CONLAY,  
C.B.E.

60. During the year the Force lost the capable guidance of the Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Conlay, C.B.E., who retired on pension on the 15th November after a service of 31 years. The late Commissioner, whose first service was with the Perak Sikhs, was for a time an officer of the Civil Service and was the first British Agent in Trengganu. He was an extremely able Police Officer with a particular talent for organisation. He was responsible for the establishment of the Criminal Registry which is one of the best of its kind in the Empire, the system of finger-print identification in use having been devised by Mr. Conlay himself. He devoted a good deal of time during the latter portion of his service to the preparation of the necessary books of orders and instructions for the Force which he left very well provided for in this direction. The King's Police Medal was granted to him soon after his retirement.

#### IX.—PRISONS.

61. There are seven prisons. On the 1st January, 1924, there were 1,266 prisoners against 1,507 on the 1st January, 1923; during the year 6,513 were admitted; and 1,194 remained at the close of the year. The daily average figures were: Civil Prison, 143; short-sentence and revenue grade, 633; long sentence and condemned, 520. Six executions were carried out. Two prisoners escaped. Two prisoners committed suicide. The daily average of sick was 2.22 per cent. as compared with 3.22 in 1923. There were 16 deaths, of which 1 was from phthisis, 2 from pneumonia and 13 from other causes, of which debility may be presumed to be the cause or predisposing factor.

62. The total expenditure of all the prisons was \$434,937. The daily average of 1,296 prisoners was maintained at a nett cost of \$397,446 (the prison revenue being deducted) giving an annual cost per head of \$307. The annual cost in 1923 had been \$289 and in 1922, \$282. The reason for the annual increase of \$18 over nett cost of prisoner in 1924 is that the decrease in the daily average does not and cannot result in a proportionate decrease in the costs of maintenance.

## X.—MEDICAL.

## (i).—VITAL STATISTICS.

63. The estimated population at the end of June, 1924, was 1,418,455. There were 39,512 births, and 33,585 deaths: the rates being 27.86, and 23.68, per mille, respectively. The death-rate is the lowest on record; and this is the third consecutive year in which records have been established. There were 7,137 deaths of children under the age of one year, being an infantile mortality rate of 180.53 per mille, which is practically the same as that of the preceding year.

STATISTICS.

## (ii).—PUBLIC HEALTH.

64. Malaria always heads the list as the most important cause of sickness and death. The number of deaths registered as being due to "fever" was 14,283 (10.07 per mille). The figures for 1923 and 1922 had been 15,516 (11.17 per mille) and 15,570 (11.44 per mille), respectively. This year's rate is the lowest on record. In the State of Selangor, the death-rate for malaria has dropped, in six years, from 20.29 per mille to 7.70 per mille. I take the following passages from the annual report of the Senior Health Officer:

MALARIA.

"Experience gained during the year in no way tends to modify the view expressed in last year's report, that malaria prevention by anopheline reduction is (when done in the right way) a sound economic problem where persons are grouped together in towns, villages or estates.

"The Government's machinery for promoting efficiency in anti-malarial operation consists of the Malaria Advisory Board, the Mosquito Destruction Boards in co-operation with and assisted by the Health Department, the Malaria Bureau and the Anti-Malaria Engineer.

"The Malaria Advisory Board is a Central Committee formed for the purpose of collecting information with a view to advising generally as to the methods which should be adopted for the control of malaria. The Principal Medical Officer is the Chairman of the Board and both officials and non-officials are represented on it. During the year the Board met regularly, and the minutes were published.

"The Mosquito Destruction Boards are local bodies with executive powers. Appointed by the British Resident for certain areas, they deal with the mosquito problems in their districts. Where possible the Chairman is the district Health Officer. The members comprise officials and non-officials. During the year each Board met as often as was necessary for the needs of its district. The executive staffs continued to perform good services. Minor works such as open ditching and oiling were carried out by the Boards staff under the supervision of the Chairman, major works such as sub-soil draining were for the most part performed by the Public Works Department under the supervision of the Executive Engineer who is ex-officio a member of the Board.

"The Health Officer, Railways, is ex-officio a member of every Board through whose territories the railway runs. In this way close co-operation between the railway authorities and the district authorities has been secured.

"Though good work has been done in many areas, the scheme devised by the District Officer, Port Dickson, and carried out by the staff of the Mosquito Destruction Board, of which he is the Chairman, deserves special mention. By good organisation and strict attention to the detail, excellent results have been obtained. The success attained here is an example of what can be done by a layman, when the advice of a Health Officer is available, and he has the proper staff at his disposal.

"There can be no doubt that these Boards are of great value in keeping alive local interest in the mosquito problems, and in spreading a knowledge of the nature of malaria and the manner of its spread."

The Health Branch continued to carry out the free distribution of quinine, and issued 1,105,000 tablets for distribution to the public through the Police, the Education Department and the District Offices,

in addition to the very large number distributed by the various travelling dispensaries. Malaria is, by law, a notifiable disease in the larger towns. In Kuala Lumpur, which, at the 1921 census, had a European population of 1,267, the number of cases reported in 1924 amongst Europeans was only 14: in 1923, the remarkably low figure of 5 only had been recorded. As these returns include all relapses, and all cases where the infection was incurred outside the area, the figures are a testimony to the health of the town. The excellence of the sub-soil drainage system of the suburbs of Kuala Lumpur has always evoked the admiration of the malariologists who visit this country.

**PULMONARY  
TUBERCULOSIS.**

65. There were 1,916 deaths against 1,934 in 1923, giving a rate of 1.35 per mille.

**ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.**

66. The Senior Health Officer reports that 90 per cent. of the population harbours ankylostomes, but that few show symptoms. All Indian labourers receive treatment for this disease on their arrival at the Immigration Camp at Port Swettenham.

**YAWS.**

67. The treatment of yaws by injections of arsenical compounds was continued during the year. A total number of 36,003 injections were given, and 23,380 patients were treated, as against 31,135 in the preceding year. The decrease is ascribed to the cures effected in the preceding years. The campaign must, however, be continued systematically for many years to come before a successful termination is achieved.

**BERI-BERI.**

68. The hospitals treated 991 cases of beri-beri with a death-rate of 12.10 per cent. as against 771 cases, and a death-rate of 13.87 in the preceding year. Good "under-milled" rice is put out by the Government rice-mills, but the highly polished, "over-milled", and imported rice is more attractive to the Chinese; and, as yet, our propaganda campaign on the subject of the connection between beri-beri and "over-milled" rice has failed to persuade the mind of the people.

**VENEREAL DISEASE.**

69. Injections of arsenical compounds are given at all Government hospitals and dispensaries. During the year under review 30,016 injections were given, as compared with 29,675 in the preceding year. An outdoor dispensary, at which especial, but not exclusive, attention is given to venereal disease, was opened in July in the centre of Kuala Lumpur town, and treated 1,186 cases of venereal disease. Any outdoor patient is treated at this place, and thus no stigma attaches to a visit to it.

**LEPROSY.**

70. The "Tai-fong-chee" treatment has been carried out at the Kuala Lumpur Leper Asylum throughout the year, with encouraging results. Of 270 lepers who have taken the treatment regularly for over three months, 203 have improved; and of 136 who have taken it for nine months and over, 117 have improved. About 50 of them are no longer recognisable to the public eye as lepers, and some of them, so far as can be ascertained, are bacteriologically negative. The Principal Medical Officer praises Dr. E. A. O. Travers, Medical Officer, for his admirable work at this asylum, and I wish to associate myself with the Principal Medical Officer in this commendation.

**TYPHUS.**

71. There were eighteen cases of typhus, none of them being fatal. This disease has been the subject of special study during the year at the Institute of Medical Research. It is referred to, at some length, in the Director's annual report, and further details will be given in

one of the bulletins issued by the Institute. There appears to be a sort of typhus which differs essentially from the ordinary type by reason of its low infectivity. It does not pass direct from one person to another, and there is no evidence that it is carried by lice. Possibly cattle ticks convey the disease.

72. There were during the year two distinct outbreaks of cholera at the Quarantine Camp, Port Swettenham. All the cases entered the country on immigrant ships infected in the Madras Presidency. There were in all 212 cases, with 82 deaths. The Medical Officers at the camp worked splendidly, and have been thanked by the Government. No cases occurred outside the camp limits; and the immigrants, when discharged, carried no infection to the estates to which they proceeded.

CHOLERA.

73. There were six cases of smallpox, with one death [a most satisfactory return]; 43 cases, with 17 deaths, of diphtheria; and seven cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with four deaths. There was no case of plague.

OTHER INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES.

74. The number of vaccinations was 78,407 as against 77,724 in the preceding year.

VACCINATION.

75. No town in the Federated Malay States has a public water-borne sewerage system. The Senior Health Officer reports that there are many private installations which are working well, and that their number is increasing. There can be no doubt that this country is behind the times in this important matter of public health. The difficulty is partly due to the fact that the Sanitary Boards are not self-dependent financially, and that they have to rely upon the general taxation of the country as well as upon the local rates for their civic amenities. Any application from a Sanitary Board to install a public sewerage system would receive most favourable consideration, if the Board were prepared to levy an additional rate to cover interest, depreciation and maintenance charges.

SEWERAGE.

76. Excellent work has been done at the Infant Welfare Centres at Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, where the Lady Medical Officers have won not only the entire confidence of the mothers and children but also their warm admiration and personal affection. Last year, when the movement was new, there was a prejudice against the "invasion of the home", but this has now entirely disappeared, and the nursing sisters and health visitors receive a hearty welcome in every house—even from the conservative old grandmothers.

INFANT WELFARE.

77. Propaganda work by means of posters, pamphlets and hand-bills was carried out by the Public Health Education Committee, by the Malaria Advisory Board, and by the Infant Welfare Advisory Board throughout the year. Lectures on malaria, given in Malay, and illustrated by lantern-slides, were delivered throughout the country. They were all well attended, and great interest was shown by the audience. Lectures are now being given in Chinese in the mining camps and Chinese schools. Pamphlets and posters in four languages were issued throughout the year on (1) hook-worm diseases, (2) convulsions, (3) care of the teeth, (4) advice to nursing mothers, (5) leprosy, (6) spitting, and (7) consumption; in three languages on the subject of venereal disease; in English and Malay on the subject of yaws and malaria; and in Chinese on the opium habit.

PROPAGANDA.

ESTATES HEALTH  
COMMISSION.

78. The Commission appointed to advise upon (a) the measures to be taken to improve conditions in regard to health, sanitation and prevention of disease on estates, (b) the system of estate hospitals and nursing and medical attendance therein, and (c) the system of visiting estates by medical practitioners, submitted its report on the 24th October, 1924. The report has been published, together with a memorandum written by myself covering it. In accordance with the undertaking given in my memorandum, the Government is drafting a Bill, to be known as "The Estates Health Boards Bill, 1925," which will provide for the constitution of Boards for the improvement of the medical, health and sanitary services on agricultural estates and other places. The Board will be empowered to impose two separate kinds of cess, one in respect of curative work, and the other in respect of preventive work, mainly anti-malarial measures. The Government has announced its readiness to pay the anti-malarial cess not only in respect of all Government lands and Government reserves, but also in respect of all agricultural holdings of less than 25 acres, and in respect of all town and village lots, the Government, if it so desires, making a levy upon the actual proprietors of holdings, in exercise of powers conferred under the Sanitary Boards Enactment. Power is also reserved in the Bill for levying a cess upon mining properties. When this Bill becomes law, it should go very far to improve the health of the country.

(iii).—MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS,  
DISPENSARIES, ETC.

79. There were on the 31st December, 1923, in the Federated Malay States, the following medical institutions:

- 4 European Hospitals;
- 36 District Hospitals (each with an Outdoor Dispensary);
- 3 Women's Hospitals;
- 3 Leper Asylums;
- 7 Gaol Hospitals;
- 1 Quarantine Camp (for Immigrants);
- 4 Vagrant or Decrepit Wards;
- 1 Mental Hospital (Tanjong Rambutan);
- 1 Pasteur Institute (attached to the Institute of Medical Research);
- 14 Outdoor Dispensaries;
- 10 Town Dispensaries.

During the year there were 90,671 indoor patients as against 87,310 in the preceding year. Outdoor patients numbered 584,261 as compared with 527,414 in 1923, 433,111 in 1922 and 329,310 in 1921. The travelling (motor car) dispensaries, which patrol the roads, with regular programmes and time-schedules, are working very satisfactorily. They were started in 1922, and the large increase in the numbers of outdoor patients is due to them. The travelling dispensary boats on the Pahang River also did good work.

MENTAL DISEASES.

80. The only institution in the country for mental diseases is the Central Mental Hospital at Tanjong Rambutan. On the 31st December, 1924, the patients numbered 1,322 males and 423 females as against 1,183 males and 397 females on the corresponding day of the

preceding year. The total number of admissions was 477 males and 117 females. Of the form of mental disease on admission, primary dementia, recent mania, recent melancholia, and confusional insanity in that order, head the list. Of recoveries, recent melancholia, recent mania and confusional insanity, also in that order, show the largest numbers. There were 111 deaths, giving a death-rate of 5.96 on the total treated, and 6.66 on the daily average. This is the lowest on record. The principal causes of deaths were phthisis, dysentery and general paralysis of the insane. Dr. Samuels has extended his farms, which are such a feature of this admirable institution, to an area of 290 acres. All the vegetables consumed in the hospital are grown in the farms, and quantities of milk, pork and fruit are also supplied.

81. A Pasteur Institute was opened in August under the charge of Dr. A. N. Kingsbury. It is at Kuala Lumpur, and attached to the Institute of Medical Research. Fourteen patients (of whom six were Europeans) were treated. No fatality has occurred. Rabies, though present, has not been prevalent during the year. PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(iv).—RESEARCH.

82. Reference has already been made to the investigation of typhus fever. Melioidosis was further studied, and the detailed results have been published. The causative agent of the disease, *B. whitmori*, was studied at the Lister Institute, London, in confirmation of the results obtained here. The stability of insulin in tropical temperatures, and certain questions connected with diphtheria in Malaya were made special subjects of investigation. Dr. Fletcher continued throughout the year his work on behalf of the Cinchona Derivatives Committee of the Medical Research Council. INVESTIGATIONS.

83. An investigation into an outbreak of malaria at Sabak Bernam, and a continuous observation, since September, 1921, on the seasonal prevalence of species of anophelines at Kent Estate, were completed during the year but publication is delayed by the absence on leave of Dr. Hacker. Captain K. B. Williamson is making a preliminary investigation into the reaction of mosquito-breeding waters, especially in the rice-fields, with a view to testing the theory that the degree of their alkalinity or acidity is a main factor in determining the species of larvae found in them. A start has also been made with the work of collecting algae and other water plants, and also water insects and fish, so as to correlate their presence with the presence or absence of anopheline larvae in general, or with that of particular specimens, and with the reaction of the water in which they occur. Probably it is the feeding habits of the larvae, rather than the egg-laying habits of the adult anophelines, that regulate their distribution in nature. MALARIA.

84. Three numbers of "Studies" of the Institute were issued during the year, and comprised: PUBLICATIONS.

No. 17. "Collected Papers on Beri-beri," by A. T. Stanton and H. Fraser.

No. 18. "Notes on the Treatment of Malaria," by W. Fletcher.

No. 19. "Dysentery in the Federated Malay States," by W. Fletcher and M. W. Jepps.

The "Bulletins," which contain shorter articles, and progress reports of investigations which, on completion, may form the basis of a monograph, contained:

- No. 1. "Rectal Injections of Quinine," by W. Fletcher.
- No. 2. "Concerning Rabies and Pasteur Treatment," by A. N. Kingsbury.
- No. 3. "The Practical Microscopic Diagnosis of Dysentery," by F. G. Haughmont.
- No. 4. "Beri-beri and Rice Control in Malaya," by C. E. Cobb.
- No. 5. "Melioidosis, a Disease of Rodents Communicable to Man," by A. T. Stanton and W. Fletcher.

#### XI.—EDUCATION.

##### FINANCIAL.

85. The expenditure upon Education (including \$440,111 spent by the Public Works Department on the building and upkeep of schools) was \$2,463,920. Of this sum, \$514,424 was paid in grants to English aided schools and \$32,732 in grants to Chinese vernacular schools. The total revenue, derived mainly from school-fees, was \$67,404. An education rate of 1 per cent. in Sanitary Board areas produced only \$98,690.

##### STAFF.

86. For the first time since the Great War it became certain that a regular supply of recruits for the senior staff can be secured. A revised scheme of salaries for local teachers was introduced.

##### HIGHER EDUCATION.

87. At present the highest local educational institution open to students from the Federated Malay States is King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore. Raffles College, the building of which will start in 1925, will provide a higher education in subjects other than medicine. The Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, receives probationers for the Government service.

##### ADVANCED CLASSES.

88. Evening classes were held in all the States. In Taiping the subjects taught were book-keeping and commercial English, and students were prepared for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. In Seremban the subjects were shorthand and book-keeping. In Kuala Lumpur the curriculum comprised shorthand, book-keeping, typewriting, practical mathematics, building construction, machine drawing, magnetism and electricity, telegraphy and telephony, electrical engineering, workshop mechanics, surveying, engineering and art. Out of the 152 students who joined these Kuala Lumpur classes, 114 were employed in Government departments, 25 in mercantile offices and the rest were unemployed. Divided by race, there were 109 Indians, 26 Chinese, 9 Eurasians and 8 Malays. There were Normal Classes for teachers in all the States except Pahang and there was an Art Class for them in Selangor.

##### SCHOLARSHIPS AND FREE EDUCATION.

89. Of the 12,754 pupils in English schools, 258 held Government scholarships, enjoying free education, board and lodging; 19 held other scholarships; 2,264 received free education from the Government and 541 free education from other sources. Thus, 3,082, or 24.16 per cent., receive a free education. All pupils in Malay vernacular schools enjoy free education.

##### ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

90. There were 19 English Government schools for boys, 14 English grant-in-aid schools and 11 for girls. The total average enrolment was 3,820, 6,434 and 2,500, respectively.

91. At the Cambridge University Local Examinations held in December, there were 357 successes against 323 in 1923. In the higher examination 102 boys and 16 girls passed out of 202 and 35 entries; in the lower 255 boys and 20 girls out of 497 and 47 entries.

EXAMINATIONS.

92. The expenditure on the Malay College was \$84,798. At the end of the year there were 125 students, all boarders educated and maintained entirely at Government expense. Nineteen students entered for the Cambridge School Certificate (formerly called the Senior Cambridge Examination), of whom 9 passed; for the Junior there were 21 entries and 10 passes. In the higher examination one Perak boy obtained honours with distinction in History and Malay, and another, a Negri Sembilan boy, gained distinction in English and Malay. In the Junior Examination a Kelantan boy obtained distinction in History. Two out of the three probationers passed the higher examination. The general health of the boys was satisfactory.

MALAY COLLEGE,  
KUALA KANGSAR.

93. At the beginning of the year there were 191 students and one probationer in residence at this College for the training of Malay vernacular teachers. After the Fasting Month 58 students completed their course and left and 100 new students joined. The total expenditure was \$91,950, defrayed two-thirds by the Federated Malay States and one-third by the Government of the Straits Settlements. There were boys from every Settlement in the Colony and every Malay State under British protection except Johore. Three students died of pneumonia consequent on an epidemic of malaria. Otherwise the health of the students was excellent. Manual training plays an increasing part in the curriculum. A European Agricultural Instructor was appointed and this branch of education will be further developed. Poultry-farming was started.

SULTAN IDRIS  
TRAINING COLLEGE.

94. The Malay vernacular schools are all Government institutions and provide free education. There are 380 schools for boys and 62 for girls with average enrolments of 24,630 and 2,780. In addition to Malay Inspectors, the teaching staff numbers 1,161. The modern training of teachers, the introduction of manual training, and rural and domestic science are calculated to make these schools meet the fundamental needs of the Malay race.

MALAY VERNACULAR  
EDUCATION.

95. There are 1,927 Tamil vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 7,010. An improvement in the quality of the teachers is reported. The inspecting staff was increased.

TAMIL VERNACULAR  
EDUCATION.

96. Two hundred and seventy-two Chinese schools were registered with 525 teachers and 12,175 pupils. The system of grants-in-aid for these schools, introduced in 1923, has made a satisfactory start. Out of 129 schools with 8,719 pupils eligible, 38 schools with 3,123 pupils applied for and were awarded grants. An important innovation was the creation of the post of the Assistant Director of Education for the supervision of Chinese vernacular education.

CHINESE  
VERNACULAR  
EDUCATION.

## XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

97. There are now 101 post offices and 44 places at which postal business is transacted by railway station masters and others. The estimated number of articles posted and delivered exceeded 25 millions, an increase over 1923 of more than three millions.

POSTAL.



## MONEY ORDERS.

98. Money orders numbering 251,498 were issued and paid, the total amount representing \$14,467,316, an increase of nearly two million dollars. Telegraph money orders numbering 8,780 for \$701,329 were issued and paid. There has been a slow but steady increase in the number of orders issued on China. The number of telegraph money orders issued on India and Ceylon was over two thousand accounting for a total of Rs. 355,000. A code system was introduced in the exchange with India whereby the remitter was saved the cost of several words in the telegram of advice. The service with Netherlands East Indies has shewn very satisfactory progress. The telegraph money order service was extended to Johore on 1st February, and a money order agreement was concluded with Trengganu with effect from 1st April.

## SAVINGS BANK.

99. A further remarkable increase of 2,893 took place in the number of Savings Bank depositors, the total now being 21,651. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor rose to \$102, an increase of \$6. The number of withdrawals on demand (8,808) again more than doubled and there is little doubt that this facility has largely contributed to the increased popularity of the Bank whose clients have doubled in number since 1919, the amount of deposits having trebled since 1918. The excess of deposits over withdrawals in 1924 was \$345,205. The number of Malay depositors has increased from 1,188 in 1920 to 4,098 in 1924.

"THE SAVINGS  
BANK ENACTMENT,  
1924."

100. The law relating to the Savings Bank was revised and "The Savings Bank Enactment, 1924," became law on 17th April. The most important changes are the abolition of the acknowledgment from head office of deposits not exceeding \$10, a stricter secrecy clause, provision for the making of rules for the transfer of deposits from one account to another, a simplification of the procedure in connection with the transfer of deposits from or to other Government Savings Banks and a forfeiture clause relating to illegal deposits.

## TELEGRAPHS.

101. The number of telegrams despatched and delivered showed a decrease of nearly 70,000 or 8 per cent., the only important retrogression in the department's statistics. This may be attributed to the rapid development of the telephone system, and to the low rates charged for trunk calls, the decline being in *inland* telegrams. A similar state of affairs is observed in many other administrations.

## TELEPHONES.

102. The total number of subscribers connected to the telephone exchanges at the end of the year was 2,436, an unprecedented increase of 226. There were also 1,249 extension circuits, extension bells and private lines maintained, an increase of 156. On 31st December, 1924, there were 2,463 miles of telegraph and telephone lines and 17,373 miles of overhead wires, of which 14,083 were telephone wires. In addition, there were 55 miles of cable, the length of the single line in the cables being 5,502 miles. These figures do not include railway wires and Federated Malay States Government wires in Johore. Ten additional public telephone exchanges were opened during the year at Gap, Bagan Serai, Parit Buntar, Semenyih, Utan Melintang, Sungei Siput, Nilai, Batang Malaka, Bahau, Pusing and a private exchange was established at Fraser's Hill. Many new trunk lines were established to connect these exchanges with the system, and to meet increased traffic requirements. Perhaps the most important of these

new trunk lines was that connecting Penang with the Federated Malay States system. The trunk telephone revenue was \$150,699 or 36 per cent. greater than in 1923. The general telephone revenue has doubled since 1921. There is every evidence that the public appreciate the economy of the telephone in their business and social affairs, and, with the return of prosperity, there is likely to be a period of extraordinary progress in this direction. A great effort has been made to overtake all the war-time and post-war arrears, and it may be said that by the 31st December this object had been attained.

103. A comprehensive trunk telephone scheme designed to meet the public demand for telephonic communication between Penang and Singapore and the many intervening points in the Federated Malay States was submitted by the Acting Director, Posts and Telegraphs, in February, and referred to the Government of the Straits Settlements, which has the matter under its consideration.

MALAYAN TRUNK  
TELEPHONE  
SCHEME.

104. The nett revenue collected by the department was \$1,714,829, an increase of \$74,881. Annually recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,571,989 and special expenditure (including \$98,292 on loan account) to \$128,936. The value of the services performed free of charge for other Government departments, estimated at \$179,417, is not included in these figures which also exclude temporary and acting allowances amounting to \$152,439.

FINANCIAL.

105. The Post Office Enactment of 1905 was revised and brought up to date, the new Enactment having effect from 20th September.

"THE POST OFFICE  
ENACTMENT, 1924."

106. On 30th June a Committee was appointed by His Excellency the High Commissioner to report what action, if any, was desirable to secure the most efficient and economical organisation of the Posts and Telegraphs Services of Malaya, the separate political entities of the Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States being duly preserved. The Committee took the evidence of the posts and telegraphs officials of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and, on the 15th September, submitted its report, which is still under the consideration of Government.

MALAYAN POSTAL  
SERVICES  
COMMITTEE.

107. The Malayan Wireless Committee met in Singapore on several occasions to discuss and report upon various wireless questions, including broadcasting and the issue of receiving licences. The final report has recently been completed and it is anticipated that temporary receiving licences will be available to the public in the immediate future, pending the establishment of broadcasting arrangements.

MALAYAN WIRELESS  
COMMITTEE.

### XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

108. The total expenditure of the department was \$10,287,003, and the cost of administration (\$1,422,443) represented 13.82 per cent. of it as against 15.16 per cent. in 1923. This figure does not take into account the fact that the services of the officers of the department are not confined to the department alone, but are frequently required by other departments, and Sanitary and other Boards. A saving on annually recurrent expenditure of \$519,764 has been effected, being more than sufficient to pay the salaries and allowances of the engineering staff.

GENERAL  
EXPENDITURE.

**WORKS AND BUILDINGS.**

109. The annual maintenance of "works and buildings" cost \$827,018, which represents 2.73 per cent. of the cost of the buildings. Four hundred and seventy-five new buildings were erected during 1924, the total number of buildings maintained by the department is 9,669, and their value is estimated at \$34,968,278. The replacement cost would be far higher.

**NEW BUILDINGS.**

110. No buildings of any magnitude or importance were undertaken during 1924.

**ROADS.**

111. There are 2,504 miles of metalled cart-roads, 114 miles of unmetalled cart-roads and 1,924 miles of bridle-roads and paths. The average cost of maintenance per mile of metalled roads was \$1,284 as against \$1,178 in 1923. The total expenditure upon maintenance of roads, streets and bridges was \$3,447,462 as against \$3,126,270 in 1923.

**RIVERS.**

112. River maintenance cost \$91,283 and extended over 267 miles of river.

**ANTI-MALARIA WORKS.**

113. The expenditure on revenue account upon anti-malaria works was \$114,236 against a provision of \$139,800, and the expenditure on loan account was \$71,003 against a provision of \$254,002. This expenditure does not include the general expenditure of the Mosquito Destruction Boards upon oiling.

**WATERWORKS.**

114. The capital cost of all the waterworks is \$9,202,561, the maintenance cost was \$185,572 and the revenue \$366,838.

**FRASER'S HILL.**

115. The development of Fraser's Hill continued; the expenditure under loan account being \$154,685 out of a provision of \$175,323. The sum spent on maintenance being \$45,435 out of a provision of \$50,480.

**LOAN ACCOUNT.**

116. The provision upon the loan programme of works for the year was \$7,958,778, but the expenditure was only \$3,095,966.

**XIV.—RAILWAYS.****WORKING.**

117. The receipts from all sources were \$16,210,202, an increase of 10.46 per cent., whilst expenditure chargeable to revenue on all accounts amounted to \$12,931,774, a decrease of .25 per cent. The nett receipts for the year's working therefore amounted to \$3,278,428 compared with \$1,710,349 in 1923. This represented 1.67 per cent. on the capital expenditure against .89 per cent. last year.

**RAILWAY RATES.**

118. A new scale of charges for all classes of goods traffic was introduced in January, 1924, providing increased basic rates for all classes, but reductions in the sliding scale for long-distance traffic. The fares for second and third class passengers were reduced on the 1st July, 1924, from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents to 3 cents and 2 cents per mile respectively, a return to the old standard rates for these classes.

**PASSENGER TRAFFIC.**

119. The number of ordinary passengers carried was 10,656,384 in 1923 and 10,814,586 in 1924. The number for the year therefore shews an increase of 1.48 per cent. over that for the previous year. The total receipts from passengers shew a decrease of \$25,647 (.44 per cent.).

120. Receipts from goods train traffic rose by \$1,347,950 from \$6,657,768 to \$8,005,718, being an increase of 20.25 per cent. GOODS TRAFFIC.

121. Expenditure on capital account is referred to in the prefatory note to this report. During the year the nett expenditure was \$3,796,036 as compared with \$5,183,234 in 1923. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

122. On the Kelantan section, the line was opened for traffic as far as Kuala Krai (53 miles) and platelaying completed to the 63rd mile. Good progress was made with earthworks as far as Pergau (87 miles). The official opening of the Guillemard Bridge by His Excellency the High Commissioner (Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.), the longest bridge in Malaya, took place on the 19th of July. The tunnels at the 69th mile were started. The expenditure during the year amounted to \$1,388,696. KELANTAN SECTION.

123. Work was re-opened at the beginning of the year, and good progress was made with jungle felling and earthwork. Platelaying was completed up to 170th mile, and a Station opened at Chigar Perah (163rd mile) in August. Work commenced on the tunnel at 172nd mile. The expenditure during the year amounted to \$476,613. PAHANG SECTION.

124. Work which had been carried out over a period of years upon the wharves, reclamations and dredging at Prai had been completed towards the end of July, 1923, when the alarming discovery was made that, instead of there being a depth, according to the contract of 30 feet or over the dredged area, there was not more than 24 feet of water on the bar at low-tide. The reason put forward was that the rate of silting had been far greater than had been contemplated. This discovery naturally affected all the Government's projects for the use of Prai as a harbour and a wharf. The Government was advised that it had no option but to settle in full with the Consulting Engineers and the Contractors, and it has accordingly done so. The difficulty with which the Government is confronted is in regard to its policy for the future. The Government is advised that the cost of dredging the harbour to, and maintaining it at, the depth, width and length originally estimated, would be absolutely prohibitive, and that any scheme for the reduction of the depth, width and length of the area to be dredged would make the harbour unattractive to steamers. The Government is carefully studying the problem of the rate of siltage. At a meeting of the Federal Council on the 23rd February this year, the Government introduced a resolution to the effect that, pending further information regarding the silting problem at Prai, it is undesirable to incur any further expenditure in connection with Prai Wharves, or with dredging the Prai Harbour Basin. The debate was adjourned until the next meeting of the Federal Council. PRAI.

125. The Johore Causeway was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 28th June. The expenditure during the year amounted to \$1,013,830. The Causeway is 60 feet wide on the top, and carries two tracks of railway and a roadway 26 feet wide. It has a total length of 3,465 feet. The greatest depth of the water is 77 feet, and the average depth 47 feet, at low tide. At the Johore end of the Causeway, provision has been made for the passing of small craft by means of a lock 510 feet long from end to end. The lock is provided JOHORE CAUSEWAY.

with a double set of gates spaced 170 feet apart, with a width inside the gates of 45 feet. The lock is crossed by a roller bridge, with three girders. The bridge is 57 feet wide, and carries the two lines of railway and the roadway. It weighs 570 tons, and it and the lock gates are operated electrically. In the construction of the Causeway, 1,641,712 cubic yards of granite were used. The total cost of the Causeway was approximately \$12,250,000.

TELUK AYER  
GODOWNS,  
SINGAPORE.

126. The Teluk Ayer godowns at Singapore have not, so far, been a successful investment. The capital cost to the Government was \$1,570,967. The cost to the Government last year was \$99,331, made up of \$17,600 for assessment, \$80,016 for ground rent, and \$1,715 for maintenance charges. The rent received was only \$64,350. The total leasable area of this property is 298,496 square feet, of which only 128,700 square feet are let.

MINOR WORKS.

127. Work progressed on the New Engine and Carriage Sheds and Goods Yards at Ipoh and Seremban, Klang River Bridge, and on the doubling of the line between Batu Junction and Sungei Besi. A deviation at Kuala Kubu was completed. The total expenditure during the year amounted to \$492,315.

RAILWAY BOARD.

128. The Railway Board held nine meetings during the year. It has four official and six unofficial members; and of the unofficials, one resides in Singapore and another at Penang.

PORT SWETTENHAM  
WHARF.

129. It is a matter for regret that the large wharf at Port Swettenham, intended for the use of ocean-going steamers, has been condemned, as the berthing of ships at the wharf is dangerous, owing partly to the erratic currents, and partly to the fact that shallow water is extended, thereby reducing the manœuvring space which had existed originally. The wharf is 1,000 feet long by 50 feet broad, and is erected on screw piles. It cost \$2,050,000, and was completed in 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

130. The policy of the Government is that the railway should aim at paying 3 per cent. upon the open line, not only on the west coast but also on the east coast, except in respect of the section between Kuala Lipis and Chigar Perah. What is intended is not that, when the profits fall below 3 per cent., the charges of the department should be increased, but that, when 3 per cent. is exceeded, the charges should be reduced to the 3 per cent. level. In this connection, it is necessary to keep carefully in view the question of depreciation, which is very intimately connected with the whole question of the capital cost of the railway. The question, however, is really one of academic interest only. for in the past five years the nett profits upon the capital expenditure were 0.39 per cent. in 1920, 0.29 per cent. in 1921, 1.07 per cent. in 1922, 0.89 per cent. in 1923, and (as stated above) 1.67 per cent. in 1924. Having regard to the wealth of the country, the failure of the railway from the point of view of an investor affords a matter for grave and serious thought.

MOTOR  
COMPETITION.

131. The competition, especially over distances of about 30 miles, of the hired motor cars for passengers, and of heavy lorries for goods, is cutting into the railway receipts very severely. It is the policy of the Government that the public interests demand that no obstacles be placed in the way of this competition, and that the only requirement is that

the roads, of which the maintenance is already a heavy charge upon the general tax-payer, should not be unduly torn up by the fast and heavy lorries of private individuals. It is beyond doubt that all fair competition can only be met by the Railway Administration by the reduction of its charges both for passengers and freight. In this connection, it is a matter for regret that the Government decided some years ago upon a very expensive policy of doubling the railway line between Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham, and between Batu and Sungei Besi.

#### XV.—GENERAL.

132. The year under review was the second year of the working of the Department of Public Trustee. The duties of the Public Trustee are (a) to act in the administration of estates of small value, (b) to act as an ordinary trustee, and (c) to act as a trustee appointed by the Court. During the year the Public Trustee accepted 11 trusts, the administration in 8 cases of the estate of a person deceased, and the deposit of 16 wills or copies of wills.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

133. The co-operative movement is still in its infancy, and is making good progress. Rural credit societies have increased from 6 to 20, and thrift and loan societies from 13 to 19. A number of societies is in process of formation. The total working capital used in the movement was \$278,993 last year as compared with \$73,461 in the preceding year. Public interest has been awakened, especially in the Malay peasant class, and the next year or two should see great developments.

CO-OPERATIVE  
SOCIETIES.

134. It is the policy of the Government to employ persons born in Malaya, and especially Malays, in the Government service, but hitherto, for various reasons, Malays have not been attracted to the Posts and Telegraphs and the Railway Departments. At my request, a special effort has been made by the heads of these departments, with the result that 76 Malays found employment during the year as clerks, telephone operators, postmen, etc., whilst the number of Malays in the Railway Department has risen during the year from 264 to 385. The scheme for training Malays as Station Masters which was started, by my instructions, in November, 1922, is working well. There are now 25 qualified Malay Station Masters in charge of stations, and 15 in training. Malays are replacing Punjabis as railway policemen, and are giving satisfaction.

EMPLOYMENT OF  
MALAYS IN CERTAIN  
GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENTS.

135. The Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board made during the year the very interesting and important decision to levy the general assessment upon the unimproved capital land value of property instead of upon its annual land value. The rate for 1925 is .75 per cent. per annum of the unimproved land value. It is a matter for regret that no progress has yet been made with the proposal to convert the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board into a Municipality.

MUNICIPAL.

136. A Hindu Marriage Enactment, 1924, was passed during the year to provide for the voluntary registration of marriages of persons professing the Hindu religion. The Enactment came into force on the 1st January, 1925.

HINDU MARRIAGE  
ENACTMENT, 1924.

## LABOUR.

137. Returns of labour under section 82 of "The Labour Code, 1923," from 1,068 estates showed 119,242 Madras Indians, 30,884 Chinese, 4,516 Javanese and 4,715 other nationalities. The corresponding figures for 1923 were 121,463, 31,957, 4,791 and 4,894. In addition, figures show 18,895 Madras Indians, 2,039 Chinese, 152 Javanese and 2,497 other nationalities employed by Government departments. The total returns, from estates and Government departments combined, thus show 138,137 Madras Indians, 32,923 Chinese, 4,668 Javanese and 7,212 other nationalities.

THE MALAYAN  
PAVILION AT  
WEMBLEY.

138. The Malayan Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition was not one of the least attractive to the general public. The building, though somewhat fanciful, was not without grace; and the interior, with a bright colour scheme, was both attractive and airy. A party of 19 Malays, including weavers, artisans, and general attendants, who all wore their full national dress whilst on duty were a successful feature of the pavilion; and the platforms on which exhibitions of handicrafts were given were always surrounded by a crowd. The Agricultural Department gave a comprehensive exhibit, including some excellent models, of which an ingenious model of a rubber tree in tapping deserves special mention. The exhibits of the Mines and the Geological Departments also included attractive working models, and were valuable both from an educative point of view and from that of the material information supplied to persons interested technically and financially. The Arts and Crafts Section was prepared by the Museums Department, and contained a beautiful and interesting display. A most gratifying appreciation of the Forest Section was received both from the general public and from persons interested in its technical and business side. Exhibits of timber, rattans, gutta-percha, damar, jelutong and minor forest products were included in the display. Forest Officers were brought into direct and frequent touch with manufacturers, with the result manufacturers obtained the most valuable information regarding the raw article as it first comes under human operation, and the Forest Officers obtained, in respect of the actual requirements of various trades, much information which they could not possibly have acquired in any other way.

## FEDERAL COUNCIL.

139. The Federal Council was strengthened during the year by increasing the number of unofficial members from six to eight. The appointment of the Raja di Hilir of Perak and Towkay Wong Yick Tong, who were sworn in on 6th March and 28th July, respectively, followed on this decision.

## WAR MEMORIAL.

140. On 30th March the Federated Malay States War Memorial at Kuala Lumpur was unveiled by His Excellency the High Commissioner in the presence of their Highnesses the Rulers. Detachments were present from the Cadets, the Malay States Volunteer Regiment, the Malayan Volunteer Infantry, Ex-Service Police, and the Royal Sussex Regiment. There was a large gathering of Ex-Service men and of the public. The memorial is of granite with bronze panels commemorating the names of those who left the Federated Malay States and fell in the Great War.

141. H.M.S. "Hood" and "Repulse", comprising part of the Special Service Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, K.C.B., visited Malaya in February. The visit aroused great public enthusiasm, and thousands of men, women and children were given special facilities to avail themselves of the opportunity to go over these battle cruisers. A banquet given to Sir Frederick Field and his officers by the Chinese community was one of the most successful features of the visit. Admirable arrangements for entertaining our guests were made by committees in Kuala Lumpur and Klang, and the thanks of the community are due to these committees.

SPECIAL SERVICE  
SQUADRON.

142. In my last annual report, I described the year 1923 as being one of convalescence and recuperation. I would say that 1924 has been one of steady and most satisfactory improvement. The country, however, despite the favourable trade balance referred to in paragraph 10 of this report, is still far from having recovered its normal strength. Clear evidence of this is seen in the fact that, though the tin-miners are doing very well, and the rubber-planters are satisfied with the present, and confident of the future, nevertheless there is as yet no life in the landed property market, and there is no building activity. I venture, however, to prophesy that it will come. Reverting to the simile, with which I opened this paragraph, I would say that this country was so dangerously enfeebled by the delay in administering the admittedly dangerous, but equally undoubtedly, successful remedy of "Restriction", that its recuperative power has been seriously affected. The delay extended over the period March, 1921, to November, 1922. I do not wish to be understood to comment upon the delay: I merely refer to the fact that there was delay; and my point is that during all that time this country was, from month to month, steadily losing its strength, and its reserve of strength. Without being unduly optimistic, I would express my opinion that 1925 will see a marvellous improvement in the patient. The bad years, through which we have gone, have taught us many things, and will be of lasting value to us. We know more clearly than before that we are far too dependent upon the exports of our raw material, rubber and tin; that our banking facilities and arrangements are not what they should be; and that every effort must be made to encourage the installation of local industries and to stimulate the production of foodstuffs.

SUMMARY.

KUALA LUMPUR,  
2nd May, 1925.

W. GEORGE MAXWELL,  
*Chief Secretary to Government,  
Federated Malay States.*



APPENDIX A.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

Year.	Revenue.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
		Expenditure.	Imports.								
	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$		
1889	5,013,000	4,091,078	15,653,456	26,029	1,750,008	...	...	190,538	359,025	373,343	1889
1890	4,840,065	5,237,275	15,443,809	26,976	1,609,401	...	...	166,054	406,032	398,780	1890
1891	4,572,310	5,554,800	14,889,942	32,114	1,573,441	...	...	199,680	414,889	424,218	1891
1892	5,347,189	5,883,407	19,161,159	33,477	2,097,274	...	...	300,680	537,111	449,656	1892
1893	6,413,134	6,797,538	21,896,117	39,912	2,602,380	...	...	347,600	723,934	475,093	1893
1894	7,511,809	7,162,396	24,499,615	47,676	3,238,000	...	...	457,262	986,617	500,531	1894
1895	8,481,007	7,582,553	22,653,271	49,592	3,379,813	...	...	468,239	1,294,390	525,969	1895
1896	8,434,083	8,598,147	21,148,895	48,541	3,126,974	...	...	511,237	1,344,994	551,407	1896
1897	8,296,687	8,795,313	25,000,682	44,095	2,716,263	...	...	636,054	1,294,139	576,844	1897
1898	9,364,467	11,110,042	27,116,446	41,167	3,210,699	...	...	636,927	1,394,720	602,282	1898
1899	13,486,410	11,499,478	33,765,073	38,960	6,181,542	...	...	639,899	1,722,475	627,720	1899
1900	15,609,507	12,728,930	38,402,581	43,111	7,050,382	...	...	712,898	2,254,742	653,157	1900
1901	17,541,507	17,273,158	39,524,603	47,475	6,968,183	...	...	626,114	2,377,040	678,595	1901
1902	20,550,543	15,986,247	45,757,240	47,258	8,438,775	...	...	661,668	2,856,640	714,435	1902
1903	22,672,567	16,219,872	47,790,059	50,842	9,590,505	...	...	721,304	3,608,054	750,276	1903
1904	22,255,269	19,318,768	46,955,742	51,733	8,814,688	...	...	801,959	3,605,029	786,116	1904
1905	23,964,593	20,750,395	50,575,455	50,991	9,249,627	104	...	887,593	3,940,599	821,957	1905
1906	27,223,476	18,899,425	50,926,606	48,617	10,036,798	432	...	1,437,753	4,564,100	857,797	1906
1907	28,793,745	20,225,993	52,542,277	48,429	9,395,825	905	...	1,701,682	5,200,911	893,637	1907
1908	24,623,325	25,874,573	48,171,243	50,835	7,285,864	1,402	...	1,598,713	5,066,153	929,478	1908
1909	25,246,863	23,633,851	46,194,598	48,743	7,155,124	2,698	...	1,623,876	5,188,111	965,318	1909
1910	26,553,018	23,598,610	53,255,151	43,862	7,162,026	5,439	...	2,201,469	5,868,507	1,001,159	1910
1911	35,056,544	25,202,749	66,532,039	44,148	8,818,764	8,792	...	2,290,962	7,058,689	1,036,999	1911
1912	42,647,687	30,990,487	76,122,679	48,420	10,850,121	15,638	...	2,875,414	8,421,016	1,109,017	1912
1913	44,332,711	47,287,581	86,409,157	50,126	10,739,888	23,720	...	2,790,451	9,469,446	1,117,625	1913
1914	37,309,943	55,010,037	72,140,095	49,042	7,046,869	31,012	...	2,562,436	9,133,911	1,136,500	1914
1915	40,774,984	42,838,631	69,621,113	43,870	7,235,086	56,782	...	2,597,836	9,187,512	1,172,336	1915
1916	51,121,856	31,966,581	60,621,113	43,870	7,903,785	62,813	...	3,068,766	11,616,696	1,208,177	1916
1917	65,553,186	40,878,746	73,261,725	39,833	9,331,288	80,022	...	3,308,464	13,189,829	1,244,018	1917
1918	68,448,862	45,286,910	74,750,746	37,370	13,141,841	106,453	...	3,657,454	13,106,413	1,279,859	1918
1919	72,135,075	70,676,961	118,854,965	36,934	9,944,177	106,453	...	3,533,829	14,957,460	1,315,700	1919
1920	72,277,146	100,433,471	170,522,123	34,934	12,203,581	101,330	...	4,004,095	17,316,533	1,300,000	1920
1921	54,449,568	114,386,546	144,955,549	34,480	6,153,340	194,510	...	3,568,490	16,198,426	1,298,292	1921
1922	52,491,116	49,811,007	84,832,177	35,286	5,731,041	129,311	...	3,731,041	13,816,324	1,360,476	1922
1923	63,952,132	52,825,572	84,832,177	37,450	5,731,041	129,311	...	4,004,095	14,675,106	1,389,667	1923
1924	70,715,467	97,430,302	212,444,740	44,043	12,543,624	103,507	...	4,135,322	16,210,502	1,414,455	1924

## APPENDIX B.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO

Dr. 31st DECEMBER, 1924. Cr.

	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
To Loan Expenses—							By Loan Subscription—	
Interest on Deferred instalments, 6 per cent. Loan ...	268,092	28					(i) 6 per cent. 1936 to 1951 issued at £97 in December, 1921 ...	44,185,714 29
Interest on Deferred instalments, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	110,958	96					(ii) 4½ per cent. 1935 to 1945 issued at £95 in May, 1922 ...	36,000,000 00
			379,051	24				
Composition Stamp Duty, 6 per cent. Loan ...	552,321	42						
Composition Stamp Duty, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	360,000	00						
			912,321	42				
Discount on Issue Price, 6 per cent. Loan ...	1,325,571	43						
Discount on Issue Price, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	1,800,000	00						
			3,125,571	43				
Underwriting Commission, 6 per cent. Loan ...	441,857	14						
Underwriting Commission, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	360,000	00						
			801,857	14				
Commission for obtaining Underwriting, 6 per cent. Loan ...	110,464	29						
Commission for obtaining Underwriting, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	90,000	00						
			200,464	29				
Crown Agents' Commission, 6 per cent. Loan ...	110,464	29						
Crown Agents' Commission, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	90,000	00						
			200,464	29				
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock, 6 per cent. Loan ...	108,049	28						
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	89,355	00						
			197,404	28				
Miscellaneous — Stamps, etc., 6 per cent. Loan ...	5,873	21						
Miscellaneous — Stamps, etc., 4½ per cent. Loan ...	4,475	18						
			10,348	39				
Advertisement, 6 per cent. Loan ...	31,052	18						
Advertisement, 4½ per cent. Loan ...	29,630	03						
			60,682	21				
					5,888,164	69		
To Loan Works—								
Public Works Department ...	7,708,531	79						
Posts and Telegraphs Department ...	538,446	84						
Topographical Survey Department ...	368,236	93						
Railways—Open Lines...	1,001,445	13						
„ Construction	21,931,954	33						
			31,548,615	02				
					37,436,779	71		
					42,748,934	58		
To Balance ...					380,185,714	29		
							380,185,714	29

PRINTED AT THE  
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1224	St. Helena .. .. .	"
1225	Barbados .. .. .	1923-1924
1226	Somaliland .. .. .	1923
1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate .. .. .	"
1228	Hongkong .. .. .	"
1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast .. .. .	1923-1924
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1250	Brunei .. .. .	"
1251	St. Helena .. .. .	"
1252	Ashanti .. .. .	1923-1924
1253	Cyprus .. .. .	1924
1254	Zanzibar .. .. .	"
1255	Gold Coast .. .. .	1923-1924

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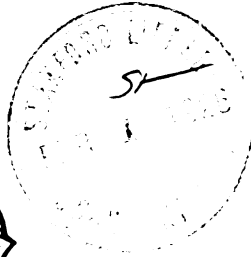
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UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

### REPORTS FOR 1924.

*(For Reports for 1922 and 1923 see Nos. 1184 and 1239 (Price 5/- and 5/3 respectively)).*



*Printed in the Federated Malay States.*

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1925.

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# JOHORE ANNUAL REPORT.

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FOR THE YEAR

1924

BY

H. MARRIOTT, C.M.G.  
*General Adviser.*

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Singapore:

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1925.



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## Annual Report on the State of Johore for the year 1924.

### I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for 1924 amounted to \$10,947,959.68 as against \$11,094,954.79 in 1923.

2. The revenue for 1923 was swollen by the inclusion of the rubber duty collected during the last two months of 1922, otherwise the revenue of 1924 would have exceeded that of 1923, despite the lower price of rubber and the consequently reduced export under the Stevenson Restriction Scheme.

#### REVENUE.

3. Details of the principal increases and decreases under the more important sub-heads are given in the following table:—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Sub-head.</i>	<i>1923.</i>	<i>1924.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>	<i>%</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Land	Land Rents ...	1,353,376	1,453,971	100,595	...	+ 7.4
	Survey Fees ...	95,852	124,052	28,200	...	+ 29.4
Customs	Arecanuts ...	105,834	84,127	...	21,707	- 20.5
	Copra ...	220,135	236,834	16,699	...	+ 7.6
	Gambier ...	32,747	47,785	15,038	...	+ 45.9
	Rubber (a) ...	1,314,796	1,033,705	...	281,091	- 21.4
	Other Produce (b) ...	81,502	70,118	...	11,384	- 14.0
	Tin Ore ...	207,035	256,220	49,185	...	+ 23.8
	Iron Ore ...	128,009	164,350	36,341	...	+ 28.4
	Tobacco ...	614,006	652,642	38,636	...	+ 6.3
	Petroleum ...	94,594	112,954	18,360	...	+ 19.4
Licences	Weighing Fees (c) ...	388,815	161,093	...	227,722	- 58.6
	Automobiles ...	40,903	58,288	17,385	...	+ 42.5
	Pawnbrokers ...	111,664	141,434	29,770	...	+ 26.7
	Court Fines ...	65,462	75,756	10,294	...	+ 15.7
	Chandu (d) ...	3,564,467	3,342,524	...	221,943	- 6.2
Interest	Interest on investments ...	132,291	261,359	129,068	...	+ 97.6
	Miscellaneous ...	15,410	96,495	81,085	...	+ 526.2
Municipal	General Assessment ...	170,636	181,049	10,413	...	+ 6.1
Land Sales	Premia on Grants ...	258,071	300,250	42,179	...	+ 16.3

(a) Fourteen months.

(b) Including Pineapples.

(c) Six months only.

(d) Including Shops.

4. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the annual total (excluding Land Sales) in the years 1920-1924 were as follows:—

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	—	—	—	—	—
Land and Forests ...	9'6	13'3	15'5	14'9	16'4
Customs ...	32'4	25'0	24'8	35'8	33'0
Licenses, etc. ...	47'8	45'5	45'4	37'5	36'4
Other Revenue ...	10'2	16'2	14'3	11'8	14'2
	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0

#### EXPENDITURE.

5. The total expenditure in 1924 was \$8,095,275 as against \$7,064,166 in 1923.

6. The Expenditure on Public Works Special Services was \$543,301 more than in 1923, but even so fell short of the Estimates by \$1,224,294. Other considerable increases were Personal Emoluments \$242,709 and Other Charges \$365,290. The only considerable decrease was in Miscellaneous Services which fell from \$930,912 in 1923 to \$702,920 in 1924, mainly owing to decreased expenditure on the Causeway which was completed in June.

7. The total sum expended on the Causeway up to the end of 1924 was \$2,949,288 including a sum of \$50,000 actually paid in 1923 but not brought to account until 1924.

#### INVESTMENTS.

8. During the year £600,000 (\$5,142,857) was remitted to the Crown Agents for investment. Investments in Stock Exchange Securities were increased from \$614,923 to \$5,327,236 and the amount on fixed deposit in London from \$882,857 to \$1,817,143. Investments in Straits Settlements Government loans remained unchanged at \$1,157,734, and fixed deposits were reduced from \$3,500,000 to \$2,000,000. The approximate market value of sterling securities had appreciated in value by about \$170,000.

9. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$11,141,620 compared with \$8,296,220 at the end of 1923. The Advance Account was reduced from \$344,318 to \$114,518 due to the sale of the Government holding of tin. Apart from interest there was a profit of \$11,635 on this transaction. On the Deposit side is a sum of \$471,248 representing the balance of Rubber Export Duty after deducting the amount due to Government as revenue.

10. The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix A.—(i) Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1923 and 1924.

Appendix A.—(ii) Statement of Actual Revenue, 1923 and 1924.

Appendix A.—(iii) Statement of Actual Expenditure, 1923 and 1924.

Appendix C.—Statistical Return of Progress 1915 to 1924.

## II.—TRADE.

11. The total trade for the year 1924 shows a value of \$81,807,947 compared with \$84,171,818 in 1923, constituted as follows:—

	1923.	1924.
	—	—
	\$	\$
Imports	27,869,594	33,688,565
Exports	56,779,727	48,474,134
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	84,649,321	82,162,699
Less Re-exports	477,503	354,752
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	84,171,818	81,807,947
	<hr/>	<hr/>

a decrease of 2·8 per cent.; imports show an increase of 20·9 per cent. and exports a decrease of 14·6 per cent.

## IMPORTS.

12. The following table shows, under the main heads the value for 1923 and 1924:—

	1923.	1924.
	—	—
	\$	\$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	15,368,049	17,505,199
II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	1,337,856	3,103,101
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	10,350,479	13,021,531
IV. Coin and Bullion.	49,407	7,350
V. Sundries	763,803	51,384
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	27,869,594	33,688,565
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A detailed statement appears in Appendix B (i).

## EXPORTS.

13. A detailed statement of exports appears in Appendix B (ii).

## III.—CUSTOMS.

14. The total Customs revenue collected was \$3,830,993. This amount is 0·7 per cent less than the 1923 total of \$3,849,033.



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## (i) REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1920 - 1924.

<i>District.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1923.</i>	<i>1924.</i>
	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar ...	835,792	179,643	317,590	740,883	711,486
Batu Pahat ...	354,164	211,822	337,876	548,541	560,800
Kukuh ...	257,868	150,811	159,541	229,424	203,357
Johore Bahru ...	1,386,913	975,907	1,099,505	1,658,743	1,561,560
Kota Tinggi ...	459,222	176,618	212,436	346,338	437,600
Endau ...	234,520	153,185	100,057	136,727	145,302
Segamat ...	190,972	44,222	76,035	188,377	210,888
Total ...	<u>3,719,451</u>	<u>1,892,208</u>	<u>2,303,040</u>	<u>3,849,033</u>	<u>3,830,993</u>

## (ii) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1920 - 1924.

<i>Group.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1923.</i>	<i>1924.</i>
	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	107,629	78,322	86,065	107,539	81,156
Copra ...	330,130	220,027	204,392	220,997	237,523
Gambier ...	46,744	16,050	25,497	31,497	51,990
Pepper ...	8,931	2,415	1,441	808	841
Rubber ...	1,518,828	106,924	341,040	1,306,123	1,473,613
Tapioca ...	72,953	37,529	40,133	72,774	79,766
Other Agricultural Produce ...	104,003	89,312	106,850	82,367	73,782
Forest Produce ...	98,394	140,368	82,792	83,294	77,281
Minerals ...	389,080	265,175	287,108	324,522	432,618
Marine Produce ...	20,754	28,521	17,801	16,844	17,331
Miscellaneous Produce ...	6,045	3,632	2,657	1,744	2,653
Alcoholic Liquor	553,807	390,150	374,449	435,694	443,112
Tobacco ...	397,232	396,137	508,630	615,885	655,255
Petroleum ...	...	24,527	82,183	97,145	113,000
Matches ...	...	5,744	51,274	61,383	59,454
Live Animals ...	283	1,532	1,541	1,847	1,651
Weighing Fees ...	64,154	84,947	88,053	387,307	28,519
Tobacco Licence	484	896	1,134	1,263	1,448
Total ...	<u>3,719,451</u>	<u>1,892,208</u>	<u>2,303,040</u>	<u>3,849,033</u>	<u>3,830,993</u>

16. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included).

## PERCENTAGE.

<i>Group.</i>	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Arecanuts ... ..	2'9	4'3	3'8	3'11	2'14
Copra ... ..	9'0	12'2	9'2	6'39	6'25
Pepper ... ..	0'2	0'1	0'1	0'02	0'02
Gambier ... ..	1'3	0'9	1'1	0'91	1'37
Rubber ... ..	41'7	5'9	15'4	37'74	38'77
Tapioca ... ..	2'0	2'1	1'9	2'10	2'10
Other Agricultural Produce ...	2'9	4'9	4'8	2'38	1'94
Minerals ... ..	10'6	14'7	13'0	9'38	11'38
Forest Produce ... ..	2'7	7'8	3'7	2'41	2'03
Marine Produce ... ..	0'5	1'6	0'8	0'49	0'46
Miscellaneous Produce ... ..	0'0	0'2	0'1	0'05	0'07
Spirits Imports ... ..	15'3	21'6	17'0	12'59	11'66
Tobacco Imports ... ..	10'9	21'9	23'0	17'80	17'24
Live Animals ... ..	...	0'1	0'1	0'05	0'04
Petroleum ... ..	...	1'4	3'7	2'81	2'97
Matches ... ..	...	0'3	2'3	1'77	1'56
	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'00	100'00

17. Weighing fees were abolished in July, but otherwise no important changes were made during the year in the Customs Duties.

18. The following table gives the average prices per pikul for the years 1923 and 1924 upon which duty was assessed.

	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$
Copra ... ..	10.00	10.96
Pepper ... ..	15.00	20.21
Gambier ... ..	15.00	29.18
Rubber ... ..	67.00	55.33
Tin ... ..	81.00	99.13

## IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

19. The usual work of supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

20. The Protector of Chinese is also Registrar of Societies under "The Societies Enactment, 1915." and under this Enactment 18 societies were registered and 5 were exempted from registration.

21. The number of Indian labourers employed on Estates in Johore during the last five years was as follows:—

1920	...	...	...	...	16,455
1921	...	...	...	...	15,956
1922	...	...	...	...	14,755
1923	...	...	...	...	15,413
1924	...	...	...	...	17,725

22. The health of the estates was very satisfactory, showing the lowest death-rate for the last five years.

23. During the year 80 (73 adults and 7 minors) decrepit and destitute Indians were repatriated through the Labour Office.

#### V.—LAND AND MINES.

24. The revenue for 1923 and 1924 was as follows:—

	1923.	1924.
	—	—
<i>Rents:—</i>		
	\$	\$
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	1,356,850	1,455,026
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	14,941	18,981
Mining Rents. ...	12,786	13,348
Rents of Government Plantations	577	716
<i>Licences:—</i>		
Gravel, Stone, etc. ...	789	893
Mining ...	—	63
Prospecting ...	8,673	6,524
<i>Fees:—</i>		
Miscellaneous ...	3,758	1,901
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	4,906	4,359
Registration of Titles etc. ...	11,207	12,402
Survey and Demarcation ...	98,715	122,061
Total ...	<u>1,513,202</u>	<u>1,636,274</u>
<i>Land Sales:—</i>		
Premium on Agricultural Land ...	263,652	307,560
Premium on Mining Land ...	5,856	10,422
Total ...	<u>269,508</u>	<u>317,982</u>

Other sums collected in 1923 and 1924 but not credited as land revenue were:—

	1923.	1924.
	—	—
	\$	\$
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...	106,434	98,612
Burials Enactment ...	...	...
Mineral Ores Enactment ...	300	300
<i>Fees:—</i>		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	10,206	9,089
Sale of Plans ...	1,411	801
Miscellaneous ...	3,128	1,130
Total ...	<u>121,569</u>	<u>109,932</u>
Grand Total ...	<u>1,904,279</u>	<u>2,064,188</u>

25. The collections according to districts in 1924 were as follows:—

Revenue detailed.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Endau.	Segamat.	Kota Tinggi.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Rents.</b>							
Land Rents (Recurrent)	413,973	421,935	224,845	24,909	153,653	215,711	1,455,026
Land Rents Annual Licences ...	9,066	1,348	2,942	2,644	898	2,083	18,981
Mining Rents ...	410	...	10	10,369	...	2,559	13,348
Government Plantations	100	169	267	...	...	180	716
<b>Licences.</b>							
Gravel, Stones etc. ...	242	233	130	2	114	172	893
Mining ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63
Prospecting ...	280	...	245	4,394	...	1,605	6,524
<b>Fees.</b>							
Miscellaneous ...	750	720	196	27	128	80	1,901
Notices and Warrants ...	384	2,370	1,211	88	247	59	4,359
Registration of Titles ...	3,174	4,615	2,825	484	876	428	12,402
Survey and Demarcation	24,834	31,234	47,720	386	12,483	5,404	122,061
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>453,213</b>	<b>462,624</b>	<b>280,391</b>	<b>43,303</b>	<b>168,399</b>	<b>228,344</b>	<b>1,636,274</b>
<b>Land Sales.</b>							
Premia on Grants ...	41,229	53,351	128,865	1,992	50,414	31,709	307,560
Premia on Mining Lands	1,250	...	...	6,332	...	2,840	10,422
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>42,479</b>	<b>53,351</b>	<b>128,865</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>50,414</b>	<b>34,549</b>	<b>317,982</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Licences.</b>							
Rubber Dealers' Enact.	8,946	54,015	26,061	630	6,844	2,116	98,612
<b>Reimbursements-in-aid.</b>							
Sale of Boundary Marks	1,626	2,445	2,559	28	1,802	629	9,089
Sale of Plans ...	644	101	11	...	27	18	801
Miscellaneous (House Rents) and Licences under Waters' Enactment ...	502	600	25	..	...	3	1,130
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>57,161</b>	<b>28,656</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>8,673</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>109,632</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>507,410</b>	<b>573,136</b>	<b>437,912</b>	<b>52,285</b>	<b>227,486</b>	<b>265,659</b>	<b>2,063,888</b>

## COMPARISON.

26. A comparison of revenue excluding land sales, miscellaneous licences and reimbursements for the last five years shows:—

				Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.
1920	...	...	1,061,279	+ 8 per cent.
1921	...	...	946,359	- 11 " "
1922	...	...	1,213,964	+ 28 " "
1923	...	...	1,513,202	+ 25 " "
1924	...	...	1,636,274	+ 8 " "

27. The total recorded alienation of land in the State is as follows:—

	Acres.
For Agricultural, Town and Village Land	... 807,652½
Mining	... 14,321½
Total	... 821,974

## REGISTRATION.

28. Registration work in the Office of the Commissioner of Land and Mines is shown in the following table:—

## LAND ENACTMENT.

	1923.	1924.
Total number of transactions	... 3,170	2,969
Number of Grants registered	... 763	661
Number of transfers registered	... 1,076	895
Number of charges registered	... 356	400
Other transactions	... 975	1,013

## MINING ENACTMENT.

Mining Leases issued	... 23	7
Mining Certificates issued	... 16	19
Prospecting Licences	... 87	93
Other transactions	... 25	20

29. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered:—

	1923.	1924.
Mukim Registers	... 884	928
Surat Sementara	... 3,025	4,184
Miscellaneous transactions	... 782	748
Total	... 4,691	5,860

## APPLICATIONS.

30. The application books were re-opened for Rubber Cultivation. There was a revived demand to take up new land, but the real stimulus was most probably the high price of pineapples and tapioca which are being planted as catch-crops.

## SETTLEMENT.

31. The Settlement Enactment continued in force during 1924 in the Districts of Muar and Batu Pahat but owing to the lack of surveyors it could not be introduced into other Districts and could not be further extended at Benut where it is still needed.

32. The survey of small holdings, of which the work under the Settlement Enactment is a very considerable item, is the most important from the Government point of view as things are at present. It is the most economic, results in a large number of holdings being dealt with expeditiously and helps more than anything else to reduce the large area which is still occupied in the State by squatters without registered title. In Muar the surveyors have worked so rapidly on small holdings that they have outstripped the Settlement Officers for the time being. In this District 7,353 lots of an area of 15,000 acres were surveyed.

33. On the other hand, in other Districts than Muar as regards small holdings, and throughout the State as regards surveys for Grants, subdivisions, and Government Reserves there are many arrears owing to a serious shortage of surveyors and the Department on the whole was able to do little more than hold its own, the number of unsatisfied requisitions at the end of the year being little less than those at the end of the year previous. It is satisfactory to record that the staff has recently been considerably increased.

34. The announcement at the beginning of the year that Government would continue to issue titles on easy terms to occupiers of land not having any form of registered titles up to the end of June, 1925, but that after that date the usual terms of alienation would prevail has had a good effect. The majority of the applications received in 1924 have been from persons who have been in occupation for a length of time as squatters or as holding some form of unregistered document of title.

## MUKIM REGISTERS.

35. Mukim Registers were introduced in Johore Bahru and Segamat Districts. In the former there were 146 entries and in the latter 415 by the end of the year. Endau and Kota Tinggi are not yet in a position to start them.

36. In Muar the entries have now reached nearly 8,000 and in Batu Pahat over 3,000. Collectors report that the prejudice of small holders against the Mukim Register due to an ignorant belief that it conveys an inferior title is dying out.

## ALSAGOFF CONCESSION, KUKUB.

37. An advance was made in dealing with the Alsagoff Concession by the completion of a survey of the boundaries of the Concession as fixed by the Alsagoff Enactment of 1920. As a result the land subject to the Receiver's authority as distinct from that administered by the Land Office has been clearly defined.

## VI.—AGRICULTURE.

38. The Agricultural Department now consists of the Inspector of Agriculture, a Special Field Officer (temporary) in Muar, five Sub-Inspectors, two Probationers and four Apprentices.

## RUBBER.

39. On the larger Estates continued interest has been shown in the problems of soil conservation and soil improvement. Outbreaks of disease have been few on the European managed Estates but the Chinese and Japanese Estates have required constant attention.

A good deal of cleaning has been done on the small holdings, partly no doubt, with the view to impress the inspecting officers of the Rubber Restriction Department. Another result of restriction is that the small

owners over tap at the beginning of a quarter when Coupons are issued and are automatically compelled to rest the trees in the latter part of the quarter. This period of resting is having a marked effect in checking Mouldy Rot in Johore.

#### COCONUTS.

40. This industry continues to improve, and on a rough estimate there are about 90,000 acres under coconuts, the best area being round Benut on the West Coast.

#### PADI.

41. The 1923 - 1924 crop was very poor, the total yield of Wet Padi from 5,728 acres under cultivation being only 538,744 gantangs. Floods were partly responsible, but insufficient control of water supply, and the depredations of birds and rats appear to be the main factors.

Some 2,600 acres were planted with Dry Land Padi and gave a yield of 121,350 gantangs. A considerable quantity of this was, however, interplanted with coconuts and bananas.

#### PINEAPPLES.

42. Six canning factories are now operating in the State and the industry is flourishing. It is estimated that about 10,000 acres are under this cultivation, either alone or mixed with rubber.

#### BETEL NUTS.

43. A large export of these nuts is still maintained on the West Coast but a large number of trees are becoming unproductive owing to age and the new plantings are insufficient to maintain the supply.

#### OTHER CROPS.

44. *African Oil Palms.* Small experimental areas already exist, and planters are again becoming interested in them.

*Patchouli.*—The interest in this crop varies with the market conditions. Owing to a steady fall in price, the distillery started in 1923 was inactive for several months in 1924.

There is a fairly large sago palm industry in Batu Pahat and Kukub.

Tapioca is being grown more extensively by Chinese.

The cultivation of Gambier is stationary but there is still a small export from Kota Tinggi, Central Johore and Kukub.

Tuba is largely grown by market gardeners, and by a few Japanese Estates.

#### DISEASES AND PESTS.

##### RUBBER.

##### *Bark Diseases.*

45. *Mouldy Rot.*—Outbreaks on large estates were reported for the first time, and also on several estates of over 100 acres. Preventive measures were taken in every case and on the whole good results were achieved.

*Black Stripe.*—No outbreaks recorded during the year.

*Brown Bast.*—A fair amount of this was noticed on the closely planted small holdings, but thinning and conservative tapping has reduced its incidence in the large estates.

##### *Stem Diseases.*

46. *Pink Disease.*—Still occurs in isolated cases, but no serious outbreak was recorded during the year.

Die-Back is very common on the rubber grown under poor conditions in South Johore.

### Root Diseases.

*Fomes lignosus*.—Widely distributed and much neglected in the past. Mainly on Japanese and Chinese estates where much damage has been caused.

*Fomes pseudo-ferreus*.—Commonest in Kota Tinggi district where a considerable number of trees have been destroyed by it.

*Sphaerostilbe repens*.—A few cases have been noted but it is comparatively rare and has not caused much damage.

*Ustulina Zonata* is widespread and is often neglected on Japanese, Chinese and the smaller native holdings.

Brown Root Disease has been noticed in several localities.

### Pests.

47. *White ants*.—These are still the most serious pest the rubber planter has to face in Johore.

*Deer, Pig and Porcupine*.—Considerable damage is done every year by these animals in immature areas.

### COCONUT DISEASES AND PESTS.

48. *Diseases*.—A somewhat serious disease was discovered at Benut in 1923. It has not yet been identified but precautions have been taken in the infected places.

Bud Rot has been noticed on the West Coast, and *Pestalozzia Palmarum* has done minor damage in a few places.

49. *Pests*.—Measures for the control of the Red Stripe Weevil and the Rhinoceros Beetle have been steadily continued. Small outbreaks of *Plesispa reichei* occurred in Kota Tinggi, and a scale insect was found attacking the leaves of a few palms at Benut. Considerable damage was done on Joco Estate, Kukub, by monkeys, pigs and bears.

### PADI.

50. The chief pests were *Podops coarctata*, *Leptocorisa spp.*, and *Nephotettix bipunctatus*. Rats have already been mentioned and in addition birds did a considerable amount of damage.

### VII.—MINES.

51. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector of Mines, two Mines Overseers and the usual Clerical Staff.

52. The total revenue derived from mining in 1923 and 1924 is shown below:—

		1923.	1924.
		—	—
<i>Export Duty on:—</i>			
		\$	\$
(a) Tin-ore	...	196,437	268,148
(b) Iron-Ore	...	128,009	164,350
(c) China Clay	...	...	120
Rents on mining leases	...	12,786	13,349
Premium	...	5,856	10,423
<i>Licences:—</i>			
(a) Prospecting	...	8,673	6,525
(b) Individual	...	250	170
(c) Ore buyers	...	300	300
Total	...	352,311	463,385



53. The expenditure in 1924 was \$16,322 compared with \$21,123 in 1923. The decrease is due to the temporary discontinuance of the Geological Survey.

54. The amount of tin-ore exported in 1924 was 23,695 pikuls against 22,327 pikuls in 1923. The average price was \$99.13 a pikul.

There are no large workings in the Endau district, the majority of them being open cast worked on tribute. Transport is a difficulty as many of them are many miles from the nearest road.

The plant of the Middleton Tin Mines, Limited, remained idle and operations were confined to lampan workings which gave 322 pikuls of ore.

Tengkil Tin Mines treated 203,000 cubic yards for a return of 1,997 pikuls of ore.

Lingui Tin, Limited, treated 351,226 cubic yards for a return of 3,335 pikuls of ore.

An open cast Mine at Pelali was opened early in the year and produced 1,337 pikuls of ore.

55. The Japanese Haematite (Iron-ore) Mine at Bukit Medan produced 235,118 tons of ore against 154,161 in 1923. The labour force is about 900. Thirty tongkangs and 13 launches and tugs are employed for the transport of the ore down the river to the sea where it is loaded into ocean going ships for Japan.

56. The labour force on the Mines during 1924 was 3,758 persons and machinery of 871 horse-power was employed. Except on the Japanese Iron Mine, the whole labour force is Chinese.

57. Eighty tons of china clay were exported from workings at Sungei Perpat. It had been hoped to work up an export trade to India, but owing to gritty impurities in the clay it has been found to be unsuitable for use in the Bombay cotton mills.

58. An area of 14,316 acres was held under mining titles in 1924 compared with 16,846 acres in 1923.

59. Prospecting licences over 37,348 acres were issued during the year. Areas amounting to 938 acres were selected and licences for 28,867 acres remained in force at the end of the year. Prospecting was mainly confined to the Endau District but a certain amount was done in Kota Tinggi and in Central Johore. No outstanding discoveries were made.

## VIII.—FORESTS.

60. Exploration of the country north of Labis, and of both banks of Sungei Sembrong was carried out, and in the former district some good forest country was found. The proposed reserve at Gunong Arong was examined from a sea plane.

61. The Pendas Reserve consisting of 902 acres of mangrove, and the Mersing Reserve of 14,631 acres were finally gazetted. The final notification of the Gunong Arong Reserve was postponed in order to exclude land more fitted for agriculture. Banang Reserve was delayed for a similar reason.

62. Preliminary notifications were published for a reserve of 38,000 acres at Renggam and 1,070 acres of mangrove at Kuala Sedili.

63. The timber market remained steady and the revenue under this heading showed an increase of \$2,990 over 1923 which would have been considerably greater had it not been for the restriction of the felling of Chengal.

64. A timber concession over 2,000 acres was granted in the Kota Tinggi District, but the saw-mill had not started working by the end of the year. The Mersing saw-mill had a fairly successful year.

65. The amount of timber actually cut in 1924 was 22,249 tons and the export was 13,248. The Federated Malay States Railway took 1,685 tons of sleepers.

66. The amount of firewood and fuel upon which royalty was paid was 52,890 tons.

67. The revenue for 1923 and 1924 is shown below:—

	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$
Timber ... ..	61,512	64,502
Firewood and Charcoal ... .	13,365	16,814
Minor Produce ... ..	26,875	25,807
Other sources ... ..	2,733	4,760
	<u>104,485</u>	<u>111,883</u>

68. The total expenditure amounted to \$52,448.

### IX.—SURVEYS.

69. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 87 including the Superintendent and six European Surveyors.

70. The following returns show the the state of survey work with reference to requisition:—

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Grant Lots.</i>		<i>Native Holdings.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1923. ...	2,847	70,017	8,285	26,394
Requisitions received during 1924. ...	913	15,287	3,766	15,149
	<u>3,760</u>	<u>85,304</u>	<u>12,051</u>	<u>41,543</u>
Requisitions satisfied during 1924. ...	932	25,196	1,926	5,418
Requisitions cancelled during 1924. ...	59	12,952	33	149
Requisitions remaining unsatisfied on 31st December, 1924.	2,769	47,156	10,092	35,976
	<u>3,760</u>	<u>85,304</u>	<u>12,051</u>	<u>41,543</u>

*Note.*—A requisition is satisfied when the work of Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

Details of unsatisfied requisitions:—

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Grant Lots.</i>		<i>Native Holdings.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in Acres.</i>
Awaiting Survey or demarcation	619	12,405	2,830	10,318
In hand in field ... ..	723	12,044	2,712	9,695
In Land Offices for settlement	482	10,183	2,323	7,831
In Office awaiting, check etc.	945	12,524	2,227	8,132
	<u>2,769</u>	<u>47,156</u>	<u>10,092</u>	<u>35,976</u>

71. During the year 674 grants, 2 mining leases, 19 mining certificates, and 2,458 mukim extracts were sent to Collectors.

72. In addition plans of surveys of 6,514 lots of small holdings were completed under the Settlement Enactment and of these 2,493 lots were settled. It is probable that there remain over 27,000 small lots to be surveyed in the State.

73. Office work included preparation of 232 certified plans, 12 new standard sheets were plotted, 22 new tracings of standard sheets were made and some 400 miscellaneous tracings prepared.

74. The amount of field work done departmentally for the last 3 years shows a remarkable increase at a reduced cost per acre as is shown below.

			<i>Lots.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
			—	—	—
					\$
1922	...	...	4,195	23,175	96,191
1923	...	...	8,896	42,595	109,417
1924	...	...	11,025	62,107	115,134

It is necessary to point out that the increased acreage is mainly due to the survey of 35 lots totalling 28,000 acres in the Alsagoff Concession and that it is unlikely that the survey of such a large compact area will ever occur again.

An increased output of surveys of Native holdings was chiefly due to the efficient organisation of the parties working in Muar, where 7,353 lots comprising an area of 15,500 acres were surveyed. In both Muar and Batu Pahat survey is progressing faster than settlement.

75. No contract surveys were done in 1924 and the Contract Surveyors were finally paid off.

76. The expenditure of this Department amounted to \$220,661 compared with \$238,180 in 1923. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was \$40,808 and on account of demarcation \$81,254.

## X.—JUDICIAL.

### SUPREME COURT.

77. Fifty-eight criminal cases were registered and 26 criminal appeals were heard. Five criminal assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

Two hundred and sixty-seven civil suits, 10 civil appeals, 98 administration suits and 316 miscellaneous were registered.

78. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

### MAGISTRATES' COURT.

79. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

			<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
			—	—
Johore Bahru (including Kukub and Kluang)	...	...	3,026	806
Kota Tinggi	...	...	457	117
Muar	...	...	1,524	702
Batu Pahat	...	...	1,341	300
Endau	...	...	232	73
Segamat	...	...	825	192
			<hr/> 7,405	<hr/> 2,190

## XI.—POLICE.

80. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 1924 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,019.

81. At the close of the year there were maintained 57 Police Stations. The detachments at Sagil, Panchor, Renchong, Sri Gading, Batu Ragi, Mengkibol and Pontian Kechil were in occupation of rented houses. The following major police buildings were completed during the year: a Guard House at the Depôt in Johore Bahru, and two barracks for single men quarters for the Inspector at Mersing, quarters for the Inspector at Kukub and married quarters, police station at Labis, 8 married quarters and Sergeant Major's quarters at Kluang, Inspector's quarters at Muar and Police Station at Yong Peng. In addition Police Stations at Semerah, Bakri, Sagil, Sri Gading, Sungei Rengit, Benut and Senggarang, and 20 married quarters at Muar were in course of erection.

## RECRUITMENT, CASUALTIES AND DISCIPLINE.

82. During the year under review 109 recruits were enlisted, of whom 100 were Malays and 9 Sikhs. One hundred and thirty-two uniformed officers left the force on pension, discharge or dismissal and seven died.

83. The discipline of the force was quite satisfactory.

## HEALTH.

84. Six hundred and thirty-one members of the force were admitted to the Hospital, and 2,921 were treated as outpatients. There were 7 deaths.

## CRIME.

85. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 9,439 compared with 8,655 in 1923. The increase in the thefts is noticeable, but the following figures show that the increase in serious crime has not yet assumed alarming proportions.

*Murder and Robberies. Thefts.  
culpable homicide.*

1920	...	...	46	119	1,509
1921	...	...	52	154*	1,371
1922	...	...	29	109	1,360
1923	...	...	34	72	1,048
1924	...	...	31	82	1,258

86. Unlawful societies continue to wield great influence in all districts of the State. Smuggling of rubber is still rampant and has a demoralising effect on all classes of the community which come under its influence.

## FIREARMS.

87. Three thousand five hundred and five firearms were registered against 3,259 in 1923. There were 86 prosecutions under the Arms Enactment.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

88. Six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven weights and measures were verified by the Police Department.

## MOTOR CARS AND DRIVERS.

89. Four hundred and forty-three private cars and 1,100 hire cars were registered during the year. The corresponding figures for 1923 were 293 and 628. Two hundred and thirty motor lorries compared with 156 in 1923, and 205 motor bicycles against 123 were registered. Fifty-nine Motor Omnibuses were also registered. Licences were granted to 738 drivers as against 556 in 1923.

## NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

90. Twenty-two tigers, 15 leopards and panthers and 12 crocodiles, were destroyed and handed over to the police. The number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 50, 37 by tigers, 7 by crocodiles, 4 by snakes and 2 by bears.

## GAMBLING SUPERVISION.

91. One hundred and seventy cases were brought and fines amounting to \$5,016 including confiscations were imposed. Generally speaking public gambling does not appear to be prevalent in the State.

## FIRES.

92. Thirty-six fires were reported, the most serious occurring at Sri Gading in Batu Pahat where 17 shop-houses were burnt down. The value of the property destroyed was stated to be \$23,341.

## EXPENDITURE.

93. The expenditure on the Police was \$566,482 compared with \$524,920 in 1923.

## XII.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

94. The Johore Military Forces were maintained at their usual efficiency. No manœuvres were carried out during the year.

95. A detachment went to Singapore to take part in the King's Birthday Parade on 3rd June at Singapore, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the parade had to be cancelled.

96. On 28th June a Guard of Honour was furnished at the Railway Station to receive His Excellency the Governor and Rulers of the Federated Malay States on the occasion of the opening of the Johore Causeway, and again on the 28th September, to receive His Majesty the King of Siam.

97. A review of the Forces was held on the Military Parade Ground on His Highness the Sultan's Birthday.

98. The first shoot for "The Royal Johore Challenge Cup 1923" presented by His Highness the Sultan in commemoration of His Highness's 50th birthday was held in June. Eleven teams competed and the Cup was won by the J. M. F. team. The Forces also acquitted themselves very creditably at the Whitsuntide Prize Meeting at Bukit Timah, at the Bisley Meeting of the Singapore Volunteer Rifle Association, and at the Malaya Command Rifle Meeting.

99. The Johore Volunteer Forces were kept up to strength, and a detachment took part in the parade on His Highness the Sultan's Birthday.

## EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS.

100. A satisfactory year's work is reported and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding Malaya has expressed himself satisfied with the progress made.

## XIII.—PRISONS.

## PRISON POPULATION.

101. Admissions to the two State prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,583 as against 1,291 in 1923.

The daily average numbers for 1923 and 1924 are shown in the following table:—

	1923.		1924.	
	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.
Civil prisoners	75	133	87	11
Convicted prisoners	266.4	93.1	262.9	152.8

Convicted prisoners in the State prisons numbered as follows:—

		<i>Johore Bahru.</i>	<i>Muar.</i>
Remaining on 1st January, 1924	...	236	128
Admitted during 1924	...	810	773
Total	...	1,046	901
Released during 1924	...	712	658
Transferred	...	—	75
Escaped	...	—	1
Died	...	8	2
Executed	...	2	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1924	...	324	165
Total	...	1,046	901

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1924.

	<i>Johore Bahru.</i>	<i>Muar.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Long Sentence	138	...	138
Short Sentence	184	164	348
Prisoners on remand	13	10	23
Sentenced to death	...	1	1
His Highness's pleasure	2	...	2
Total	337	175	512

#### HEALTH.

102. There were 10 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru, and there were two deaths in Muar.

The average daily number in hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	...	10.6
Muar	...	4.2

#### DISCIPLINE.

103. Two hundred and four offences by prisoners were dealt with and nine floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

#### LABOUR.

104. At Johore Bahru an average of 130 prisoners were engaged by the Public Works Department, on extramural labour, which consisted principally of earth work, drainage and tree-felling connected with anti-malarial works and Government Quarters.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 80.2. Useful work was done for the Public Works Department and a large amount of stone was broken in the gaol for road metal.

#### RECIDIVISM.

105. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 45 had one, 21 two, and 18 three or more previous convictions.

## EXECUTION.

106. Two executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

## STAFF.

107. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and a European Gaoler and a Warder.

## EXPENDITURE.

108. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison. amounted to \$109,159 against \$105,399 in 1923. The expenditure at Muar was \$33,076 against \$24,794 in 1923.

## REVENUE.

109. A sum of \$6,617 was received from the laundry, bakery and work-shops at Johore Bahru. A sum of \$581 was collected at Muar.

## VAGRANT WARDS.

110. The two State prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921.

Admissions of vagrants in the vagrant wards during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Johore Bahru.</i>	<i>Muar.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining on 1st January, 1924	...	...	...
Admitted in 1924.	32*	2†	34
	32	2	34
Released during the year	...	2	2
Died	1	...	1
Repatriated	29	...	29
Remaining on 31st Dec. 1923	2	...	2
	32	2	34

Of the vagrants admitted 94·2 per cent were Chinese, 5·8 per cent Indians.

## XIV.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

111. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	<i>Vessels Entered.</i>		<i>Vessels Cleared.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Ocean going steamers	39	142,696	39	142,696
Coasting steamers	2,745	169,751	2,745	170,000
Sailing vessels	6,256	89,431	6,291	89,640

112. There were a considerable number of ocean going steamers calling at Batu Pahat, owing to the increased output of iron ore.

\*Including 18 transferred from Muar.

†Excluding 18 transferred to Johore Bahru.

113. The Straits Steamship Company have started a regular service of steamers to Batu Pahat.

114. The total number of passengers arrived at all ports was 76,435 and the total number of passengers departing was 72,461.

115. Aga flashing lights were placed at the entrances of the Benut and Pontian Besar Rivers, and a small flashing light buoy was placed at the entrance of the Muar River.

116. All the Government launches were overhauled during the year and the motor launch *Penyabong* was added to the fleet.

#### XV.—POST OFFICE.

117. The year's statistics show continued expansion. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	—	—	—
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	2,423,135	2,894,592	3,723,088
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	1,626,107	1,870,129	1,945,205
Value of Money Orders issued ...	\$372,208	\$413,065	\$411,339
Value of Money Orders paid ...	\$ 90,846	\$ 95,886	\$100,546

The revenue was \$108,351 as against \$103,013 in 1923. The expenditure was \$96,609 against \$95,566 in 1923.

#### TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

118. Thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-six telegrams were received and 22,022 telegrams were despatched during the year against 39,058 and 20,832 respectively in 1923.

#### XVI.—MEDICAL.

119. The number of births registered in 1924 was 12,296 compared with 10,969 in 1923. The number of deaths registered was 8,274 against 8,267 in 1923.

120. On an estimated population of 317,317 the birth-rate was 38·75 per mille and the death-rate 26·07 per mille.

The infantile mortality for the year was 182·90 per mille compared with 196·28 in 1923.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

121. The territory has again been entirely free from cholera.

*Plague*.—Three cases with three deaths.

*Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*.— There were 2 cases both fatal.

*Chicken-pox and Measles*.—Twenty-nine cases of chicken-pox and 205 of measles (including German Measles) were reported. There was one death from measles.

*Influenzal Pneumonia*.—Six cases with four deaths.

*Small-pox*.—Only eight cases all of which recovered.

*Diphtheria*.—One case.

*Enteric Fever*.—Fifty-eight cases with 16 deaths. The increased number is probably merely due to better diagnosis.



## SPECIAL DISEASES.

122. *Ankylostomiasis*.—In 1924 the cases were 1,798 and the deaths 68 compared with 1,486 and 52 respectively in 1923.

*Beri-beri*.—The number of cases treated in Government Hospitals was 677 and the deaths 63, against 364 and 56 respectively in 1923.

*Black Water Fever*.—Three cases with one death occurred during the year.

*Dysentery and Diarrhœa*.—The cases and deaths in the Government hospitals show a decrease from 1,810 and 215 in 1923 to 1,043 and 140 in 1924.

*Malarial Fever*.—Twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen cases were treated in Government and Estate Hospitals, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 2·85 against 3·28 in 1923.

*Phthisis*.—In the Government and Estate Hospitals 897 cases were treated with 203 deaths. Four hundred and forty-six deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

## HOSPITALS.

123. The existing Government Hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 15,987. On the 31st December, 1923, there were 1,000 patients remaining and of the total 14,431 were discharged, 93 were transferred, 151 absconded, 1,207 died and 1,105 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1924. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 7·10.

## MATERNITY WARDS.

124. The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 116 against 96 in 1923. Seventy-six cases were treated in their own houses against 20 in 1923. At the close of the year 19 certified midwives were practising in the State.

## MENTAL HOSPITAL.

125. The number of patients at the end of the year was 176. The Asylum was visited weekly by the Superintendent of the Singapore Mental Hospital.

## LEPER ASYLUM.

126. The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 70. All female lepers, of whom there were 6 at the end of the year, are transferred to the Leper Camp at Singapore.

## VACCINATIONS.

127. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 13,321 compared with 11,642 in 1923.

## OUT-PATIENTS.

128. The number of attendances on out-patients at the various stations was 64,421 against 56,431 in 1923.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

129. Owing to the lack of a Health Officer for several months the work of this department was somewhat handicapped.

130. An anti-malarial survey of Johore Bahru was carried out, and sub-soil draining was done in various swamps round the town.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

131. *Rainfall*.—Johore Bahru shows the highest rainfall for Government stations, 126·72 inches. The lowest rainfall for the Government stations was 76·74 at Batu Pahat.

*Temperature.*—Temperature variations were not so great as during the previous year, there being a difference of 24 degrees between the highest maximum, 91 (Tangkak) and lowest minimum 67 (Kukub).

#### BUILDINGS.

132. A new Out-door Dispensary with Venereal Diseases Clinic was in course of erection and nearly completed. At the General Hospital a new Second Class male ward was finished, also a 36 bed general ward for natives.

A 36 bed ward was put up at the Leper Asylum.

At Muar a Maternity ward and a 12 bed Dysentery ward were provided.

#### FINANCIAL.

133. The expenditure during the year on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was \$486,702 and the revenue collected was \$33,093.

### XVII.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

134. This department was in the charge of His Highness TUNGU ABU BAKAR with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of veterinary work. The department is also in charge of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

135. There were several outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease during the year, but only one was of a serious nature, *viz.*, at Batu Pahat.

### XVIII.—EDUCATION.

#### VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

<i>Schools.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Enrolment.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—
136. Boys	...	67	4,669	3,749	133
Girls	...	5	334	294	8

#### RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

<i>Schools.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Enrolment.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys	...	24	1,493	1,117	35
Girls	...	4	204	167	4

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 77 per cent of the enrolment.

*Malay Training College.*—Ten teachers were under training.

#### ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Enrolment.</i>	<i>Percentage of attendances.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Pupil Teachers.</i>
—	—	—	—	—
137. English College	77	94.8	6	...
Bukit Zahrah School	682	92.4	24	3
Muar School	267	91.7	12	...
Batu Pahat School	331	91.0	13	1
Total	1,357	—	55	4

In 1924 twenty-one boys were entered for the Junior Cambridge Examination and 7 passes were obtained.

*English College.*—The strength was 77 and the health was generally good. A small sanatorium was commenced and will be ready early in 1925. The Cadet Corps gave a creditable account of itself at the parade held on His Highness the Sultan's birthday.

*Bukit Zahrah Day School.*—The number rose to 682, but this includes attendances at the Chinese and Junior Malay branch schools.

*Muar Day School.*—The number rose to 267. Four new class rooms were very nearly completed.

*Batu Pahat Day School.*—The number rose to 331 and the school is now overcrowded.

## XIX.—TOWN BOARDS.

### JOHORE BAHRU.

138. This Town Board is in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Renggam and Kluang.

The total revenue collected by the Board was \$189,904 compared with \$194,316 in 1923. The decrease is due to the secession of Kota Tinggi.

Building enterprise was at a low ebb in Johore Bahru and there were many empty houses.

The Board controls markets at Johore Bahru and Tebrau. The prices of food-stuffs remained about the same as the previous year.

### KOTA TINGGI.

139. The Town Board here was separated from the Johore Bahru Town Board, and the Assistant Adviser is the President of the new Board.

The revenue in 1924 was \$16,819 against \$14,016 in 1923.

### MUAR.

140. The Muar Board is in charge of the township of Bandar Maharani, Panchor and Tangkak.

The revenue was \$154,373 in 1924 compared with \$154,118 in 1923.

### BATU PAHAT.

141. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang.

The revenue was \$77,271 compared with \$72,373 in 1923.

There was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram.

### ENDAU.

142. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1924 was \$9,891.

### SEGAMAT.

143. This Board is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap and the two villages of Jementah and Bandar Jabi. The revenue collected was \$19,047 compared with \$17,056 in 1923.

## XX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

144. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

					\$
Provision	...	...	...	...	4,924,796
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	3,117,311

145. The cost of supervision including special temporary allowances, but excluding other charges was 9 per cent of the total expenditure.

#### WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The expenditure was as follows:—

				\$
Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	140,852
Special Services	...	...	...	872,016

Under Special Services new Government Offices at Kota Tinggi were nearly completed. Subordinate Officers' Quarters were built in Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat and Segamat, Malay Schools were renewed and repaired in Muar and Batu Pahat, a new Customs Office, a Malay Vernacular School, two wards at the General Hospital, a Military Hospital and Quarters, and a new Government Dispensary were built in Johore Bahru, a new ward at the Muar Hospital and additions to the Batu Pahat School were provided.

#### ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

146. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

ANNUALLY RECURRENT.		SPECIAL SERVICES.	
<i>Provision.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Provision.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
\$	\$	\$	\$
817,200	774,347	687,805	434,069

#### MILEAGE.

The following shows mileage on roads and paths upkept during the year:—

	TOWN ROADS.		COUNTRY ROADS.	
	<i>Metalled.</i>	<i>Natural.</i>	<i>Metalled.</i>	<i>Natural.</i>
Johore Bahru	47'00	...	91'60	...
Segamat	4'00	...	68'00	...
Kota Tinggi	3'00	...	31'00	...
Kluang	4'50	...	87'50	2'00
Muar	18'50	...	122'00	6'00
Batu Pahat	10'00	...	65'00	...
Endau	3'75	...	39'00	...
Total	90'75	...	504'10	8'00

The total length of roads upkept was 602'85 miles at a cost of \$1,204 per mile compared with a cost of \$1,298 per mile in 1923.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES.

147. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1923 there were 276 miles open to traffic and during 1924 an additional 8'25 miles were opened, making a total of 284'25.

There were, in addition 2 miles under construction

The total expenditure during the year was \$108,115 making a total since 1911 of \$4,710,721.

The position on each section was as follows:—

- Section I.—Batu Anam-Tambang,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles—Completed in 1920.  
 Section II.—Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles—Completed in 1918.  
 Section III.—Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles—Completed in 1917.  
 Section IV.—Ulu Jementah-Tangkak, 19 miles—Completed in 1918.  
 Section V.—Tangkak-Sungei Mati, 9 miles—Completed in 1914.  
 Section VI.—Sungei Mati-Kesang, 5 miles—Completed in 1912.  
 Section VII.—Tangkak-Chohong, 3 miles—Completed in 1913.  
 Sections VIII and IX.—Tenang-Segamat, 12 miles—This road was substituted for the Segamat-S'Pinang and Tenang-Kampong Tenang roads. Completed and opened to traffic in 1921.  
 Section X.—Muar-Renchong, 21 miles—This road is metalled to the  $16\frac{3}{4}$  mile (Lanadron Estate), from the Muar end, one mile at the Renchong end.  
 Section XI.—Kluang-Batu Pahat, 34 miles—Completed in 1917.  
 Section XII.—Ayer Hitam-Muar, 44 miles. The section between Ayer Hitam and Yong Peng (12 miles) is completed and open to traffic. Fifteen miles from Muar are metalled and metalling and bridging for three miles beyond Yong Peng are also completed.  
 Section XIII.—Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles—Completed in 1919.  
 Section XIV.—Renggam-Ulu Benut, 8 miles—Completed in 1919.  
 Section XV.—Kluang-Mersing, 65 miles—Completed and open to traffic early in 1922.  
 Section XVI.—Yong Peng-Paloh, 19 miles. This section has been substituted for the Ulu Lenggor-Endau Road. Completed in 1924.  
 Section XVII.—Layang-Layang-Ulu Johore,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles—earth road only  
 Section XVIII.—Gunong Pulai-Pontian Kechil, 19 miles. This has been substituted for the Renchong-Labis portion of section X. Seven miles bridged and metalled and open to traffic. Two miles of earthwork.

#### NEW ROADS.

On the Senggarang-Benut Road new drains were cut and the formation raised for a distance of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and on the Batu Anam-Buloh Kasap Road 2 miles of earthwork were completed.

#### BRIDGES.

148. Seventy-two thousand five hundred and ten dollars was spent on the substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts throughout the State.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

149. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

ANNUALLY RECURRENT.		SPECIAL SERVICES.	
Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
\$	\$	\$	\$
387,145	318,657	461,205	233,348

#### ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

150. Two new Cold Start Ruston and Hornsby Engines were installed at a cost of \$54,000, and the old Gas Plant was scrapped. The cost of maintenance per unit has been reduced from 26 cents to 15 cents.

## TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

151. Most of the work during the year consisted of replacement of poles and improvement of circuits.

## XXI.—DISTRICTS.

## MUAR

152. The revenue collected in the district was \$1,088,894\* in 1924 compared with \$1,054,299 in 1923. Land revenue increased from \$434,903 in 1923 to \$468,395 in 1924.

Five hundred and eighty steamships of a tonnage of 109,107 tons entered the port and the same number and tonnage left. In addition 1,253 native vessels (tonnage 17,893 tons) entered and 1,290 vessels (tonnage 18,306) left.

The number of passengers arriving at the port was 20,238 and the number leaving was 21,558.

## BATU PAHAT.

153. The revenue collected was \$946,066\* compared with \$849,558 in 1923. Land revenue rose to \$280,393.

There is on an average rather more than one steamer a day to and from Singapore, and in 1924, 14,308 passengers arrived and 14,298 passengers left.

## ENDAU.

154. The revenue collected was \$212,645\* against \$222,876 in 1923. Land revenue decreased to \$43,305.

## SEGAMAT.

155. The revenue collected was \$380,004\* against \$286,332 in 1923.

## KOTA TINGGI.

156. The revenue of this District was \$619,367\*. The district is thriving, but suffers from a lack of road communication. The new offices were very nearly completed by the end of the year.

## KUKUB.

157. The revenue of this District was \$228,738\*. The Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate assists in the Courts and is in charge of the Land Office in addition to his other duties.

## XXII.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

158. The Council of State met on eight occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. Maintenance of Wives and Children.
2. Trade and Customs.
3. Affirmations (Amendment).
4. Deleterious Drugs (Amendment).
5. Land (Amendment).
6. Presbyterian Church of England Mission Incorporation.
7. Traction Engines and Motor Cars (Amendment).
8. Post Office.
9. Banishment (Amendment).
10. Labour Code.
11. Trustees.
12. Douglas Campbell Memorial Scholarship Fund.
13. Invention (Amendment).
14. Prisons (Amendment).

The Executive Council met as usual every week.

\* The revenue in the District does not include the revenue derived from the export duty on rubber.

## XXIII.—STAFF.

## MALAY STAFF.

159. There were no changes of any importance in the Malay Staff during the year.

## EUROPEAN STAFF.

160. I went on leave in February and Mr. G. A. HEREFORD acted for me until 11th September, when he was relieved by Mr. G. HEMMANT. I resumed duties temporarily on return from leave from 25th October to 6th November, when I was again relieved by Mr. G. HEMMANT until the end of the year.

Captain MEADOWS FROST, M.C., took up his appointment as Commissioner of Lands and Mines on 2nd January.

Mr. M. E. SHERWOOD, M.B.E., was relieved in Muar by Mr. F. T. TREE. Mr. M. C. HAY was relieved at Batu Pahat by Mr. W. D. BARRON. Mr. C. R. HOWITT relieved Captain H. NORTH HUNT at Kota Tinggi.

Mr. F. GLENDINNING was absent on leave for most of the year his place being taken by Mr. P. TRUMP (March to May) and Major G. H. RICHARDS, M.C., (May to November).

Dr. R. D. FITZGERALD, M.C., was confirmed as Principal Medical Officer.

Mr. C. H. SANSOM, the Commissioner of Police was relieved by Mr. L. L. MILLS in August.

Mr. J. R. N. CHARTER relieved Mr. J. G. WATSON as Conservator of Forests in January.

## XXIV.—GENERAL.

161. The chief events of the year were the formal opening of the Johore Causeway, on completion of the work, by His Excellency the Governor on 28th June, and the visit of His Majesty the King of Siam on 28th September.

I am glad to report that His Highness the Sultan's health which was not at all good in 1923 has much improved and that His Highness has been able to resume an active share in the business of the State.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. V. THOMPSON, the English Education Officer, which took place in England while he was on leave.

H. MARRIOTT,  
*General Adviser.*

JOHORE BAHRU, 8th May, 1925.

## APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A (i).  
Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1924, with corresponding figures for 1923.

Liabilities.	31st December, 1923.	31st December, 1924.	Assets.	31st December, 1923.	31st December, 1924.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Deposits ...	756,856 46	1,048,648 74	Cash ...	3,377,959 91	3,921,956 71
Straits Settlements Loans ...	800,000 00	800,000 00	Cash-in-transit ...	181,394 11	29,849 14
Suspense ...	...	...	INVESTMENTS (AT COST):—		
Surplus ...	8,296,220 54	11,141,620 09	British Government Securities		
			£503,907-19-5 ...	4,440,104 03	
			Colonial Government Securities		
			£104,742-10-8 ...	852,846 73	
			British Municipal		
			£20,000 ...	34,285 72	
			S.S. Dollar Loans ...	1,157,734 22	
			Fixed Deposits ...	2,000,000 00	
				5,279,803 75	8,484,970 70
			Due by other Governments ...	628,304 39	347,829 20
			Stock of Chandu ...	2,106 81	10,995 43
			Advances ...	344,317 72	114,517 91
			Loans ...	37,930 00	75,055 00
			Suspense ...	1,260 31	5,094 74
Total ...	9,853,077 00	12,990,268 83	Total ...	9,853,077 00	12,990,268 83

## APPENDIX A (ii).

*Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1923 and 1924.*

Head of Revenue.	Actual 1923.	Actual 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	1,510,159	1,637,699	127,540	...
Forest Revenue ...	105,005	110,059	5,054	...
Customs ...	3,878,086	3,504,043	...	374,043
Licences, Excise etc. ...	4,058,976	3,875,787	...	183,189
Fees of Court, etc. ...	174,595	164,195	...	10,400
Posts and Telegraphs ...	94,420	107,251	12,831	...
Port and Harbour Dues ...	31,001	33,078	2,077	...
Railways ...	357,000	357,000	...	...
Interest ...	162,532	374,052	211,520	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	15,556	15,330	...	226
Municipal ...	443,967	458,943	14,976	...
Land Sales ...	263,657	310,523	46,866	...
Total ...	11,094,954	10,947,960	420,864	567,858

## APPENDIX A (iii).

*Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1923 and 1924.*

Head of Expenditure.	Actual 1923.	Actual 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions, Retired Allces. etc. ...	178,219	183,076	4,857	...
Personal Emoluments ...	2,476,291	2,719,000	242,709	...
Other Charges ...	1,199,537	1,564,827	365,290	...
Railways ...	...	...	...	...
Transport ...	30,006	53,064	23,058	...
Interest ...	56,000	56,000	...	...
Miscellaneous Services ...	930,912	702,919	...	227,993
Purchase of Land ...	10,019	59,702	49,683	...
Public Works, A. R. ...	1,200,327	1,230,531	30,204	...
Public Works, S. S. ...	982,855	1,526,156	543,301	...
Total	7,064,166	8,095,275	1,259,102	227,993

## APPENDIX B (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
<b>CLASS I—GROUP 1.</b>					
<b>ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.</b>					
<i>Grain and Flour;—</i>					
Beans ... ..	Tons.	...	...	1,149	699,069
Maize and Mealie Meal ... ..	"	...	...	506	40,262
Padi ... ..	"	459	33,193	663	59,913
Peas ... ..	"	1,311	195,565	166	22,807
Rice ... ..	"	45,250	5,805,616	38,000	6,486,852
Wheat ... ..	"	22	2,834	27	7,085
" flour ... ..	"	3,341	283,241	2,005	338,115
Other Sorts ... ..	"	82	22,762	...	...
<i>Sago:—</i>					
Flour ... ..	"	76	23,829	331	62,569
Pearl ... ..	"	43	6,793	7	1,175
Raw ... ..	"	...	...	2	450
<i>Tapioca:—</i>					
Flake ... ..	"	13	4,086	42	7,632
Flour ... ..	"	29	4,995	119	20,041
Pearl ... ..	"	11	1,829	86	4,005
Refuse ... ..	"	31	2,222	832	7,463
Root ... ..	"	1,353	50,494	1,782	44,738
Other Cereals and Products of Milling ... ..	"	...	...	92	15,458
Value of Group 1 ... ..	...	...	6,437,459	...	7,817,634
<b>CLASS I—GROUP 2.</b>					
<i>Feeding Stuff for Animals:—</i>					
Bran ... ..	Tons.	8,281	559,752	7,503	368,128
Crushed food ... ..	"	...	20,345	56	8,166
Dholl ... ..	"	201	24,858	315	74,825
Gram ... ..	"	34	3,241	48	7,478
Oil Cakes ... ..	"	...	...	12	1,127
Other Sorts ... ..	"	...	...	236	28,928
Value of Group 2 ... ..	...	...	608,196	...	488,652
<b>CLASS I—GROUP 3.</b>					
<i>Meat:—</i>					
Beef Frozen and Fresh ... ..	Tons.	...	...	282	112,439
Mutton and Lamb ... ..	"	...	...	75	48,020
Frozen and Fresh ... ..	"	...	...	5	5,769
Bacon and Hams ... ..	"	...	...	9	9,530
Pork Fresh and Frozen ... ..	"	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS I—GROUP 3.— Continued.					
<i>Poultry:—</i>					
Alive ... ..	Nos.	43,728	36,814	54,754	49,878
Dead ... ..	Cwt.	...	...	7	115
<i>Game:—</i>					
Alive ... ..	Nos.	...	...	12,051	11,876
Dead ... ..	Cwt.	...	...	4	2,540
Meats Tinned or Canned ... ..	"	...	...	3,088	28,253
Meats, Other Sorts ... ..	"	...	...	153	29,831
Value of Group 3 ...		...	36,814	...	298,251
CLASS I—GROUP 4.					
<i>Animals Living, for Food:—</i>					
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	430	30,280	1,489	121,922
Goats ... ..	"	628	12,252	368	6,679
Sheep ... ..	"	792	12,320	402	8,641
Swine ... ..	"	2,026	68,171	2,508	64,941
Value of Group 4 ...		...	123,023	...	202,183
CLASS I—GROUP 5.					
<i>Other Food &amp; Drink, Non-dutiable:—</i>					
Beche-de-Mer ... ..	Tons.	...	302	2	1,095
Birds' Nests ... ..	"	...	...	...	20
Blachan ... ..	"	...	55,435	1,199	59,817
Bread ... ..	lbs.	...	81,236	122,689	35,775
Biscuits ... ..	Cwt.	...	81,235	27,070	98,534
<i>Butter:—</i>					
Tinned ... ..	"	...	76,956	1,612	29,892
Frozen ... ..	Value	...	...	...	680
Cheese ... ..	Cwt.	...	76,956	230	1,700
Chocolate and Cocoa ... ..	lbs.	...	4,625	11,393	17,650
Coconuts, Fresh ... ..	Value	...	9,329	...	20,740
<i>Coffee:—</i>					
Raw ... ..	Tons	198	93,739	6,495	104,759
In Tins ... ..	lbs.	...	...	14,491	44,510
Confectionery ... ..	"	...	72,158	70,020	54,476
Curry Stuffs ... ..	Cwt.	...	47,574	3,203	44,603
Eggs, Fresh and Salted	per 100	42,612	127,837	32,629	97,887

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

## Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS I—GROUP 5— <i>Continued.</i>			\$		\$
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK, NON-DUTIABLE —Continued.					
<i>Fish:—</i>					
Dried and Salted ...	Tons	...	563,366	893	309,810
Fishmaws ...	"	...	...	12	2,238
Fresh Fish ...	"	...	33,726	326	33,338
Sharks' Fins ...	"	...	...	6	4,930
<i>Canned Fish:—</i>					
Sardines ...	"	...	...	306	127,077
Salmon ...	"	...	...	106	52,958
Lobster ...	"	...	...	1	415
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	209	41,394
<i>Fruits:—</i>					
Fresh ...	"	...	113,418	834	84,571
Dried and Preserved ...	"	...	70,195	208	61,659
<i>Canned Fruits:—</i>					
Pineapples, Canned ...	"	...	...	603	107,537
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	1,229	47,236
Ghee ...	"	59	71,038	102	119,118
Isinglass ...	Cwt.	...	...	2	3,691
Jams, Jellies and Marmalade ...	"	...	...	94	10,931
Lard ...	"	2,030	55,581	7,298	119,193
Margarine ...	"	...	...	456	12,536
Milk, Condensed ...	Cases	51,983	793,916	44,151	621,362
" Sterilized ...	"	...	...	6,880	80,008
<i>Minerals and Aerated Waters:—</i>					
Bottles ...	Doz. Bot	...	85,368	28,652	68,848
Half Bottles ...	"	...	...	6,745	9,397
Pickles ...	Lbs.	...	...	110,687	21,345
Salt ...	Tons	1,749	53,387	3,695	118,258
Seaweed ...	"	3	8,213	11	6,702
<i>Spices:—</i>					
Arecanuts ...	Tons	...	...	46	7,827
Cardamoms ...	"	...	...	...	8
Cassia ...	"	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon ...	"	...	...	6	3,113
Cloves ...	"	...	...	...	713
Corriander Seeds ...	"	...	...	49	22,457
Cubebs ...	"	...	...	2	407
Ginger ...	"	...	...	20	7,342
Mace ...	"	...	...	...	19
Nutmegs ...	"	...	...	...	20
Pepper, Black ...	"	12	2,226	31	13,946

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS 1—GROUP 5— <i>Continued.</i>			\$		\$
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK, NON-DUTIABLE —Continued.					
<i>Spices:—Continued.</i>					
Pepper, Long ...	Tons	94	45,821	463	60,129
" White ...	"	2	1,104	15	9,378
Other Sorts ...	"	67	15,524	8	8,913
<i>Sugar:—</i>					
Jaggery ...	Tons	...	...	1	94
Molasses ...	"	...	...	6	1,628
Sugar ...	"	3,063	772,813	4,175	817,474
Sugar Candy ...	"	...	...	31	6,466
Sugar-Cane ...	"	...	...	1	522
<i>Vegetables:—</i>					
Potatoes ...	"	...	4,019	292	35,545
Preserved ...	Cwt	...	254,437	...	124,046
Onions and Garlic ...	Tons	1,300	214,467	1,179	113,243
Other Kinds ...	Cwt	...	...	14,257	48,834
Tea ...	Lbs	513,333	204,142	657,742	271,107
Other Provisions not elsewhere specified ...	Lbs	...	207,500	439,534	174,370
Value of Group 5 ...		...	4,297,643	...	4,404,291
CLASS 1—GROUP 6.					
DRINK DUTIABLE AND TOBACCO.					
<i>Spirits:—</i>					
Arrak and Samsu ...	Gallons	38,339	249,959	39,863	327,415
Brandy ...	"	...	241,936	24,762	500,982
Gin ...	"	...	17,115	2,856	21,671
Rum ...	"	...	3,180	309	5,075
Whisky ...	"	...	169,814	...	155,790
Other Sorts ...	"	...	1,815	945	9,760
<i>Liqueurs and Cordials:—</i>					
Liqueurs ...	Gallons	...	4,520	...	17,136
Spirituous cordials ...	"	...	...	149	23,322
<i>Wines:—</i>					
Champagne ...	Gallons	...	8,516	228	3,986
Claret ...	"	...	8,116	278	1,503
Sparkling, of Sorts ...	"	...	...	44	5,603
Still, of Sorts ...	"	...	8,209	1,068	12,354
Port ...	"	...	66,220	...	42,378
Sherry ...	"	...	1,684	294	2,961

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

ARTICLES.	How Counted.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
<b>CLASS I—GROUP 6—</b> <i>Continued.</i>					
<b>DRINK DUTIABLE AND</b> <b>TOBACCO—Continued.</b>					
<i>Malt Liquors:—</i>					
Beer and Ale ...	Gallons.	...	100,843	25,224	97,220
Porter and Stout ...	"	...	132,408	52,011	122,778
Cider and Perry ...	"	...	1,162	61	5,429
<i>Tobacco—</i>					
Cigars ...	Lbs.	...	612,135	43,140	458,624
Cigarettes ...	"	...	612,136	512,790	1,549,906
Manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	191,839
Native and Unmanu- factured ...	"	...	931,550	1,090,730	728,129
Value of Group 6 ...	...	...	3,855,137	...	4,283,861
<b>CLASS I—GROUP 7.</b>					
<b>ANIMALS LIVING NOT FOR</b> <b>FOOD.</b>					
Birds ...	Nos.	...	6	...	...
Horses and Ponies ...	"	12	8,750	24	9,587
Other Animals ...	"	368	1,021	4	740
Value of Group 7 ...	...	...	9,777	...	10,327
Total Value of Group I	...	...	6,437,459	...	7,817,634
" " 2	...	...	608,196	...	488,652
" " 3	...	...	36,814	...	298,251
" " 4	...	...	123,023	...	202,183
" " 5	...	...	4,297,643	...	4,404,291
" " 6	...	...	3,855,137	...	4,283,861
" " 7	...	...	9,777	...	10,327
Total Value of Class I ...	...	...	15,368,049	...	17,505,199
<b>CLASS II—GROUP 1.</b>					
<b>RAW MATERIALS AND</b> <b>ARTICLES MAINLY</b> <b>UNMANUFACTURED.</b>					
Coal ...	Tons.	...	72,970	710	11,215
Value of Group 1 ...	...	...	72,970	...	11,215



## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Ctd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS—II GROUP 2.					
OTHER NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING QUARRY PRODUCTS AND THE LIKE.					
Asphalt and Bitumen ...	Tons	...	...	23	3,181
Fireclay ...	"	...	...	16	3,835
Guano ...	"	58	13,168	...	...
Lime ...	"	602	22,513	749	22,581
Phosphates of Lime ...	"	...	...	1	265
Precious Stones ...	Value	...	2,652	...	32,256
<i>Stones :—</i>					
Marble ...	Tons	...	873	...	501
Of sorts ...	"	...	4,079	...	11,870
Sulphur (Crude) ...	"	...	521	11	919
Other products not elsewhere specified ...	"	3	777	4	1,813
Value of Group 2 ...	...	...	44,583	...	77,221
CLASS II—GROUP 3.					
<i>Iron Ore and Scrap :—</i>					
Iron Ore and Scrap ...	Tons	...	...	1	1,269
Iron Scrap ...	"	...	...	1	34
Value of Group 3 ...	...	...	...	...	1,303
CLASS II—GROUP 4.					
<i>Non-ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap :—</i>					
Tin Ore ...	Tons	...	...	62	4,076
<i>Tungsten Ore :—</i>					
Scheelite ...	"	...	...	...	...
Wolfram ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other Sorts of Ore ...	"	...	...	...	...
Value of Group 4 ...	...	...	...	...	4,076

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS II—GROUP 5.					
<i>Wood and Timber:—</i>					
Firewood ...	Cubic tons of 50 c. ft.	..	5,275	15	5,282
Garroo ...	"	...	...	...	1,944
Lacca ...	"	...	...	636	18,031
Planks ...	"	...	345,872	...	344,021
Sandal ...	"	...	...	4	380
Sapan ...	"	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	"	...	98,713	...	24,955
Value of Group 5 ...	...	...	449,860	..	394,613
CLASS II—GROUP 6.					
<i>Raw Cotton:—</i>					
Cotton ...	lbs.	38,933	13,345	22,472	9,028
Value of Group 6 ...	...	...	13,345	...	9,028
CLASS II—GROUP 7.					
<i>Other Textile Materials:—</i>					
Coir Fibre ...	Tons	...	...	39	27,948
Hemp ...	"	...	...	93	62,997
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	67	16,017
Value of Group 7 ...	...	...	...	...	106,962
CLASS II—GROUP 8.					
SEEDS AND NUTS FOR OIL, OILS, FATS, RESINS AND GUMS.					
<i>Seed for Expressing Oil:—</i>					
Teel (or Gingelly or Sesamum) ...	Tons	...	...	...	3,619
Rape ...	"	...	...	4	1,028
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	...	7,449
<i>Nuts and Kernels for Expressing Oil therefrom:—</i>					
Copra ...	"	57	11,281	201	32,076
Ground Nuts ...	"	317	78,031	486	91,166
Illipi Nuts ...	"	...	...	1	288
Siak Nuts Beans ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other Sorts ...	"	74	11,463	77	14,425

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS II—GROUP 8			\$		\$
—Continued.					
<i>Gums and Resins:—</i>					
Benjamin ...	Tons.	...	...	8	708
Camphor (Crude) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Copal ...	"	...	...	...	...
Damar ...	"	...	11,563	84	11,619
Dragon's Blood ...	"	...	...	3	260
Resin ...	"	...	...	33	4,637
Sticklac ...	"	...	...	1	135
Vegetable Tallow ...	"	...	...	1	416
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	152	3,707
<i>Oils, Fats and Grease:—</i>					
Cajeput Oil ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Castor Oil ...	"	...	1,208	5	1,832
Coconut Oil ...	Tons.	483	188,724	600	213,492
Gingelly Oil ...	Cwt.	...	9,117	1,789	17,506
Kachang Oil ...	"	13,433	185,080	63,775	245,255
Grease ...	Tons.	...	...	201	12,226
<i>Linseed:—</i>					
Raw ...	Gallons.	12,477	21,126	461	2,097
Boiled and Refined ...	"	...	...	635	18,775
Petroleum (Crude) ...	Tons.	...	...	1,112	81,453
Tallow ...	"	8	1,732	1	250
Wood Tallow ...	Cwt.	...	270	173	2,762
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	...	16,564
<i>Waxes:—</i>					
Bees' and Others' ...	Tons.	...	17,737	...	10,866
Value of Group 8 ...	...	...	537,332	...	794,611
CLASS II—GROUP 9.					
<i>Hides and Skins.—</i>					
Buffalo Hides ...	Tons.	...	...	47	16,740
Cow Hides ...	"	...	...	...	...
Deer Skins ...	"	...	...	...	...
Goat Skins ...	"	...	17,987	...	...
Other Skins ...	"	3	5,099	3	2,367
Value of Group 9 ...	...	...	23,086	...	19,107

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

## Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS II—GROUP 10.					
<i>Rubber.</i> —					
Borneo Rubber ...	Tons.	...	...	...	...
Gutta Percha ...	"	2	4,992	...	...
Gutta Inferior ...	"	...	...	...	...
India Rubber ...	"	...	...	...	...
Para Rubber ...	"	...	...	560	1,351,184
Para Rubber Latex ...	"	...	...	...	...
Rambong ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other Sorts ...	"	...	86,683	5	2,053
Value of Group 10 ...	...	...	91,675	...	1,353,237
CLASS II—GROUP 11.					
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —					
Attaps ...	Nos.	...	15,124	1,038,524	24,117
Bones for Manure ...	Tons.	...	...	994	28,638
Canes and Stick ...	Cwt.	...	6,936	304	6,592
Charcoal ...	Tons.	...	26,050	5,551	94,562
Feathers ...	Lbs.	...	...	...	3,308
Gambodge ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Horns ...	Tons.	...	...	...	...
Ivory ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Kapok ...	Tons.	...	...	39	28,947
Patchouli Leaves ...	"	...	...	96	20,816
Rattans ...	"	9	1,561	...	6,000
Seeds, Rubber (other than seeds for oil) ...	Lbs.	...	8,507	...	...
<i>Tanning Substances.</i> —					
Mangrove Bark ...	Tons.	...	...	25	2,474
Gambier in Bales ...	"	...	...	66	25,075
Gambier Cube ...	"	44	14,567	65	31,052
Safflower ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other Tanning Substances not elsewhere specified ...	"	...	8,849	1	635
Trees and Plants ...	Nos.	...	2,248	1,705	589
<i>Shells.</i> —					
Green ...	Tons.	...	...	2	10
Mother-o'-Pearl ...	"	...	...	...	...
Sapanda ...	"	...	...	...	...
Tortoise ...	"	...	...	...	...
Torcas ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	...	1,624

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS II—GROUP II			\$		\$
—Continued.					
<i>Tar:—</i>					
Coal Tar ... ..	Tons	...	16,950	273	27,257
Pitch ... ..	"	...	4,213	15	5,100
Swedish Tar ... ..	"	...	...	1	340
Other Sorts ... ..	"	...	...	84	18,484
Goods unmanufactured not elsewhere specified	Cwt.	...	...	26	6,108
Value of Group II ...	...	...	105,005	...	331,728
Total Value of Group I	...	...	72,970	...	11,215
Do. do. 2	...	...	44,583	...	77,221
Do. do. 3	...	...	...	...	1,303
Do. do. 4	...	...	...	...	4,076
Do. do. 5	...	...	449,860	...	394,613
Do. do. 6	...	...	13,345	...	9,028
Do. do. 7	...	...	...	...	106,962
Do. do. 8	...	...	537,332	...	794,611
Do. do. 9	...	...	23,086	...	91,107
Do. do. 10	...	...	91,675	...	1,353,237
Do. do. 11	...	...	105,005	...	331,728
Total Value of Class II	...	...	1,337,856	...	3,103,101
CLASS III—GROUP I.					
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
<i>Earthenware, Glass and Abrasives:—</i>					
Asbestos Manufactures	Tons	...	...	264	16,670
Bricks ... ..	No of Thousand	...	62,257	...	65,737
Crockery and Porcelain	Packages	...	190,009	42,858	101,749
Cement ... ..	Tons	...	240,920	...	81,387
<i>Earthenware:—</i>					
Pipes ... ..	Packages	...	...	...	18,049
Other Sorts ... ..	"	...	...	...	10,589
Glass (Plate and Sheet)	Sq. Ft.	...	...	8,242	5,745
Glass Bottles ... ..	Gross	...	...	341	21,975
Other Glass and Glass-ware	Packages	...	104,825	3,031	24,488
Tiles ... ..	Tons	...	62,258	7,397	65,691

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 1. —Continued.			\$		\$
Earthenware—contd.					
Other descriptions of non-metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products wholly or mainly manufactured	Tons.	...	...	...	11,273
Value of Group 1 ...	...	...	660,269	...	424,353
CLASS III—GROUP 2.					
IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.					
Anchors ...	Tons.	...	...	1	245
Bars, Rods, Angles, Shapes and Sections:—					
Iron ...	"	...	4,069	105	26,768
Steel ...	"	...	...	13	3,241
Beams, Girders, Joists, Pillars ...	"	...	...	14	3,832
Bedsteads ...	Nos.	...	...	333	13,587
Boxes, trunks etc. of Sheet Iron or Steel ...	"	...	...	1,541	14,783
Cast Iron Manufactures	Tons.	...	132,368	95	26,484
Chains ...	"	...	...	3	1,390
Holloware (Cooking Household Utensils)	"	...	2,351	26	11,581
Iron Galvanised (Corrugated Sheet) ...	"	...	13,480	52	15,161
Iron, Hoop ...	"	...	21,671	101	10,740
" Pig ...	"	...	...	2	993
" Sheet ...	"	...	2,308	41	7,341
" Drums ...	"	...	...	7	1,403
Nails and Tacks (other than wire nails) Rivets and Washers ...	"	...	58,108	188	35,156
Safes ...	"	...	...	...	1,087
Scraps of Tin Plates ...	"	...	...	9	1,808
Screw, Bolts and Nuts	"	...	...	9	4,453
Steel:—					
Plates ...	"	...	...	12	2,559
Sheets ...	"	...	1,815	...	...
Tin Plates ...	"	...	4,776	70	16,661

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 2. —Continued.			\$		\$
IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.—Ctd.					
<i>Tramway and Railway Materials:—</i>					
Steel Rails ...	Tons	...	...	4	950
Tyres, Wheels and Axles ...	"	...	...	3	290
Other Material not elsewhere specified ..	"	...	250	...	9,554
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings ...	"	...	...	80	18,956
<i>Wire:—</i>					
Fencing ...	"	...	...	80	23,070
Uninsulated ...	"	...	...	1	248
Other Descriptions ...	"	...	...	11	4,831
<i>Wire Manufactures:—</i>					
Wire Cable and Rope ...	"	...	44,231	12	6,963
Wire Netting ...	"	...	...	33	12,252
Wire Nails and Staples	"	...	...	51	13,273
Other Wire Manufactures ...	"	...	...	34	10,587
Other Manufactures of Iron and Steel Unenumerated ...	"	...	...	53	23,192
Value of Group 2 ...	...	...	285,427	...	323,439
CLASS III—GROUP 3.					
NON-FERROUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.					
Brass and Brassware ...	Cwt.	...	14,160	1,172	21,743
Copper Plates, Sheets and Strips ...	Tons	...	...	...	3,980
Copper Bars, Slabs, ingots and cakes ...	"	...	...	...	37
Copperware ...	Cwt.	...	41,501	...	21,192
Copper wire (including uninsulated electric)	Tons	...	...	5	3,538
Gold and Silver Leaf ..	No. Leaves	...	...	...	18,081

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS III—GROUP 3. —Continued.					
NON-FERROUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.—Ctd.					
Lead :—					
Pig ... ..	Tons	...	...	3	1,748
Pipes ... ..	"	...	...	...	45
Sheet ... ..	"	...	3,465	...	9
Leadware ... ..	"	...	1,660	2	2,547
Mercury ... ..	Lbs.	...	...	...	365
Platinum Ware ... ..	"	...	...	...	1,046
Tinware ... ..	Cwt.	...	4,812	541	5,866
Tin ... ..	Tons	...	16,077	296	26,878
Yellow Metal Sheeting	"	...	...	...	15
Zinc Sheeting ... ..	"	...	...	151	49,535
Zincware ... ..	Cwt.	..	65,012	250	62,343
Other Manufactured Metals of Sorts ...	Tons	...	...	25	12,673
Value of Group 3 ..	...	...	146,687	...	231,641
CLASS III—GROUP 4					
CUTLERY HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.					
Agricultural Implements	Dozen	...	...	...	18,422
Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ... ..	"	...	145,918	...	13,200
Cutlery ... ..	"	...	...	...	33,364
Clock and Watches ...	Nos.	...	26,658	3,503	32,243
Engineers' Tools ...	Dozen	...	...	560	7,564
Other Sorts ... ..	"	...	...	...	36,289
Hardware, not otherwise enumerated ... ..	Cwt.	...	56,403	...	6,144
Scientific Instruments and Appliances Elec- trical ... ..	Nos.	...	...	257	4,023
Photographic and Cine- matographic Materials	"	...	5,604	2,646	5,117
Cinematographic Films	Feet	...	...	1,065,619	25,920
Other Implements and Instruments ... ..	Nos.	...	...	53,659	32,190
Value of Group 4 ...	...	...	234,583	...	214,476



## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 5.			\$		\$
ELECTRICAL GOODS AND APPARATUS.					
Wire and Cables insulated ...	Tons	...	...	17	10,531
Telegraph and Telephone Instruments and Apparatus ...	Nos.	...	24,781	3,507	10,404
Electric Lamps and Parts thereof ...	"	...	...	4,855	4,408
Electric Glow Lamps ...	"	...	...	...	115
Electric Arc Lamps ...	"	...	...	46	83
Batteries and Accumulators ...	"	...	...	109	2,965
Electric Lighting Accessories and Fittings ...	"	...	6,855	...	6,721
Electric Goods and Apparatus (Except machinery not elsewhere specified) ...	"	...	...	...	21,133
Value of Group 5 ...		...	31,636	...	56,360
CLASS III—GROUP 6.					
<i>Machinery :—</i>					
Agricultural ...	Nos.	...	...	4	765
Boiler and Boilerhouse Plant ...	"	...	...	4	2,306
Cranes, Hoists etc. ...	"	...	2,115	...	...
<i>Electrical Machinery :—</i>					
Generators ...	"	...	...	...	545
Motors ...	"	...	...	10	19,400
Magnetos Ignition ...	"	...	...	25	1,465
Other Electrical Machinery not otherwise specified ...	"	...	...	...	17,192
Primemovers not Electrical ...	"	...	...	1	1,200
Printing and Book-binding Machines ...	"	...	...	...	...
Pumps ...	"	...	...	21	1,724
Sewing Machines ...	"	...	...	545	29,012
Typewriters ...	"	...	...	14	5,285
Weighing Machinery ...	"	...	...	98	5,506
Machines and Machinery not otherwise specified ...	"	...	...	1,357	78,040
Value of Group 6 ...		...	2,115	...	162,440

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 7.			\$		\$
COTTON YARN AND MANUFACTURES.					
<i>Cotton Yarn:—</i>					
Grey Unbleached ...	Lbs	...	...	55	29
Bleached and Dyed ...	"	...	...	352	649
Mercerised ...	"	...	...	...	19,547
<i>Piece Goods:—</i>					
Plain ...	Yds.	398,832	332,445	632,299	279,536
Dyed in the piece ...	"	399,216	275,238	447,047	226,364
Printed ...	"	508,776	345,085	379,422	194,873
Blankets ...	Nos.	...	36,446	33,970	139,598
Handkerchief ...	Dozen	3,210	13,815	25,163	61,062
Sarong, Slendang and Kains ...	Nos.	...	307,847	102,172	396,013
<i>Crochet and Knitting</i>					
<i>Cotton:—</i>					
Reels ...	per gross	...	31,125	194	2,368
Balls ...	"	...	...	...	1,139
<i>Sewing Thread:—</i>					
Reels ...	"	...	...	1,060	10,764
Balls ...	"	...	...	355	3,216
Made-up Household Cotton Goods ...	Dozen	...	...	...	12,800
Patent net Goods ...	Yards	...	...	127,860	48,523
Wick and Waste ...	"	...	1,230	...	4,036
Other Coloured Cottons ...	"	...	...	31,674	10,254
Cotton Manufactures not elsewhere specified	Value	...	...	...	4,501
Value of Group 7 ...	...	...	1,343,231	...	1,415,272
CLASS III—GROUP 8.					
<i>Woolen Goods:—</i>					
Carpet and Rugs ...	Nos.	...	6,102	...	22,414
Blankets ...	"	...	19,768	3,954	20,416
Unions ...	Yards	...	...	261	1,771
Woolen Cloth ...	"	...	7,623	23,923	76,981
Other Kinds ...	"	...	27,479	18,567	35,437
Value of Group 8 ...	...	...	60,972	...	157,019

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS III—GROUP 9.					
<i>Silk and Silk Manufactures:—</i>					
Handkerchief ...	Dozen	...	4,732	6,771	83,345
Piece-goods ...	Yards	25,812	10,118	186,881	106,581
Ribbons ...	"	...	...	39,504	44,210
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Nos.	...	90,848	104,307	233,741
Umbrella ...	"	...	15,919	...	...
Other Sorts ...	"	...	2,381	...	...
<i>Thread:—</i>					
Reels ...	per gross	...	1,817	2,867	3,010
Balls ...	"	...	...	265	4,730
Value of Group 9 ...	...	...	125,815	...	475,617
CLASS III—GROUP 10.					
<i>Manufactures of Other Textile Materials:—</i>					
Carpets and Rugs (Jute)	Nos.	...	...	1,086	11,007
<i>Cordage:—</i>					
Coir ...	Tons	147	25,553	100	22,180
Europe ...	"	...	...	28	1,475
Manila ...	"	...	14,978	6	4,694
Twine ...	"	42	28,290	27	17,479
Manufactures of Cordage	"	...	...	4	2,187
Gunnies ...	Bales	...	39,368	1,550	24,787
Lace ...	Yards	...	...	115,763	2,285
<i>Linen Manufactures:—</i>					
Canvas ...	"	...	8,516	...	10,109
Towels and Napery ...	Dozen	...	16,823	19,800	53,989
Other Linen Manufactures ...	Yards	...	42,986	47,964	20,378
Textile Manufactures not elsewhere specified ...	"	...	...	...	68,172
Value of Group 10 ...	...	...	176,514	...	238,742
CLASS III—GROUP 11					
APPAREL.					
<i>Boots and Shoes:—</i>					
Leather ...	Doz. Pairs	...	70,590	10,741	322,705
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	4,258	12,351
Haberdashery ...	Value	...	...	...	92,398

APPENDIX B (i)—*Continued.**Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.*

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 11. — <i>Continued.</i>			\$		\$
APPAREL.— <i>Ctd.</i>					
<i>Boots and Shoes:—Ctd..</i>					
Hats, Caps and Other Headgear ...	Dozen	...	51,982	54,742	467,056
Hoisery ..	Doz. Pairs	...	...	...	33,732
Outer Garments ...	Dozen	...	...	8,114	140,884
Underwear ...	"	...	...	9,626	31,162
Other Apparel ...	"	...	125,209	9,683	56,081
Value of Group 11 ...		...	247,781	...	1,156,369
CLASS III—GROUP 12.					
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND COLOURS. CHEMICALS, MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS.					
<i>Acid:—</i>					
Acetic ...	Tons	...	86,689	...	75,935
Sulphuric ...	"	...	...	14	7,366
Other Acids ...	"	...	...	3	3,327
Camphor ...	Cwt.	...	...	67	1,059
Disinfectants ...	Gallons	...	...	37,695	41,634
Naphtha ...	"	...	...	17,035	12,518
Saltpetre ...	Lbs	17,200	1,323	...	40,394
Soda & Sodium Compounds ...	Cwt.	...	177,523	2,511	20,828
Chemical Manufactures and Products not elsewhere specified ...	"	...	38,120	4,472	113,314
<i>Manufactured or Prepared:—</i>					
Opium Prepared (Chandu) ...	Lbs.	...	3,694,492	141,529	4,190,097
Other Descriptions ...	"	...	...	24,071	33,903
<i>Raw:—</i>					
Opium (Benares) ...	"	...	...	21,829	284,371
Opium (Persian) ...	"	...	...	...	4,826
Other Drugs & Medicines ...	"	...	354,899	63,732	109,548
<i>Dyes and Dyestuffs:—</i>					
Aniline Dyes ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cutch ...	Tons	...	...	29	20,803
Indigo Natural ...	"	...	...	4	840

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 12. —Continued.			\$		\$
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND COLOURS. CHEMICALS MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS. —Continued.					
<i>Dyes and Dyestuffs:—Ctd.</i>					
Indigo Synthetic ...	Tons	...	...	2	155
Other Descriptions ...	"	...	...	...	1,690
Paints ...	Cwt.	...	32,214	5,398	27,351
Value of Group 12 ...		...	4,385,260	...	4,989,959
CLASS III—GROUP 13					
OIL, FATS AND RESINS MANUFACTURED.					
Candles ...	Tons	...	25,370	87	19,077
<i>Oil Refined:—</i>					
Essential ...	Gallons	...	...	...	1,774
<i>Petroleum:—</i>					
Kerosene ...	Tons	...	733,613	8,986	627,894
Liquid Fuel ...	"	...	1,731	227	21,860
Lubricating Oil ...	"	...	162,776	...	116,187
Motor Spirit ...	"	...	...	...	591,456
Other Sorts ...	"	...	501,218	84	50,631
<i>Soap:—</i>					
Toilet Soap ...	Lbs.	...	...	188,465	57,225
Other Soap ...	Cwt.	...	...	8,145	51,622
Turpentine ...	Gallons	...	15,461	...	31,969
Varnish ...	"	...	...	2,849	5,128
Wax Paraffin ...	Tons	...	...	...	20,085
Value of Group 13 ...	...	...	1,440,169	...	1,594,908
CLASS III—GROUP 14.					
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.					
Boxes and Trunks ...	Nos.	...	23,553	3,164	21,398
Hides, Cutting ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	20,755
Hides, Tanned ...	Tons	...	9,433	6	9,764

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 14. —Continued.			\$		\$
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.—Ctd.					
Machinery Belting ...	Cwt.	...	...	29	2,939
Saddlery ...	Nos.	...	3,900	9	475
Other Leather Manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	6,479	...	2,182
Value of Group 14 ...	...	...	43,365	...	57,513
CLASS III—GROUP 15.					
PAPER AND PAPERWARE.					
Paper:—					
Printing ...	Tons	...	...	66	17,640
Packing ...	"	...	...	381	52,831
Blotting ...	Cwt.	...	...	39	3,291
Stationery ...	"	...	21,512	293	14,311
Writing ...	"	...	...	186	3,944
Playing Cards ...	Doz. Pack.	...	430	...	20,065
Other Manufactures of Paper ...	Tons	...	131,695	403	61,417
Value of Group 15 ...	...	...	153,637	...	173,499
CLASS III—GROUP 16.					
VEHICLES.					
Rail:—					
Carriage ...	Nos.	...	...	...	2,492
Locomotives ...	"	...	...	...	...
Tramcars ...	"	...	...	...	10,759
Wagons and Trucks ...	"	...	...	...	1,694
Parts and Accessories excepting Tyres, Wheels and Axles ...	"	...	59,022	...	3,524
Road:—					
Carts and Carriages ...	"	...	...	82	8,547
Cycles ...	"	...	...	127	16,253
Motor Cars:—					
Passenger ...	"	...	...	44	62,642
Commercial ...	"	...	...	12	26,609
Motor Cycles ...	"	...	...	94	17,408

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 16. —Continued.			\$		\$
VEHICLES.—Ctd.					
<i>Part and Accessories:—</i>					
Motor Cars and Trucks	"	...	...	11,822	70,581
Motor Cycles	...	"	...	6,871	15,610
Road Vehicles	...	"	...	507	8,794
Cycles	...	"	...	905	758
Other Road Vehicles	...	"	308,980	1,377	17,073
Tractors including Steam-rollers	...	"	...	6	5,953
<i>Ships and Boats:—</i>					
Sailing Vessels	...	"	...	...	...
Steamships	...	"	...	...	...
Motor Vessels	...	"	...	...	3,610
Other Ships and Boats	Nos.	...	...	1	15
Value of Group 16	...	...	368,002	...	272,322
CLASS III—GROUP 17.					
RUBBER MANUFACTURES, TYRES AND TUBES:—					
<i>Pneumatic Tyres:—</i>					
Motor Cars and Trucks	Nos.	...	...	4,418	87,289
Motor Cycles	...	"	...	...	1,971
Cycles	...	"	...	4,115	8,213
Solid Tyres	...	"	...	1,794	39,641
Tubes	...	"	37,525	...	18,027
Other Manufactures	...	"	...	...	68,980
Value of Group 17	...	...	37,525	...	224,121
CLASS III—GROUP 18.					
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.					
<i>Ammunition:—</i>					
Cartridges	Thousand	...	5,520	...	3,466
Detonators	"	...	1,706	...	2,550
Fuses	Yards.	...	1,706	63,264	5,811
Dynamite	Tons.	...	5,790	8	6,776

## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
CLASS III—GROUP 18. —Continued.					
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.—Ctd.					
ARMS AND AMMUNITION. —Continued.					
<i>Ammunition :—Ctd.</i>					
Rockets and other Pyro- technic Product (Fireworks) ...	Tons.	...	62,432	...	25,680
Other Propellants and Explosives ...	"	...	125	414	15,309
<i>Shot :—</i>					
Iron ...	"	...	595	26	5,270
Lead ...	"	...	...	10	5,973
<i>Arms :—</i>					
Muskets, Rifles and Fowling Pieces ...	Nos.	...	...	26	2,252
Pistols and Revolvers	"	...	180	11	364
Swords and Spears ...	"	...	...	7	202
Ordnance ...	"	...	6,070	...	...
Other Arms ...	"	...	220	...	29
Blacking and Polishes	Cwt.	...	...	...	6,485
Bamboo and Rattanware	"	...	23,217	...	6,077
Beads ...	Lbs.	...	1,248	...	3,841
Bangles ...	Dozen.	...	...	...	20,054
Books and Maps ...	Nos.	...	12,673	30,124	31,169
Brushes and Brushware	Dozen.	...	...	10,160	13,828
Cabinetware ...	Nos.	...	59,199	...	15,479
Coke ...	Tons.	...	...	54	1,890
Curios ...	Nos.	...	...	...	...
Damar Torches ...	"	...	5,420	54,362	2,458
Druggists' and Dentists' Sundries ...	"	...	...	816	1,556
Fertilisers ...	Tons.	...	...	...	8
Engine and Boiler Packing ...	Cwt.	...	...	12	1,115
Glue ...	"	...	1,246	...	40
Gold Thread ...	Lbs.	...	...	...	142
Fancy Goods and Toys	Value.	...	16,738	...	51,768
Flowers, Artificial ...	"	...	...	...	13,099
Jewelery ...	"	...	67,904	...	18,210
Joss Stick and Joss Paper ...	Packgs.	...	40,581	...	31,951
Lacquerware ...	Nos.	...	...	...	3,084
Lamps and Lampware (except electric) ...	"	...	48,112	14,239	36,750



## APPENDIX B (i)—Continued.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 18.			\$		\$
<i>Arms Continued:—</i>					
Matches ...	Ten Thousand	...	79,110	...	55,068
Mats and Mattings ...	Cwt.	...	29,009	4,124	136,259
Musical Instruments ...	Nos.	...	13,182	...	19,917
Plated and Silverware	Value	...	7,019	...	18,865
Perfumery and Cosmetics ...	Packgs.	...	20,529	...	23,058
Pictures ...	Nos.	...	...	123,457	38,556
Oil Cloth and Linoleum	Sq. Yds.	...	...	2,061	4,140
Roofing Felt ...	"	...	4,674	2,576	2,943
Ships' Stores (Direct)	Value	...	...	...	58
Silver Thread ...	Yds.	...	...	18,000	8,361
Sporting Materials ...	Nos.	...	...	17,194	11,408
Stationery other than Paper ...	Packgs.	...	...	24,951	14,124
Telegraph and Telephone Materials not elsewhere specified ...	Value	...	...	...	12,420
Umbrella ...	Dozen	...	...	2,534	12,153
<i>Woodenware:—</i>					
Rubber Cases ...	Nos.	...	...	30,093	44,639
Other Kinds ...	"	...	107,766	...	72,195
Goods Manufactured wholly or partly, not elsewhere specified	"	...	...	...	46,631
Value of Group 18. ...		...	607,491	...	853,481
<b>Total Value of Group 1</b>		...	660,269	...	424,353
Do. 2		...	285,427	...	323,439
Do. 3		...	146,687	...	231,641
Do. 4		...	234,583	...	214,476
Do. 5		...	31,636	...	56,360
Do. 6		...	2,115	...	162,440
Do. 7		...	1,343,231	...	1,415,272
Do. 8		...	60,972	...	157,019
Do. 9		...	125,815	...	475,617
Do. 10		...	176,514	...	238,742
Do. 11		...	247,781	...	1,156,369
Do. 12		...	4,385,260	...	4,989,959
Do. 13		...	1,440,169	...	1,594,908
Do. 14		...	43,365	...	57,513
Do. 15		...	153,637	...	173,499
Do. 16		...	368,002	...	272,322
Do. 17		...	37,525	...	224,121
Do. 18		...	607,491	...	853,481
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF CLASS III</b> ...		...	10,350,479	...	13,021,531

## APPENDIX B (i)—Concluded.

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>CLASS IV—GROUP 1.</b>			\$		\$
COIN AND BULLION.					
<i>Bullion:—</i>					
Gold ... ..	Value	...	3,303	...	...
Silver ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Value of Group 1 ...		...	3,303	...	...
<b>CLASS IV—GROUP 2.</b>					
<i>Specie:—</i>					
Copper Coin ... ..	Value	...	17,153	...	300
Gold Coin ... ..	"	...	28,951	...	...
Nickle Coin ... ..	"	...	...	...	3,500
Silver Coin ... ..	"	...	...	...	3,550
Value of Group 2. ...		...	46,104	...	7,350
Total Value of Group 1 ...		...	3,303	...	...
Total Value of Group 2 ...		...	46,104	...	7,350
TOTAL VALUE OF CLASS IV ...		...	49,407	...	7,350
<b>CLASS V—GROUP 1.</b>					
SUNDRIES.					
Sundries ... ..	Value	...	763,803	...	51,384
Value of Group 1 ...		...	763,803	...	51,384
Total Value of Group 1 ...		...	763,803	...	51,384
TOTAL VALUE OF CLASS V		...	763,803	...	51,384

Articles.	1923.	1924.
	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	15,368,049	17,505,199
Class II. Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured ... ..	1,337,856	3,103,101
Class III. Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured ... ..	10,350,479	13,021,531
Class IV. Coin and Bullion ... ..	49,407	7,350
Class V. Sundries ... ..	763,803	51,384
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS ...	27,869,594	33,688,565

## APPENDIX B (ii).

*Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1923 and 1924.*

ARTICLES.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Arecanuts ... ..	Pikuls	246,423	2,848,497	198,357	2,147,456
Copra ... ..	"	455,675	4,929,405	473,611	5,192,131
Pepper ... ..	"	1,119	15,914	1,015	20,509
Gambier ... ..	"	33,457	503,001	33,301	971,715
Coffee ... ..	"	161	4,813	309	11,927
Rubber ... ..	"	604,236	39,228,915	543,802	30,090,966
Sweet Potatoes ... ..	"	43,603	89,311	30,845	61,689
Tapioca ... ..	"	111,628	1,332,870	136,214	1,114,043
Pineapples ... ..	Nos.	21,599,718	573,149	35,438,096	609,549
Preserved Pineapples ... ..	Cases	306,207	2,030,030	409,142	2,514,297
Other Agricultural Produce ... ..	"	...	629,783	...	558,499
Timber ... ..	Tons	16,100	540,038	13,297	347,983
Other Forest Produce ... ..	"	...	294,577	...	311,875
Tin-ore ... ..	Pikuls	22,330	1,838,451	23,694	2,348,888
Iron-ore ... ..	Tons	154,161	1,248,378	235,118	1,641,161
China-clay ... ..	"	50	1,492	80	2,400
Wolfram ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Marine Produce ... ..	"	...	193,554	...	173,292
Swine ... ..	Nos.	6,927	190,523	8,072	217,805
Cattle ... ..	"	82	7,693	74	5,809
Poultry ... ..	Dozens	2,523	31,788	917	7,093
Goat and Sheep ... ..	Nos.	648	15,914	374	6,754
Eggs ... ..	"	4,571,400	208,324	2,605,914	91,755
Miscellaneous ... ..	"	...	23,307	...	26,538
Total ... ..	...	...	56,779,727	...	48,474,134

## APPENDIX B (iii).

Trade Returns, 1915—1924.

IMPORTS.							EXPORTS.						
YEAR.	Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Class II. Raw Mater- ials and Arti- cles mainly unmanu- factured.	Class III. Articles wholly or mainly ma- nufactured.	Class IV. Coin and bullion.	Class V. Sundries.	Total.	Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Other exports.	Total.
1915	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1916	...	...	...	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
1917	...	...	...	175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,863,700
1918	...	...	...	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
1919	...	...	Classified differently previous to 1923.	28,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
1920	...	...	...	52,561	719,822	29,524,700	67,499,900	876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930
1921	...	...	...	6,900	1,923,137	42,877,896	63,354,970	983,940	3,996,000	207,540	52,128	91,209	68,685,787
1922	...	...	...	2,585	605,267	24,730,135	26,924,959	1,418,837	2,839,538	285,118	412,152	148,524	32,029,128
1923	15,368,049	1,337,856	10,350,479	8,468	655,652	24,407,531	32,994,402	836,473	3,152,263	195,119	424,471	258,869	37,861,597
1924	17,505,199	3,103,101	13,021,531	49,407	763,803	27,869,594	52,185,688	834,615	3,088,321	193,554	214,130	263,419	56,779,727
...	...	...	...	7,350	51,384	33,688,565	43,292,781	659,858	3,992,449	173,292	230,368	125,386	48,474,134

## APPENDIX C.

Statistical Return of Progress, 1915—1924.

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works.*	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
1915	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	lbs.	Pkls.
1916	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,569	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	47,756
1917	7,976,862	4,602,432	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,246
1918	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,697,333	54,966
1919	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	2,612,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	231,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	39,421
1920	11,002,777	8,223,862	1,019,532	3,523,174	5,172,117	61,381	282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,484,100	31,019
1921	11,838,975	13,070,283	1,115,649	3,759,136	5,552,341	75,205	328,101	225,850	3,794,880	60,104,900	26,640
1922	7,689,054	11,159,449	1,005,611	1,883,769	3,422,286	77,204	387,222	166,058	5,136,788	58,559,700	25,078
1923	8,625,223	8,785,873	1,311,675	2,098,595	3,838,615	85,153	408,073	173,032	1,822,878	84,724,100	25,032
1924	11,094,954	7,064,166	1,615,163	3,878,086	4,058,976	94,420	443,967	263,657	2,183,181	80,564,800	22,330
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276	1,747,758	3,504,043	3,875,787	107,251	458,943	310,523	2,756,687	72,506,933	23,694

\* Personal Emoluments and other charges not included.



**KELANTAN**

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1924**

BY

H. C. ECKHARDT,  
*Acting British Adviser.*

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1925.



# **KELANTAN**

## **ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.**

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### **PREFATORY NOTE.**

The State of Kelantan is situated on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and lies between latitudes  $4^{\circ}45'$  and  $6^{\circ}25'$ , and longitudes  $101^{\circ}30'$  and  $102^{\circ}40'$  East.

It is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. The total area is 5,713 square miles.

Behind a low sandy coast-line of some 60 miles in length there extends a flat plain of about 1,000 square miles in area. This plain is densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned estates.

The population is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan born. At the 1921 Census, the total population was 309,300, of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 were born in Kelantan. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 odd Siamese.

The predominant industry is agriculture. The most important product is rice of which sufficient is produced to provide for the whole population, with a small surplus in most years for export. The next in importance are rubber, coconuts and betel nuts.

Other important industries are fishing and weaving. There is no mining worth mention.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. A Chinese Chronicler CHAO JE KUA, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

### **I.—FINANCIAL.**

1. Appendices A (i), (ii) and (iii) show the revenue and expenditure for the year 1924, and the assets and liabilities of the State on 31st December, 1924.

2. The revenue was \$1,422,113 an increase of \$25,258 over the revenue of the previous year and \$137,396 more than the estimated revenue.



The principal increases and decreases were:—

	1923.	1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	357,196	373,009	15,813	—
Customs ...	437,517	454,707	17,190	—
Licence Excise ...	413,821	400,466	—	13,355
Fees of Office, etc. ...	66,111	60,920	—	5,191
Posts and Telegraphs ...	69,780	76,142	6,362	—
Interest ...	5,771	10,171	4,400	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	8,394	6,323	—	2,071
Municipal ...	33,969	36,260	2,291	—

3. The expenditure was \$1,442,032 against an estimate of \$1,375,919 and \$170,145 more than the expenditure for 1923.

*Excesses:—*

	\$
Pensions ...	983
Miscellaneous ...	13,528
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent ...	2,863
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent ...	10,319
Works and Buildings, Special Services ...	7,904
Special Expenditure ...	188,779
Temporary Allowances ...	262

*Savings:—*

	\$
Personal Emoluments ...	14,856
Other Charges ...	29,514
Interest ...	103,030
Compensation for Land and Crops ...	6,000
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services ...	5,898

4. The revenue and expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain are given below:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of liabilities over assets.
	\$	\$	\$
1910 ...	419,327	403,552	81,983
1911 ...	487,467	574,850	165,692
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	301,788
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	2,870,351
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	3,309,226
1915 ...	692,556	807,714	3,416,426
1916 ...	822,860	808,164	3,432,078
1917 ...	910,291	757,946	3,277,290
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	3,230,728
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	2,688,948
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	2,781,841
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,342,615
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	3,567,895
1923 ...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,441,345
1924 ...	1,422,113	1,442,032	3,679,297

The expenditure was swollen by payments amounting to nearly \$190,000 on account of the costs of the Duff Arbitration proceedings. To meet these it was necessary to postpone for the second year in succession the payment of interest on loans so accumulating a liability now standing in the balance sheet at \$205,714.

## II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

5. The revenue collected by the Marine and Customs Department was \$467,222 as compared with an estimated revenue of \$424,160 and a revenue in 1923 of \$450,712.

The expenditure was \$45,525 as against \$43,906 in 1923.

6. Export duty collected was \$159,971 against \$156,855 in 1923. The principal items are:—

	1924.	1923.
	\$	\$
Betel Nuts ... ..	13,062	11,329
Coconuts and Copra ... ..	38,953	32,522
Padi and Rice ... ..	957	1,571
Rubber ... ..	83,913	93,853
Cattle ... ..	1,116	3,778
Poultry ... ..	11,058	3,049
Dried Fish ... ..	3,706	5,118
Hides and Horns ... ..	2,424	1,752
Silk Sarongs ... ..	2,285	1,222

There were considerable increases under copra and poultry. The decrease in the revenue from rubber is due to the lower average price. The quantity exported was a little more than in 1923.

7. Import Duty amounted to \$293,801 as compared with \$279,999 in 1923. The main items are:—

	1924.	1923.
	\$	\$
Kerosene Oil ... ..	46,021	38,450
Matches ... ..	8,174	22,572
Spirits ... ..	60,299	55,768
Sugar ... ..	23,535	19,220
Tobacco ... ..	68,593	68,877
Miscellaneous ... ..	74,519	63,467

Kerosene Oil, Salt, Spirits, Sugar and Miscellaneous goods yielded considerably higher returns than in 1923. The decrease in the revenue from matches is due to smuggling. Kelantan has a long frontier with Siam which it is difficult to patrol adequately. The Kelantan duty on matches is in the neighbourhood of 100 per cent. Siam imposes only a small duty. The conditions obviously encourage smuggling. An attempt was made to remedy the evil by licensing the storing and sale of matches and requiring monthly returns from dealers of receipts and sales of matches.

8. The total volume of trade is valued at \$8,978,362 as against \$8,738,291 in 1923.

The comparative values of imports and exports for 1922, 1923 and 1924 are as follows:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$
Exports ... ..	3,577,038	5,667,729	5,407,674
Imports ... ..	2,983,248	3,070,562	3,570,688

9. *Exports.*—Detailed figures are given in an appendix in Class A. There are heavy decreases under cattle, betelnuts, fish, fruits, padi and provisions. The only noteworthy increase is under poultry. In Class B, there is a considerable increase under copra and a large decrease (in value

not in quantity) under para rubber, attributable as stated above to lower prices. No tin-ore was exported at all. In Class C there were appreciable increases under cotton goods and silk goods. Only 20½ ozs. of gold were exported. (Class D).

10. *Imports*.—The figures for 1924 show an increase of \$500,000 over those for 1923. There were large increases under cattle, flour, rice, milk, sugar and other necessities, and under gambier, benzine and motor-cars.

There were noteworthy decreases under matches, liquor, tobacco and zincware.

11. There were 49 cases brought in the Courts for offences against the Customs regulations. Convictions were obtained in 23 cases and fines to the amount of \$4,498 were paid while \$907 was realised by sale of confiscated commodities.

12. *Marine*.—There was a slight increase in the tonnage of steamships calling at Kelantan ports. The figures are 113,034 tons for 1924 and 108,024 tons for 1923. The tonnage of sailing vessels was 137,755 pikuls as compared with 120,667 pikuls in 1923. The number of boats registered was 5,804 as against 5,770 in 1923.

13. Mr. W. BARTLEY was in charge of the Department to the 11th January when he was succeeded by Mr. H. NORMAN. Mr. H. NORMAN was relieved by Mr. C. C. BROWN on the 23rd May.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

14. The State Council met on 23 occasions and passed 12 Enactments:—

1. An Enactment to amend the Kelantan Penal Code, 1325.
2. An Enactment to amend the Rubber Dealers' Enactment, 1914.
3. An Enactment to amend the Kelantan Criminal Procedure Regulation, 1322.
4. An Enactment to further amend the Railways Enactment, 1914.
5. An Enactment to amend the Ecclesiastical Courts Enactment, 1909.
6. An Enactment to amend the Small Offences Enactment, 1909.
7. An Enactment to further amend the Rubber Dealers' Enactment, 1914.
8. An Enactment to amend the Kelantan Civil Procedure Code, 1322.
9. An Enactment to impose restrictions upon the export of rubber.
10. An Enactment to further amend the Kelantan Penal Code, 1325.
11. An Enactment to provide for the taking of evidence on affirmation in Judicial proceedings.
12. An Enactment to further amend the Rubber Dealers' Enactment, 1914.

The Council also passed 47 Executive Orders (notices) dealing with a variety of matters chief of which were notices regarding storing of benzine, prohibition of the export of rubber at places other than Tumpat and Semerak, powers of attorney, increasing the assessment rates in the conservancy areas, licensing of petition writers and pleaders, licensing of dealers in matches, and registration of marriages and divorces of Siamese.

### IV.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

15. *Ulu Kelantan*.—The District Office was completely destroyed by fire on the 10th January, 1925, all local records and documents being burnt; only approximate figures therefore can be given of revenue and expenditure. The revenue was \$99,310 and the expenditure \$56,700. The figures for 1923 were \$107,340 and \$57,102 respectively.

16. Vernacular Schools at Kuala Krai, Kampong Machang, Temangan and Ulu Kusial were maintained during the year. The School at Balah was closed as the number of scholars did not justify the maintenance of a school there.

17. There was little serious crime. Three cases of homicide were tried in the High Court, in all of which the accused were found guilty of offences not amounting to murder. There were four prosecutions for cattle theft but no convictions.

18. Railway construction in this district is proceeding rapidly. The line was opened for general traffic to Kuala Krai (52nd mile from Tumpat). Beyond that, earthwork was practically completed to the 85th mile. The work on the Pahang Section has advanced over the Kelantan border.

19. His Highness the Sultan made his first official visit to Kuala Krai on the 21st August. The town was gaily decorated and amusements and entertainments of various kinds were provided by public subscription in honour of the occasion.

20. Mr. W. A. WARD was in charge of the District till the 27th May, when he handed over to DATOH BENTARA LUAR who acted as District Officer until the arrival of Mr. A. M. DRYBURGH on the 12th August.

21. *Pasir Puteh*.—The revenue was \$107,399 as compared with \$89,474 in 1923. The expenditure was \$40,790 against \$53,613 in 1923.

22. Twelve schools were maintained during the year. The attendance was not satisfactory. The School Attendance Enactment is being enforced. Many applications have been received for new schools. The English school at Pasir Puteh is reported to have been a failure, but that at Bachok is doing very well.

23. There was little serious crime and cattle thieving on the Besut border has been put down by increased vigilance on the part of the police.

24. His Highness the Sultan paid an official visit to Pasir Puteh on the 31st July. The town was *en fête* and bull-fights, ronggengs and other amusements were provided in honour of the occasion.

25. Mr. A. C. JOMARON was in charge of the district until 31st May, when he was relieved by Mr. K. R. BLACKWELL. NIK MOHAMED officiated as Assistant District Officer, Bachok, throughout the year.

#### V.—LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINING.

26. The Land Revenue was \$373,009 an increase of \$15,813 as compared with 1923. The collections were distributed as follows:—

					\$
Kota Bharu	...	...	...	...	221,853
Ulu Kelantan	...	...	...	...	71,832
Pasir Puteh	...	...	...	...	79,324
					<hr/>
					\$373,009
					<hr/>

The figures include receipts from land sales which amounted to \$14,782 for agricultural lands, and \$9,245 for mining lands. The sale of town lots late in the year at Tanah Merah (Bukit Remah) realised about \$18,000. This sum, however, has not yet been brought to credit as revenue and will appear in the figures for 1925.

27. There was an improvement in the collection of rents. The arrears at the end of the year stood as follows:—

		Agricultural.	Mining.	Temporary Occupation.
		\$	\$	\$
Kota Bharu	...	9,750	—	113
Ulu Kelantan	...	11,608	278	—
Pasir Puteh	...	9,034	—	18
		<hr/> 30,392	<hr/> 278	<hr/> 131

a total of \$30,801.

The total rents collected were, \$294,387 Agricultural, \$3,114 Mining and \$4,571 Temporary Occupation.

28. In Kota Bharu there were 256 new applications for agricultural land, of which 69 for an area of 296 acres were approved, mainly for padi cultivation. In Pasir Puteh 564 acres were approved.

The Ulu Kelantan records of alienation were unfortunately destroyed by fire just after the close of the year. There were no applications for large areas. The two coast districts are well populated and there is little land available for new occupation, and while there are immense tracts of undeveloped land in the inland district of Ulu Kelantan, the conditions are as yet unattractive owing to the difficulty of communications.

29. There were 3,178 transactions registered in the Kota Bharu Land Office and 1,601 in the Pasir Puteh Land Office. Field authentication of transfers was continued and brought to light many transactions which would otherwise have escaped registration.

30. The number of small holdings registered during the year in the Mukim registers was 3,892 in Kota Bharu and 2,179 in Pasir Puteh. Extracts are usually taken out only upon transfer or other dealing with the land.

31. One hundred and eighty-five Land cases and 502 succession cases were decided at Kota Bharu. Twenty-eight Land cases and 192 succession cases were decided at Pasir Puteh. There is much leeway to make up before all small holdings are registered in accordance with actual ownership.

32. The demarcation by Land Measurers attached to the Land Office. Ulu Kelantan, of the daerahs of Ulu Lebir, Ulu Pergau, and Setong was completed, and of Galas and Nenggiri was approaching completion at the end of the year. The records, however, were destroyed by fire. In the two coast districts all such demarcation is done by the Survey Office.

33. The main small holding cultivation is padi and coconuts. Large holdings are devoted entirely to rubber. The padi crop harvested at the beginning of the year was below the average, and towards the end of the year, it was necessary to import rice from Siam. The position was rendered acute by the prospect of a worse harvest to follow. The rains expected in July and August did not come till November with a consequent delay in the planting. Fairly good results are expected from the "tugalan" land but the crop from the wet padi land in 1925 will be very poor. The market price of rice rose to between 50 and 60 cents a gantang. All exports were stopped and the duty on import of rice was removed. The price of rice is now about 50 cents a gantang.

34. Through the courtesy of the Agricultural Department, Federated Malay States, we were able to carry on some experiments in Krian strains of padi. Results are not yet wholly available, but in some places the new padi yielded better crops than local padi. Owing to the drought the trials

were not carried out under favourable conditions. Trials were also made of cotton-seed supplied by the Agricultural Department. Two estates report failure to germinate.

35. A census of cattle was held during the year. The figures were 26,369 buffaloes and 124,428 head of cattle, a total of 150,797 head, an increase of ten per cent as compared with the figures of the 1921 census.

36. There was a small outbreak of cattle disease at Temangan. The importation of cattle from Siam was stopped owing to the existence of rinderpest in the Southern Siamese States.

37. In Ulu Kelantan 6 prospecting licences and at Kota Bharu, five (all renewals) were issued. A selection was made under one licence only.

No mining for tin at all was carried on during the year, and the export of tin ore was nil. The Kelantan Gold Mines, Limited, owing to lack of funds, withdrew their staff from their property at Kelantan Bharu, and all mining ceased before any gold was produced.

38. The post of Superintendent of Lands was successively held by Messrs A. SLEEP, K. R. BLACKWELL and A. C. JOMARON

#### VI.—SURVEYS.

39. Mr. A. R. WHITE was in charge except for two months when he was on leave. During that time, Mr. I. D. ROBERTSON, the Director of Works, acted.

40. The expenditure of the department amounted to \$87,369 being \$1,000 less than the expenditure of the preceding year.

41. Survey work done included 118 town lots, 38 agricultural lots amounting to 5,312 acres, 44 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles of standard traverses and 101 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles of first class traverses.

42. Of native holdings 1,756 lots covering 3,700 acres were planetabled at a cost of 94 cents an acre. Three thousand and fourteen lots area 8,298 acres were planetabled and settled in the district of Ulu Kelantan. The Settlement of 13 Mukims was completed and tracings and settlement field-books were forwarded to the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan. Two mining lots, area 1,015 acres were demarcated.

43. The total area surveyed and demarcated in the State is as follows:—

Native holdings—332,019 lots	...	...	369,731 acres
Agricultural lots	...	...	75,432 „
Reserves	...	...	2,706 „
Mining lots	...	...	1,858 „
Total			449,727 acres

(700 square miles).

44. Survey fees on completed requisitions amounted to \$8,260 and sales of maps and tracings brought in \$747.

#### VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

45. The expenditure was \$152,486 of which \$18,629 was incurred on account of personal emoluments, \$59,200 on account of maintenance of buildings and roads, and \$82,435 special services.

46. The principal works completed were a telegraph line from Kota Bharu to Rantau Panjang to connect with the Siamese system, quarters for Post Office Staff at Tumpat, protection of the river bank at the market Kota Bahru, married Police Quarters Kota Bahru, and extension to the Gaol Hospital. Extensive repairs to the Customs buildings at Kota Bharu and to the Balai were carried out. The protective works on the river bank at

the market unfortunately collapsed in the November floods. A Customs Office and quarters at Semerak were commenced but not completed during the year.

47. One hundred and six a half miles of road were upkept during the year. One hundred and ninety feet of bridges were erected and extensive repairs were done during the year. Most of the bridges are old and expenditure on renewals and repairs will be high for some time.

48. A road was surveyed from Pasir Puteh to the Trengganu boundary at Bukit Awang. This when completed will give Trengganu a much needed outlet.

49. Thirty thousand dollars was spent on new metalling of the main roads.

50. The road mileage at the end of the year was as follows:—

Metalled Cart Roads	...	...	...	44½ miles.
Town Streets gravelled	...	...	...	3 „
Unmetalled Cart Roads	...	...	...	95 „
Bridle paths	...	...	...	11 „

51. Mr. I. D. ROBERTSON officiated as Director of Works to the 2nd June, when he was relieved by Mr. G. B. LEACH. Mr. LEACH was granted sick leave in September and Mr. A. R. WHITE, Superintendent of Surveys, carried on the duties of the post till the 14th November, when he was relieved by Mr. S. BRAYSHAY.

### VIII.—EDUCATION.

52. At the close of the year there were 24 vernacular schools in the Kota Bharu district, against 18 at the end of 1923. The enrolment was 1,337 with an average daily attendance of 73 per cent. There is urgent demand for more schools and as funds permit the numbers are being increased; but progress can only be gradual.

In many places the villages are prepared to put up the buildings provided the Government supply the teachers. The expenditure on schools in the Kota Bharu district was \$16,869.

53. The English night classes at Kota Bharu had a roll of 22, mostly Government servants. The Tumpat classes averaged only 4.

54. The English Girls' School at Kota Bharu had an enrolment of 36 children in January and 47 in December with an average attendance of 31. The School moved into more commodious quarters on the 1st July.

55. The Majelis Ugama, owing to shortage of funds found it necessary to reduce its expenditure by closing its outstation schools. A large Malay School with an enrolment of 272 and an English School with an enrolment of 66 were maintained at Kota Bharu.

The Government maintained five and the Majelis Ugama two students at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.

### IX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

56. The revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the year was \$76,142, as compared with \$67,522 in 1923 and \$69,078 in 1922.

The expenditure was \$40,726 as against \$39,586 in 1923.

57. The total number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 2,295 with a value of \$25,934. This service which was formerly with the Straits Settlements alone was extended to the Federated Malay States as from the 1st January. The results of the extension were inconsiderable.

58. British Postal Orders were on sale from the 19th January. Sales amounted to \$2,755 on which a commission of \$39.62 was collected. The orders were supplied by the General Post Office, Singapore, at London issue price.

59. Foreign money orders were issued to the value of \$155,948 and cashed to the value of \$15,695. The rate of commission on orders on India, Ceylon and the United Kingdom was raised from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent.

60. Customs duty on parcels to the amount of \$1,554 was collected by the Post Offices.

61. The Postal returns for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 are given below:—

#### INWARD.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Registered Letters (overseas) ...	5,918	9,184	7,912
Registered Letters (local) ...	3,938	9,819	12,226
Parcels (overseas) ...	7,420	9,098	8,762
Parcels (local) ...	6,370	5,707	6,477
Letters, printed matters etc. ...	165,015	182,194	228,687
Foreign Telegrams ...	7,023	8,519	9,468
Local Telegrams ...	13,607	14,275	14,019

#### OUTWARD.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Registered Letters (overseas) ...	9,517	5,913	8,598
Registered Letters (local) ...	9,383	6,530	8,084
Parcels (overseas) ...	1,510	1,557	1,451
Parcels (local) ...	7,057	9,067	8,256
Letters, printed matters etc. ...	97,017	88,408	105,140
Foreign Telegrams ...	5,244	4,946	5,243
Local Telegrams ...	6,955	10,814	5,311

62. A telegraph line to the frontier along the Railway line was completed and put into use on the 17th September. The old line along the coast was abandoned.

#### X.—MEDICAL.

63. The expenditure of this department was \$94,959. A revenue of \$6,309 was obtained from hospital fees and sales of medicines.

64. The State maintained at Kota Bharu a European and a native hospital, a gaol hospital, and an isolation camp and a leper camp; at Kuala Krai, a native hospital; at Tumpat, a dispensary, emergency ward and isolation camp, and at Pasir Puteh a dispensary and an emergency ward. The Federated Malay States Railways maintained hospitals at Tanah Merah and Kuala Krai and there are 15 estate hospitals.

65. *European hospital.*—There were 34 admissions against 19 in 1923 and two deaths. There was one maternity case. Miss FORD continued in the post of Matron throughout the year, Miss R. J. DAVIS relieved Miss THOMLINSON as Sister on the 13th March.

66. *Native hospital, Kota Bharu.*—There were 88 patients on the 1st January. Two thousand and fifty-nine patients were admitted. There were 35 deaths giving a percentage of 1.55. Excluding deaths occurring within 48 hours of admission the percentage is 0.93.



The main ailments treated were malaria (274 cases), syphilis (163), yaws (346), ulcers (181), ankylostomiasis (123). Four cases of beri-beri were admitted during the year. The diet in each case was found to have consisted of Siam rice. There were 69 cases of phthisis. In the cases of yaws very satisfactory results were obtained by the use of neoarsenobenzol.

Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five operations were performed including 1,890 intravenous injections of 914, quinine etc., and 155 sutures of wounds. One thousand one hundred and seventy-seven microscopical examinations were carried out.

67. *Isolation camp, Kota Bharu*.—This was used for the isolation and treatment of phthisis and chronic bowel complaints. There were 94 admissions and 36 deaths.

68. *Lepet Camp, Kota Bharu*.—There were 6 lepers in the camp on the 1st January. Seven were admitted during the year and 3 absconded. Treatment with sodium hydnocarpate and Heiser's Phillipine formula, and the internal administration of cod liver oil were actively carried out. As a result two cases were discharged with no outward signs of the disease and no microscopical findings of *Bacilli Lepet*. Eight lepers remained at the end of the year.

69. *Tumpat Emergency Ward*.—There were 21 admissions all assault cases. No deaths.

*Isolation Camp, Tumpat*.—No admissions.

70. *Kuala Krai Hospital*.—The new hospital at Kuala Krai was completed on the 1st February. There is accommodation for 50 patients. Fifty-four patients remained in the old hospital on the 1st January, 665 were admitted during the year. There were 35 deaths a percentage of 4.86. Excluding deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission the percentage would be 3.51. The prevailing ailments were malaria (183 cases) ulcers (107) and ankylostomiasis (45).

71. *Gaol Hospital, Kota Bharu*.—An additional ward was built. There were 317 admissions to hospital, including malaria (32) dysentery (22) ulcer (14) ascaris lumbricoides (31) ankylostomiasis (37) wounds (22).

The usual prophylactic measures against cholera, malaria, etc., were thoroughly carried out.

72. Twelve lunatics remained in the Gaol hospital on the 1st January, 18 were admitted during the year, 10 were released, 7 died and 13 remained at the end of the year. Arrangements were made for the transfer of a limited number of lunatics to the Tanjong Rambutan asylum in Perak.

73. *Federated Malay States Railway hospitals*.—Nine hundred and sixty-seven cases were treated, with 44 deaths a percentage of 4.55.

74. *Outpatients*.—The number of outpatients treated at Kota Bharu was 24,153, Kuala Krai 9,384, Tumpat 8,928, Pasir Futeh 6,465. Federated Malay States Railways hospitals 9,663. Travelling dispensers visited market places and various kampongs at regular intervals, and treated 7,057 children (6,829 Malays). The number of school children examined was 824.

There were 3,089 vaccinations.

75. A special hookworm campaign was carried out in Ulu Kelantan. It was well organised and most successful. Seven thousand and thirty cases were treated with carbon tetrachloride.

76. Twenty-three sporadic cases of choleraic diarrhoea with 12 deaths were reported from various villages. There was one fatal case of cholera. The health on estates was good. The routine medical inspection of estates was thoroughly carried out by Dr. W. J. GEALE.

77. An attempt was made to organise the registration of births and deaths. The Police stations were to receive reports and forward particulars for registration to the Residency Surgeon. There was thought to be a certain demand for registration at any rate of births and it was expected that to some extent reports would be made voluntarily. This has proved not to be the case and results were nugatory. It is clear that any registration of births and deaths must be based on compulsion.

78. Doctor J. R. McVAIL was in charge of the Medical Department during the whole of the year. Doctor GEALE continued to act as Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and Doctor LIM SHIN THWIN to assist when necessary in Kota Bharu.

79. The usual hospital statistics, meteorological readings and return of deaths on estates are appended.

## XI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

80. Captain H. A. ANDERSON was in charge throughout the year; and Tengku Yusoff acted as adjutant.

The strength of the police at the end of the year was:—

*Malays.*—Six Inspectors and 278 other ranks.

*Indians.*—One Subedar and 63 other ranks.

*Detectives.*—One Inspector and 28 other ranks.

81. There was an improvement in the discipline. The number of breaches of discipline was 251 as compared with 520 in 1923.

82. The health of the force was much the same as in 1923. There were 240 admissions to hospital and 1,115 outpatients as against 225 and 1,209 in the preceding year.

83. Eight musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa'Amat with satisfactory results.

84. The expenditure of the Police was \$187,337 of which \$148,013 was spent on salaries and allowances.

85. The revenue was \$19,877, or \$271 more than the revenue of 1923. The main contributing items were performances fees and sales of weights and measures.

86. The number of dogs registered was 174; destroyed 339. In 1923 the figures were 142 and 90 respectively.

87. The reports of crime for the year total 1,194 against 1,248 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to arrest is given as 60.31. In 1923 it was 64.95. Reports of theft numbered 753. Assault, affray and cheating come next in order. Of the graver offences there were ten reports of murder, fifteen of robbery and gang robbery and six of counterfeiting coin and stamps.

88. The Fire-Brigade was exercised regularly and the work with the engine has improved.

## XII.—COURTS.

89. The Court of Revision consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser dealt with 13 criminal and 76 civil appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The decisions were varied in one criminal and two civil cases.

90. *High Court.*—The revenue collected was \$7,183 and the expenditure was \$3,273 exclusive of the Judge's salary. The figures for 1923 were \$7,305 and \$3,770.

In its original criminal jurisdiction the Court heard 28 committal cases, of which 25 were decided and 3 remained pending at the end of the year. The following statement shows the charges and results.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Charge altered.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
Murder ...	7	4	2	1	—
Culpable homicide ...	3	3	—	—	—
Assault ...	1	—	1	—	—
Robbery and Gang robbery ...	15	10	2	—	3
Rape ...	1	1	—	—	—
Cheating ...	1	1	—	—	—
	<u>28</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

The death sentence was passed in four cases but in one case His Highness the Sultan commuted the death sentence to one of imprisonment for life.

In its original civil jurisdiction, the Court decided 58 claims. Five suits remained over from 1923, seventy-one new suits were instituted and 18 remained unheard at the end of the year.

*Inheritance Suits.*—Seventeen suits remained over from 1923 and 51 new suits were instituted. Of these, 58 were decided and 10 remained unheard at the end of the year.

The appellate work of the High Court is shown in the following statement:—

	<i>Remaining over from.</i>	<i>Instituted in</i>	<i>Decided in</i>	<i>Remaining over at end of</i>
	<i>1923.</i>	<i>1924.</i>	<i>1924.</i>	<i>1924.</i>
Criminal appeals ...	5	82	65	22
Civil appeals ...	5	121	97	29
Land appeals ...	8	126	103	31
Appeals from Kathi	3	33	22	14

The results of the appeals are shown in the following statement:—

	<i>Appeals dismissed.</i>	<i>Appeals allowed.</i>	<i>Conviction upheld sentence altered.</i>	<i>Retrial ordered.</i>	<i>Withdrawn by appellant.</i>
Criminal appeals ...	37	15	9	3	1
Civil appeals ...	62	23	10	2	—
Land appeals ...	79	16	3	4	1
Appeals from Kathis	15	2	5	—	—

The work of the High Court was considerably heavier than in 1923. Mr. H. NORMAN was Judge of the High Court until the 23rd May, when he was relieved by Mr. C. C. BROWN.

91. *Central Court, Kota Bharu.*—The revenue collected was \$20,466 against \$23,646 in 1923. The expenditure was \$11,954, practically the same as in 1923.

There were 740 criminal cases at Kota Bharu and 426 at Pasir Mas a total of 1,166 as compared with 1,153 in the previous year. There were 617 convictions, 417 acquittals, 37 cases were committed for trial, 26 were transferred to other Courts, 34 withdrawn and 35 remained undecided at the end of the year. Seventy-eight Civil cases were filed during the year, of which all but five were decided. Five inquests were held.

92. *Small Court, Kota Bharu*.—Seven hundred and sixty-seven Civil suits were instituted in this Court. Forty-three suits were pending at the end of the year.

93. *Ecclesiastical Court*.—The revenue was \$15,518, of which \$2,729 was collected in stamps. This is mainly derived from fees for the registration of Mohammedan Marriages and Divorces. There were 373 criminal and 326 civil cases instituted during the year. Thirteen criminal and 19 civil cases were pending at the end of the year. In addition there were 77 claims for divorce, of which six were pending at the end of the year. There were 13 criminal and 26 civil appeals from the Shara'aiah Courts to the Mufti.

94. *Ulu Kelantan*.—Five hundred and forty-three criminal cases were heard. Five cases were committed to the High Court. At the end of the year 16 cases were pending. The number of civil cases was 172 of Land Cases 8, and inquests 14.

95. *Pasir Puteh*.—The following is a statement of the Court work at the two Courts of this district.

	<i>Remain- ing at beginning of year.</i>	<i>Instituted in 1924.</i>	<i>Decided.</i>	<i>Remain- ing at end of year.</i>
Police Cases, Pasir Puteh ...	—	271	268	3
„ „ Bachok ...	12	207	219	—
Summons Cases, Pasir Puteh ...	50	141	113	78
„ „ Bachok ...	21	286	291	16
Civil Cases, Pasir Puteh ...	16	144	147	13
„ „ Bachok ...	14	95	101	8

### XIII.—PRISONS.

96. Captain H. A. ANDERSON remained in charge of the Prisons Department throughout the year.

97. There are three prisons. The statistics are as follows:—

<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Re- maining on 31-12-23.</i>	<i>Admit- ted 1924.</i>	<i>Dis- charged 1924.</i>	<i>Trans- ferred.</i>	<i>Escap- ed.</i>	<i>Recap- tured.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Re- maining 31-12-24.</i>
Kota Bharu ...	195	405	325	2	10	3	9	257
Pasir Puteh ...	18	86	58	4	2	—	—	40
Kuala Krai ...	24	141	123	5	5	4	3	33
	<u>237</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>330</u>

Three-quarters of the prisoners were Malays. There were 6 female prisoners at the end of the year. Two prisoners were transferred to Singapore, one a notorious prison-breaker and the other a woman serving a life sentence.

There were three executions by hanging.

98. The expenditure was \$34,219, a little less than that of the preceding year. The revenue was \$3,068 or \$635 less than in 1923; the reason being the greater use made of prison labour on road construction and maintenance. As in previous years, convicts were mainly employed in conservancy and road works, laundry, carpentry and basket-making.

99. Ninety-four convicts were punished for infractions of the prison rules.

100. Prison health statistics are given under the head "medical".

101. The Visiting Justices paid monthly visits to the Kota Bharu prison. Two female prisoners were released by order of His Highness the Sultan.

## XIV.—CONSERVANCY BOARD.

102. The revenue was \$32,438 as compared with \$30,907 in 1923. House assessment accounted for \$11,066 while arrears \$2,264 were carried forward at the end of the year.

103. There was a reassessment of houses and lands in Conservancy areas and the minimum rate of assessment was fixed at 5 per cent.

104. There was a large increase in the registration of Motor Cars. Hired Motor Cars number 106, and private Motor Cars 26. Bullock carts number 291, handcarts 15 and rickishaws 140.

## XV.—AUDIT.

105. The Audit Department consists of an Assistant Auditor, a Chief Clerk and five clerks. During the year various small short collections were pointed out and made good. No defalcations were brought to light.

## XVI.—GENERAL.

106. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State on the 19th July, and formally opened the railway bridge across the Kelantan river, naming it, at the request of His Highness the Sultan, the Guillemard Bridge. The new section of the railway between Kusial and Kuala Krai was opened to traffic on the same day.

107. His Highness the Sultan paid an official visit to Singapore on the occasion of the visit of the Special Service Squadron in February. On the 9th September His Highness left Kelantan on an unofficial visit to Java, where he spent a few days at Batavia and Bandung. His Highness returned to Kelantan on the 7th October, *via* Singapore and Penang.

108. On the 11th November, Armistice Day, His Highness the Sultan unveiled the obelisk erected at Kota Bharu to the memory of those who died in the War.

109. The proceedings in the matter of the arbitration between the Duff Development Company Limited and the Government of Kelantan commenced in London in June and were not completed at the end of the year.

110. Mr. WORTHINGTON officiated as British Adviser until the 16th April, when he proceeded to England on special duty. He was succeeded by Mr. H. C. ECKHARDT.

111. TENGKU YUSOFF was appointed an extra AIDE-DE-CAMP to His Excellency the High Commissioner in October.

112. A serious accident took place at Tumpat on the 24th October when a passenger boat capsized on the bar and four persons were drowned.

THE RESIDENCY,  
KELANTAN, 23rd April, 1925.

H. C. ECKHARDT,  
*Acting British Adviser to the  
Government of Kelantan.*

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## APPENDIX A.

## FINANCIAL.

## I.—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the Year 1924.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimates, 1924.	Revenue, 1924.	Revenue, 1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	343,464	373,009	357,196	15,813	...
Customs ...	410,570	454,707	437,517	17,190	...
Port Dues ...	4,000	4,115	4,296	...	181
Licences, Excise etc. ...	375,677	400,466	413,821	...	13,355
Fees of Office etc. ...	47,931	60,920	66,111	...	5,191
Posts and Telegraphs ...	61,105	76,142	69,780	6,362	...
Interest ...	4,735	10,171	5,771	4,400	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	4,280	6,323	8,394	...	2,071
Municipal ...	32,955	36,260	33,969	2,291	...
Total ...	1,284,717	1,422,113	1,396,855	25,258	...

## II.—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the Year 1924.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimates, 1924.	Expendi- ture, 1924.	Expendi- ture, 1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	87,271	88,254	87,939	315	...
Personal Emoluments ...	561,453	546,597	526,072	20,525	...
Other Charges ...	290,557	261,043	258,543	2,200	...
Interest ...	172,000	68,970	93,337	...	24,367
Transport ...	2,000	2,773	452	2,321	...
Compensation for Land and Crops ...	6,000	...	75	...	75
Miscellaneous ...	35,438	48,966	42,826	6,140	...
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent ...	17,700	20,563	19,294	1,269	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges— Annually Recurrent ...	30,000	40,319	29,677	10,802	...
Works and Buildings—Special Services ...	36,500	44,404	25,385	19,019	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges— Special Services ...	30,000	24,102	33,048	...	8,946
Special Expenditure ...	...	188,779	28,935	159,984	...
Temporary Allowances ...	107,000	107,262	126,304	...	19,042
Total ...	1,375,919	1,442,032	1,271,887	170,145	...



APPENDIX A.—Continued.

III. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the State of Kelantan on the 31st December, 1924.

LIABILITIES.		Amount.	Total.	ASSETS.		Amount.	Total.
		\$	\$			\$	\$
<b>DEPOSITS—</b>				<b>BALANCES—</b>			
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	...	6,556		Cash—State Treasury, Kota Bharu	...	35,870	
Pasir Puteh do.	...	13,639		District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	...	3,949	
Courts	...	14,515		Do.	...	5,999	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	...	250					45,818
Prisons do.	...	146		Bank—Chartered Bank	...	8,542	
Police	...	304		Mercantile Bank	...	205,218	
Customs Fines and Rewards Fund	...	35		Fixed deposit	...	15,000	
Land Office—Sundry	...	44,868					228,760
Do. Survey	...	9,921		<b>ADVANCES RECOVERABLE—</b>			
Security Fund	...	2,450		Public Works Department—			
Pawn-Broking Farm	...	5,763		Factory Account	...	13,400	
Suspense Accounts	...	4,617		Store Account	...	12,000	
Gaul	...	50		Clubs	...	4,440	
District Office, Pasir Mas—Sundry	...	4,833		Government Officers	...	34,515	
Do. Survey	...	2,080		Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited	...	192,857	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	...	115		(£22,500)	...	257,143	
Toddy Shops	...	518		Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited	...	25,000	
Medical	...	50		(£30,000)	...		
Money Order Account	...	6,697		Advance to Majlis Ugama	...		
Indian Immigration Fund	...	1,000					539,355
			118,407	<b>INVESTMENT—</b>			
<b>INTEREST—</b>				8,000 Duff Development Company, Limited's Shares @	...	34,320*	
Interest due to the Federated Malay States on loans	...	205,714	205,714	\$4.29 each	...	1,500	
<b>LOANS—</b>				War Saving Certificates...	...		35,820
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 4%	...	250,000					849,753
Do. £300,000 (Duff Loan)	...	2,571,429					
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 6% in connection with the advance to the D.D.C.L.	...						
(£22,500)	...	192,857					
Do.	...						
Do. Interest at 7%	...	257,143					
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States for Road Construction bearing interest @ 5½%	...	225,000					
Do.	...	188,500					
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 4½%	...	120,000					
Do.	...	400,000					
Do. 7%	...		4,204,929	<b>BALANCE to the debit of the State</b>	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>			4,529,050	<b>TOTAL</b>	...		3,679,297
							4,529,050

\* Face value

## APPENDIX B.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$
CLASS A.			
<i>A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.—</i>			
Animals—			
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	1,217	34,169
Goats ... ..	"	13	47
Horses and Ponies ... ..	"	3	150
Poultry ... ..	Doz.	96½	454
Sheep ... ..	Nos.	25	189
Swine ... ..	"	307	2,419
Other Animals ... ..	...	...	4,355
Birds ... ..	...	...	925
Birds' Nests ... ..	...	...	106
Blachan ... ..	Pkls.	87.46	594
Bread and Biscuits ... ..	...	...	30,045
Butter and Cheese ... ..	...	...	12,678
Coconuts ... ..	Nos.	45	2
Coffee ... ..	Pkls.	416.09	15,493
Confectionery ... ..	...	...	7,305
Curry Stuff ... ..	...	...	17,000
Drugs and Medicine ... ..	...	...	37,309
Eggs—Fresh and Salted ... ..	...	...	5,118
Fish—			
Dry and Salted ... ..	Pkls.	3,910	39,575
Fruits—			
Fresh of Sorts ... ..	...	...	12,212
Dried and Preserved ... ..	...	...	15,305
Ghee ... ..	Pkls.	329.53	16,618
Grains, etc.—			
Beans and Peas ... ..	"	1,901.95	13,148
Bran ... ..	"	301.10	596
Dholl ... ..	"	287.20	3,897
Padi ... ..	"	150.85	366
Rice ... ..	"	11,303.11	76,769
Wheat and Flour ... ..	"	6,705.58	60,613
Lard ... ..	"	7.19	177
Liquor Intoxicating:—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and Samsu ... ..	Gallons.	1,771½	6,552
Brandy ... ..	Cases.	1,336½	25,539
Gin ... ..	"	254½	3,475
Rum ... ..	Gallons.	233	953
Whisky ... ..	Cases.	623½	17,703

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—(Continued.)			
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—(Continued.)			
Liqueurs—			
Liqueurs ... ..	Cases.	60½	12
Wines—			
Champagne ... ..	"	57	255
Claret ... ..	"	31½	37
Still of Sorts ... ..	"	189¾	405
Port ... ..	"	57½	120
Sherry ... ..	"	21 1	5
Malt Liquor—			
Beer and Ale ... ..	"	626¾	134
Poter and Stout ... ..	"	330	90
Milk—Condensed and Sterilised ... ..	"	8,157	102
Mineral and Aerated Waters ... ..	"	1,748	112
Oilman's Stores ... ..	"	...	54
Onions and Garlic ... ..	Pkls.	5,254.30	424
Opium—			
Government Chandu ... ..	Tahils.	44,640	84
Provisions—			
Fresh and Salted ... ..	...	...	505
Ham and Bacon ... ..	...	...	12
Sago—			
Flour ... ..	Pkls.	173	5
Salt ... ..	"	25,854	345
Seaweed ... ..	"	14.02	1
Seeds, Coriander ... ..	"	269.20	20
Spices—			
Arecanuts ... ..	"	131.77	12
Cardamoms ... ..	"	.75	1
Cinnamon ... ..	"	2.10	1
Ginger ... ..	"	7 43	25
Pepper, Black ... ..	"	102.70	25
Pepper, Long ... ..	"	117.74	25
Spices Other Sorts ... ..	...	...	...
Sugar—			
Molasses ... ..	Pkls.	89.62	14
Sugar ... ..	"	11,690.13	14
Sugar-Candy ... ..	"	77.21	12

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.

Articles.					How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
							\$
CLASS A.—(Continued.)							
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—(Continued.)							
Tapioca—							
Flour	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	77.11	690
Pearl	...	...	...	...	"	75.20	911
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,704
Tea	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	516.14	32,996
Tobacco—							
Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	...	241,790
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	736.38	32,582
Vegetables—							
Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,691
Preserved	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,301
Total Value of Class A.					...	...	1,366,989
CLASS B.							
B.—Raw Materials.—							
(a) Textile—							
Cotton	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	67.86	2,119
Silk	...	...	...	...	"	8.38	7,506
Value of sub-class (a)					...	...	9,625
(b) Metal—							
Value of sub-class (b)					...	...	Nil.
(c) Other—							
Attaps	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
Bark, Mangrove	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	2,379.12	3,046
Canes and Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	281.02	430
Copra	...	...	...	...	"	9.	63
Gambier	...	...	...	...	"	747.03	37,496
Gums, Dyes and Resins—							
Benjamin	...	...	...	...	"	13.43	347
Damar, Batu	...	...	...	...	"	20.24	139
Sticklac	...	...	...	...	"	8.25	250

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.

Articles.					How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
							\$
CLASS B.—(Continued.)							
(c) Other—(Continued.)							
Lime	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	1,595	2,196
Oil—							
Benzine	...	...	...	...	Gallons.	66,355	66,487
Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Coconut	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	405.13	7,943
Gingelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Kachang	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	648.72	15,797
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	619
Engine	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,605
Liquid Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,379
Lubricating	...	...	...	...	Gallons.	7,685	9,371
Methylated Spirit	...	...	...	...	"	144	182
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	"	393,880	272,452
Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Wood	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	97	1,411
Other Sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,973
Precious Stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	455
Rattan	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	131.22	1,067
Seeds—							
Of Sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182
Shells—							
Of Sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
Stones—							
Of Sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,821
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tallow	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	1.65	43
Trees and Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Bees-wax	...	...	...	...	Pkls.	31.85	859
Wood—							
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	859
Planks	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,691
Sandal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,354
Other Sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
• Value of sub-class (c)					...	...	501,304
Total Value of Class B.					...	...	510,929

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C.			\$
<i>C.—Manufactured Articles.—</i>			
<i>(a) Textile—</i>			
Apparel, Hoisery, Haberdashery and Drapery, etc.—	...	...	107,679
Canvas ...	...	...	1,138
Cotton Goods—			
Plain ...	Pieces.	26,527	111,902
Dyed ...	"	14,935	69,222
Printed ...	"	37,895	189,665
Yarn Grey ...	Bales.	38	8,764
Yarn—Dyed ...	"	158	35,540
Sewing Thread ...	...	...	14,716
Handkerchiefs ...	Doz.	1,943½	2,534
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	14,573	272,185
Blankets ...	Pieces.	3,381	4,729
Linen Cloth ...	"	20	171
Wick and Waste ...	...	...	1,013
Cordage—			
Coir ...	Pkls.	60.24	918
Manila ...	"	39.58	1,448
Gunnies ...	Bales of 100 pieces.	880½	21,295
Hats and Caps ...	...	...	6,136
Silk Goods—			
Piece Goods ...	Pieces.	1,277	17,627
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	141½	1,639
Thread ...	...	...	16,390
Twine ...	Pkls.	181.03	3,624
Umbrellas—			
Alpaca, Cotton, Paper and Silk ...	...	...	23,953
Woollen Goods—			
Blankets ...	Pieces.	20	157
Other Kinds ...	...	...	1,050
Woollen Cloth ...	Pieces.	109½	1,880
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts ...	...	...	2,252
Value of sub-class (a) ...	...	...	917,627
<i>(b) Metal—</i>			
Arms, etc.—			
Cartridges ...	...	...	3,887
Muskets and Rifles ...	...	...	4,487
Percussion Caps ...	...	...	253
Pistol and Revolvers ...	...	...	1,947
Shot, Iron and Lead ...	...	..	186

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$
CLASS C.—(Continued.)			
(b) Metal—(Continued.)			
Machinery—			
Engine, Boilers and Parts ...	...	...	15,432
Sewing Machine ...	...	...	8,332
Anchor and Chains ...	...	...	497
Brassware ...	...	...	28,949
Copperware ...	...	...	2,266
Hardware and Cutlery ...	...	...	17,951
Iron Bar and Nail Rod ...	...	...	1,893
Iron, Corrugated ...	...	...	22,827
Iron Hoop ...	...	...	1,096
Iron Nails (Wire and Rose) ...	...	...	10,091
Iron Sheet ...	...	...	173
Ironware ...	...	...	35,965
Lead Sheet ...	...	...	734
Leadware ...	...	...	96
Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Parts and Accessories ...	...	...	95,751
Steel and Steelware ...	...	...	376
Tin Plates ...	...	...	949
Tinware ...	...	...	2,286
Tools, Instruments and Implements ...	...	...	47,893
Wire and Wire Rope ...	...	...	10,215
Zincware ...	...	...	11,482
Plated and Silverware ...	...	...	734
Other Manufactured Metal of Sorts ...	...	...	12
Materials—			
Gas and Electric Fittings ...	...	...	173
Telephone and Telegraph Fittings ...	...	...	665
Value of sub-class (b) ...			327,598
(c) Other—			
Ammunition, etc.—			
Detonators and Fuse ...	...	...	2,405
Gunpowder ...	...	...	707
Bamboo and Rattanware ...	...	...	5,867
Books and Maps ...	...	...	10,155
Bricks and Tiles ...	...	...	11,601
Cabinetware ...	...	...	13,530
Candles ...	...	...	2,048
Cards, Playing ...	...	...	1,991
Carriages and Carriage Materials ...	...	...	1,613
Cement ...	...	...	12,803
Chemical ...	Casks.	2,392	12,173
Clocks and Watches ...	...	...	3,658
Earthenware and Crockery ...	...	...	51,567
Fancy Goods and Toys ...	...	...	17,130

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$
CLASS C.—(Continued.)			
(c) Other—(Continued.)			
Fireworks ...	...	...	3,114
Glass and Glassware ...	...	...	13,515
Glass Bottles ...	...	...	290
Hides, Tanned ...	Pkls.	198 02	6,795
Indigo ...	...	...	2,251
Japanware ...	...	...	40
Jewellery ...	...	...	2,375
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper ...	...	...	5,782
Lamp and Lampware ...	...	...	9,454
Cork ...	...	...	548
Leather, etc., Patent and Manufactured—			
Boots and Shoes ...	...	...	17,638
Boxes and Trunks ...	...	...	2,422
Leatherware ...	...	...	1,453
Matches ...	Cases. 136	Tins. 1	Pkts. 43
Mats and Matting	...	...	5,075
Musical Instruments ...	...	...	17,826
Oilman's Sundries ...	...	...	4,267
Paints and Varnishes ...	...	...	8,015
Paper and Paperware ...	...	...	9,837
Perfumery ...	...	...	14,593
Photographic Materials ...	...	...	10,244
Ships and Boats ...	...	...	1,529
Shoes and Slippers not leather ...	...	...	8,590
Soap and Soda ...	...	...	2,300
Toilet Soap ...	...	...	20,322
Stationery ...	...	...	1,051
Tar—	...	...	17,197
Coal ...	...	...	2,181
Tyre Rubber ...	...	...	11,471
Woodenware and Furniture ...	...	...	22,720
Value of sub-class (c) ...	...	...	370,143
Total Value of Class C. ...	...	...	1,615,368
CLASS D.			
Bullion—			
Gold ...	...	...	73,372
Species—			
Gold Coin ...	...	...	4,030
Total Value of Class D. ...	...	...	77,402
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	3,570,688



## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

## II.—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1924 and 1923.

Articles.	How counted.	1924.		1923.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
CLASS A.			\$	
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.				
Animals—				
Cattle ... ..	Nos.	349	12,752	1,256
Poultry ... ..	Doz.	6,143½	22,130	1,694
Sheep and Goats ... ..	Nos.	13	102	5
Swine ... ..	"	45	465	71
Other Animals ... ..	...	...	149	...
Birds ... ..	...	...	232	...
Betelnuts, Dried ... ..	Pkls.	42,548.81	340,388	45,434.64
Betelnuts, Fresh ... ..	Nos.	2,745,250	1,107	411,600
Blachan ... ..	Pkls.	957.77	6,483	589
Coconuts ... ..	Nos.	892	33	200
Drugs and Medicine ... ..	...	...	288	...
Eggs, Fresh and Salted ... ..	...	...	372	...
Fish—				
Dry and Salted ... ..	Pkls.	14,825	151,464	20,467
Shark Fins ... ..	"	13.19	705	7.50
Budu ... ..	...	...	..	Jars 2,829
Fruits—				
Fresh of Sorts ... ..	...	...	3,672	...
Dried and Preserved ... ..	...	...	411	...
Grains, etc.—				
Beans and Peas ... ..	Pkls.	283.17	2,556	418
Rice ... ..	"	3,937.25	18,000	2,815.20
Padi ... ..	"	4,218.73	11,095	8,826
Lard—	"	20.17	550	...
Mineral and Aerated Waters ... ..	Cases.	139	839	15
Oilman's Stores (Provisions in Tins, Bottles and Jars Unenumerated)	...	...	20,182	...
Provisions—				
Fresh and Salted ... ..	...	...	1,591	...
Durian Cake ... ..	Pkls.	.68	1,210	1,025.96
Sugar—				
Molasses ... ..	Pkls.	10.38	92	2.87
Sugar Cane ... ..	...	...	53	...
Tapioca—				
Flour ... ..	Pkls.	3	9	...
Tobacco—				
Tobacco ... ..	"	7.23	413	2.35
Vegetables—				
Fresh ... ..	...	...	543	...
Preserved ... ..	...	...	47	...
Total Value of Class A. ... ..	...	...	597,933	...

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN.—Continued.

Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1924 and 1923.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	1924.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.			\$		\$
B.—Raw Materials.—					
Textile—					
Value of sub-class (a) ...	...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
Metal ore ...	Pkls.	...	...	13.17	828
Value of sub-class (b) ...	...	...	Nil.	...	828
Other—(Continued.)					
... ..	...	...	702	...	240
... ..	...	...	437	...	52
... ..	Pkls.	125,586	1,298,453	107,077	1,043,420
Dyes and Resins—					
... ..	...	10	37	...	...
... ..	"	461.09	6,839	522	6,319
... ..	"	56,855.96	3,356,559	56,528.91	3,754,562
... ..	"	6.12	217	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	"	2,309.43	33,101	1,752.70	26,294
... ..	"	5.10	50	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	.64	160
... ..	Pkls.	93.25	244	39	43
... ..	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	"	6.01	180	3.25	107
... ..	"	163.59	903	...	...
... ..	"	228.31	3,262	103.74	1,191
... ..	...	...	212	...	45
... ..	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	Pkls.	4.12	727	2.06	440
... ..	...	...	61	...	382
... ..	...	...	1,796	...	2,090
Value of sub-class (c) ...	...	...	4,703,789	...	4,835,345
Total Value of Class B. ...	...	...	4,703,789	..	4,836,173

## APPENDIX B.—Continued.

## II.—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1924 and 1923.

Articles.	How counted.	1924.		1923.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
CLASS C.				
(a) Textile—			\$	
Apparel, Hoisery, Haberdashery, Millinery and Drapery, etc. ...	...	...	6	...
Cotton Goods—				
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	801	37,623	442½
Cardage—				
Coir ...	...	...	1	...
Hats and Caps ...	...	...	439	...
Silk Goods—				
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	256½	38,499	102½
Other Manufactured Textiles of Sorts ...	...	...	5,464	...
Value of sub-class (a) ...	...	...	82,032	...
(b) Metal—				
Brassware ...	...	...	4,754	...
Ironware ...	...	...	13,570	...
Tinware ...	...	...	50	...
Value of sub-class (b) ...	...	...	18,374	...
(c) Other—				
Books ...	...	...	240	...
Boots and Shoes ...	...	...	50	...
Bricks and Tiles ...	...	...	608	...
Earthenware ...	...	...	1,152	...
Jewellery ...	...	...	22	...
Mats and Mattings ...	...	...	834	...
Ships and Boats ...	...	...	1,075	...
Woodenware ...	...	...	825	...
Value of sub-class (c) ...	...	...	4,806	...
Total Value of Class C. ...	...	...	105,212	...
CLASS D.				
Bullion—				
Gold ...	Ozs.	20½	740	5
Total Value of Class D. ...	...	...	740	...
GRAND TOTAL VALUE ...	...	...	5,407,674	...

# APPENDIX C.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

*Return showing, approximately, the Area under Cultivation in Kelantan during 1924.*

District.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Duriens.	Sireh.	Sugar-cane.	Various, including tobacco, vegetables and fruit trees (grass land).	Total.
	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.
Kota Bharu (including Pasir Mas)	147,665	23,806	19,415	10,676	435	...	25,180	227,177
Ulu Kelantan ...	12,310	5,408	89,100	290	...	...	11	107,119
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok)	45,900	29,500	3,916	200	...	...	1,050	80,566
Total ...	205,875	58,714	112,431	11,166	435	...	26,241	414,862

APPENDIX D.  
I.— Statistics showing the number of admissions and death rates of the Principal diseases during the last five years 1919 to 1924.

Disease.	Total Treated.					Death.					Percentage.							
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Malaria.	197	239	300	224	192	277	6	5	4	6	2	5	3.04	2.09	1.33	2.67	1.04	1.80
Ankylostomiasis	109	83	119	115	121	123	1	2	1	1	3	2	.91	2.40	.84	.86	2.47	1.62
Pneumonia	27	26	41	35	48	34	5	4	4	6	8	8	18.51	15.38	9.75	17.14	16.66	23.52
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	9	25	13	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	11.11	16.00	23.07
Bronchitis	30	35	48	41	73	58	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.43	...	...
Dysentery	77	64	63	31	27	64	7	7	5	...	1	1	9.09	10.93	7.93	...	3.70	1.56
Syphilis	142	248	234	147	251	173	1	3	...	...	...	...	.70	1.20	...	...	...	...
Yaws	.46	124	191	136	233	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers	147	245	284	208	220	181	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.40	...	...	.45	...

APPENDIX D.—Continued.  
II.—DEATH ON ESTATES 1919—1924.

ESTATES.	POPULATION.					DEATHS.					PERCENTAGE.					Average.		
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.		1923.	1924.
Duff Development Co., Ltd., Group :—																		
Kluat and Taku Estate	572	561	483	361	305	336	19	26	10	8	5	7	3.32	4.63	2.07	2.21	1.63	2.08
Kenneth Estate ...	353	314	254	342	207	211	4	9	1	4	13	14	1.13	2.86	0.29	1.64	6.28	6.63
Lower Sokor Estate...	264	311	277	192	185	192	3	16	9	3	16	5	1.13	5.14	3.24	1.56	8.64	2.60
Kerilla Estate ...	572	638	552	402	326	300	5	31	14	10	11	6	0.87	4.85	2.53	2.98	3.37	2.00
Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd. ...	426	447	418	339	315	316	21	35	23	31	23	17	4.92	7.83	5.50	9.13	7.30	5.37
Kuala Pergau Rubber Plantations, Ltd. ...	403	343	246	150	144	230	16	21	14	5	7	7	3.97	6.12	5.69	3.33	4.85	3.04
Kuala Nal Kelantan Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	480	476	345	252	260	275	15	41	27	12	17	15	3.12	8.61	7.82	4.76	6.53	5.45
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	333	300	292	292	300	286	17	20	9	11	4	6	5.10	6.66	3.08	3.77	1.33	2.09
Kuala Hau Estate ...	201	220	161	114	72	65	...	7	2	1	1	1	...	3.18	1.24	0.87	1.38	1.52
Pasir Besar Estate ...	227	200	213	166	122	152	4	17	3	8	6	9	1.76	8.50	1.40	4.81	4.91	5.92
Stapoh Nal Estate ...	147	178	141	103	123	133	5	8	4	1	4	3	3.40	4.49	2.83	0.97	3.25	2.18
Kuala Geh Estate ...	274	270	204	153	158	151	18	26	16	18	5	3	6.56	9.62	7.84	11.73	3.16	1.98
Mengkebang Estate ...	137	135	55	30	53	69	4	6	1	...	...	...	2.91	4.44	1.81	...	...	...
Kuala Pertang Syndicate, Ltd. ...	267	311	198	343	389	432	7	8	3	9	18	28	2.62	2.57	1.50	2.62	4.62	6.48
Pasir Gajah Estate ...	336	216	152	128	98	85	4	8	6	4	5	4	1.19	3.70	3.94	3.11	5.01	4.70
Sungei Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	543	263	101	105	141	152	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0.39	...	...	...	...
Bagan River Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	...	...	241	85	85	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulu Kesial Estate ...	192	206	102	55	117	135	1	19	...	...	...	...	0.52	9.22	...	...	...	...
Pahi Plantations, Ltd.	262	287	254	148	383	360	16	27	3	7	15	15	6.10	9.40	5.11	4.71	7.81	4.13
	5,989	5,676	4,689	3,760	3,783	4,009	159	326	154	133	150	144	...	...	...	...	...	...

## III.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

YEAR.	KOTA BHARU.				KUALA LEBIR.				KUALA KELANTAN.				KUALA PERANG.	
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.
1904	...	...	...	...	94.0	62.0	100.36	5.46	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	90.0	67.0	97.44	7.27	96.0	63.0	89.78	5.10	91.0	68.0	94.08	11.44	...	...
1906	92.0	72.0	107.44	3.80	94.5	67.0	136.96	7.88	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	93.7	68.0	108.37	7.31	94.0	62.0	120.54	7.86	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	90.7	71.0	109.13	7.74	95.0	69.0	95.16	5.36	89.0	70.0	106.40	9.42	...	...
1909	91.7	69.0	90.09	4.58	95.0	67.5	73.09	3.71	92.0	70.0	89.56	5.51	...	...
1910	92.5	68.5	123.40	4.49	93.5	68.0	115.78	5.35	90.0	70.0	100.46	4.75	...	...
1911	91.5	66.5	165.86	11.05	97.2	64.0	105.84	4.59	91.0	71.0	152.83	11.39	95.0	66.0
1912	91.5	67.5	108.60	4.01	95.8	67.0	98.78	5.97	...	...	111.71	7.30	92.0	69.0
1913	95.0	68.0	112.85	5.20	96.0	62.0	112.13	9.84	...	...	110.28	3.90	94.0	69.0
1914	96.0	68.0	100.00	6.95	98.0	66.0	74.69	3.87	93.0	70.0	89.13	6.02	100.0	68.0
1915	96.0	67.0	95.80	4.96	96.6	66.5	97.52	5.99	91.0	72.0	90.77	5.08	98.0	64.0
1916	95.0	63.0	151.52	13.43	96.3	64.5	112.46	8.00	91.0	71.0	131.98	11.15	97.0	64.0
1917	97.0	67.0	165.62	13.24	95.4	67.4	102.56	8.43	91.0	72.0	143.39	11.35	98.0	66.0
1918	95.0	63.0	132.23	6.03	96.5	65.2	89.89	3.98	89.0	69.0	121.03	7.35	89.0	62.0
1919	97.0	68.0	125.74	7.98	97.2	67.0	103.23	3.93	91.0	69.0	93.73	6.32	91.0	65.0
1920	96.0	66.0	128.51	12.23	95.0	67.5	97.04	7.24	90.0	72.0	104.04	8.50	87.0	63.0
1921	96.0	69.0	126.99	9.80	96.8	69.0	135.12	8.15	89.0	72.0	129.70	7.75	87.0	66.0
1922	95.0	68.0	194.25	15.52	94.0	67.0	72.25	5.62	90.0	72.0	172.24	14.10	87.0	67.0
1923	95.0	67.0	108.23	4.97	...	...	...	...	90.0	70.0	104.18	18.33	87.0	63.0
1924	95.0	69.0	106.98	12.80	...	...	...	...	92.0	71.0	92.21	10.49	87.0	65.0

YEAR.	PASIR JINGGL.		KENNETH ESTATE.		ULU KESIAL.		PASIR PUTEH.		KUALA KRAI.		KUALA GEH.		PASIR GAJAH.		KUALA PERTANG.	
	Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.60	6.54	...	...
1911	102.10	3.76	131.96	6.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.86	6.90	...	...
1912	90.92	6.72	113.78	9.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124.16	11.50	...	...
1913	108.72	10.60	118.08	10.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.64	4.10	...	...
1914	64.13	2.47	79.15	3.76	...	...	94.81	6.97	49.72	2.16	...	...	109.26	5.90	...	...
1915	83.19	3.54	90.33	5.51	...	...	...	...	85.97	4.00	...	...	123.64	...	...	...
1916	110.15	6.55	...	...	151.50	...	140.95	9.50	111.36	9.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917	100.41	7.00	99.97	11.32	142.48	15.14	115.15	11.10	98.65	7.15	133.13	11.20	106.70	7.02	107.12	...
1918	83.62	3.27	107.88	6.71	131.87	4.83	102.79	2.20	94.73	4.38	125.93	7.00	109.89	6.26	113.12	...
1919	96.30	5.45	104.50	4.59	139.15	5.80	135.57	7.23	98.58	4.14	120.03	5.60	126.22	6.26	121.11	...
1920	76.71	2.31	101.16	7.40	93.35	3.70	125.38	15.63	93.58	6.57	91.28	8.36	108.71	7.16	94.47	...
1921	123.40	8.01	123.32	3.06	152.92	8.80	159.89	11.19	136.85	8.36	138.55	9.08	151.49	8.91	129.61	...
1922	133.58	6.25	144.60	8.92	148.05	9.50	223.08	20.97	143.97	7.10	152.64	11.59	182.19	12.10	139.14	...
1923	95.84	5.16	128.87	6.50	156.11	7.36	123.50	8.58	129.35	6.90	135.18	9.40	152.08	11.05	123.97	...
1924	103.24	7.40	120.13	10.75	113.92	10.20	124.63	12.65	105.37	10.78	107.34	9.56	126.97	12.57	105.67	...

—Continued.

## STATE OF KELANTAN FROM 1904 TO 1924.

PAHI PLANTATIONS.				CHANING.				TAKU ESTATE.				PASIR BESAR.			
Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.		Tempera- ture.		Rainfall.	
Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.11	6.28	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.12	5.56	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.63	3.36	...	...	...	...
...	...	107.45	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.14	3.91	...	...	51.40	3.25
93.0	64.0	97.80	3.55	...	...	106.09	3.83	...	...	115.67	4.10	...	...	137.76	5.84
93.0	66.0	91.77	7.00	...	...	96.16	7.00	...	...	99.82	6.60	...	...	122.57	6.80
90.0	71.0	101.54	9.35	...	...	104.85	9.35	...	...	111.32	9.22	...	...	68.84	5.80
94.0	65.0	64.72	4.58	97.0	66.0	65.10	4.76	...	...	72.21	...	...	...	119.74	9.40
97.0	68.0	79.68	5.00	98.5	66.0	95.05	5.24	...	...	69.89	3.34	...	...	45.93	3.90
97.0	62.0	110.61	8.10	96.0	64.0	113.88	8.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.16	5.19
96.0	68.0	98.13	8.69	96.0	63.0	95.98	7.59	...	...	111.16	9.60	...	...	116.86	9.52
98.0	61.0	93.34	3.50	97.0	63.0	88.60	2.94	...	...	106.50	6.00	...	...	135.38	16.04
101.0	66.0	96.30	4.09	98.0	66.0	96.97	3.80	...	...	115.70	5.30	...	...	115.29	5.45
98.0	66.0	99.66	6.55	96.0	67.0	82.16	4.02	...	...	95.00	4.03	...	...	129.13	6.00
99.0	67.0	126.49	8.50	96.5	68.0	111.38	8.01	...	...	129.21	8.45	...	...	111.23	7.23
92.0	69.0	122.97	5.10	95.5	67.0	113.77	5.09	93.0	71.0	145.52	8.76	...	...	137.29	6.90
92.0	64.0	95.64	5.27	98.0	64.0	89.32	5.42	96.0	66.0	137.48	7.15	99.0	66.0	150.37	5.80
91.0	69.0	106.80	8.07	98.0	66.0	94.43	7.00	97.0	68.0	107.95	10.20	102.0	72.0	95.92	8.70
														93.91	7.82

DOMINION.		DOMINION R. Co.		LOWER SOKOR.		KUALA PERGAU.		BALAH ESTATE.		BAGAN RIVER R. Co.		SUNGEI BAGAN R. Co.		STAPOH NAL R. Co.		CHERANG TULI.	
Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104.53	4.00	104.53	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125.01	6.40	125.01	6.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141.46	10.55	141.46	10.55	130.37	10.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142.92	17.75	142.92	17.75	120.36	10.80	109.03	6.21	129.27	7.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123.71	5.90	123.71	5.90	112.61	7.06	101.11	2.78	114.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145.86	6.95	145.86	6.95	123.27	7.10	85.21	1.81	127.51	3.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119.85	9.13	119.85	9.13	108.60	7.20	81.40	1.59	93.12	5.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154.61	8.96	154.61	8.96	144.73	7.30	93.45	2.42	157.41	5.48	146.24	8.34	152.03	9.00	126.77	7.95	...	...
161.62	11.15	161.62	11.15	169.61	11.32	112.48	5.96	152.71	7.11	173.67	5.70	205.96	8.35	137.04	11.65	...	...
142.64	11.00	142.64	11.00	109.01	2.66	104.26	4.28	113.72	5.50	146.40	7.89	155.25	8.03	128.21	5.05	...	...
127.53	11.14	127.53	26.30	82.20	9.30	117.09	6.88	129.41	9.18	130.33	10.50	145.68	8.60	111.40	11.12	131.79	12.24



## IV.—ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETER AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS

MONTHS.	KOTA BHARU.				KUALA KELANTAN.				KUALA NAL.			
	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall during the month.
	Mean.				Mean.				Mean.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	
January	86°00	73°00	13°00	5'27	83°26	75°77	7°48	8°70	77°38	67°70	10°00	13'00
February	89°03	73°37	15°65	6'82	85°27	75°96	9°31	4°73	81°03	68°78	12°24	13'00
March	87°32	73°80	13°51	21'41	84°93	76°52	8°42	14°08	80°38	68°83	11°51	15'00
April	91°36	75°33	16°03	1'33	87°83	77°53	10°30	°99	83°43	69°46	13°66	31'00
May	91°64	75°38	16°25	4'41	87°84	77°68	10°16	1°68	82°83	70°51	11°96	31'00
June	91°33	74°36	16°96	8'38	88°03	76°50	11°53	4°87	80°30	69°66	13°33	31'00
July	90°67	74°67	16°00	4'49	87°29	76°61	10°68	1°90	78°67	70°03	12°51	31'00
August	91°38	74°00	17°38	4'04	88°55	75°90	12°64	2°99	82°80	69°35	13°45	31'00
September	90°60	74°20	16°40	3'23	87°90	75°93	11°96	5°03	80°90	68°80	12°10	31'00
October	90°25	74°45	15°80	7'65	86°97	75°97	11°00	5°92	80°03	68°96	11°32	31'00
November	86°96	73°13	13°83	25'06	83°20	74°90	8°30	26°55	77°96	68°10	9°86	31'00
December	84°03	72°03	12°00	14'89	81°93	73°64	8°29	14°77	75°12	66°64	8°48	31'00
Total Rainfall	106°98				92°21				105°31			
Average monthly Rainfall	8°91				7°68				8°77			
Mean Temperature...	81°59				76°07				74°48			

MONTHS.	PASIR BESAR.	PASIR JINGGI.	ULU KESIAL.	PASIR PUTEH.	KUALA KRAI.	KUALA GEH.	PASIR GAJAH.	KUALA PERTANG.	DOWN RIVER Co.
	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.
January ...	9°60	12°06	11°77	12°49	14°67	10°83	13°55	12°06	14°00
February ...	4°40	3°88	5°35	10°78	3°30	5°04	7°29	6°06	6°00
March ...	9°40	11°64	16°22	26°53	14°21	17°16	25°49	20°57	18°00
April ...	3°15	4°81	7°38	3°64	3°34	6°01	6°28	5°25	6°00
May ...	4°62	4°04	7°65	5°24	4°57	6°79	3°08	3°10	5°00
June ...	3°86	9°59	3°79	4°54	5°00	4°26	5°07	3°90	3°00
July ...	5°51	2°84	4°86	4°56	1°77	1°45	1°48	1°87	1°00
August ...	5°71	4°73	2°12	4°81	6°05	7°19	7°33	5°21	4°00
September ...	10°17	10°20	11°78	8°87	7°71	7°82	10°67	8°91	10°00
October ...	12°27	13°75	13°79	8°85	12°89	6°45	11°99	8°67	10°00
November ...	19°71	23°23	24°08	24°40	29°31	24°21	29°76	26°79	30°00
December ...	6°11	2°47	5°13	9°92	2°55	6°13	4°98	3°28	5°00
Total Rainfall ...	93°91	103°24	113°92	124°63	105°37	103°34	126°97	105°67	112°50
Average monthly Rainfall ...	7°82	8°60	9°49	10°38	8°78	8°61	10°58	8°80	10°00
Mean Temperature ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—Continued.

## STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1924.

PAHI PLANTATIONS.					CHANING ESTATE.					TAKU ESTATE.				
MONTHS.	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer.			Total Rainfall during the month.		
	Mean.				Mean.				Mean.					
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			
January ...	81.35	72.38	8.97	11.17	87.74	70.74	17.00	10.04	85.10	72.30	12.80	12.55		
February ...	85.31	73.48	11.83	3.48	90.76	71.62	19.14	3.84	88.40	73.50	14.90	4.92		
March ...	84.19	74.35	9.84	11.33	90.64	72.09	18.55	12.29	88.00	74.00	14.00	16.02		
April ...	88.10	75.30	12.80	4.95	93.76	72.93	20.83	5.09	92.60	74.60	18.00	5.96		
May ...	87.03	75.77	11.26	3.82	92.26	72.61	19.65	3.53	90.60	75.40	15.20	4.32		
June ...	86.73	74.53	12.20	9.17	92.63	72.33	20.30	5.85	91.20	73.90	17.30	3.85		
July ...	86.00	75.16	10.84	6.44	90.97	72.71	18.26	6.01	90.40	73.70	16.70	3.27		
August ...	83.06	74.25	8.81	7.26	92.19	72.32	19.87	6.50	90.60	73.10	17.50	5.18		
September ...	84.46	72.90	11.56	11.67	91.73	71.73	20.00	11.74	89.90	73.30	16.10	10.42		
October ...	85.70	73.51	12.19	11.93	90.64	72.16	18.48	8.58	90.20	73.80	16.40	9.40		
November ...	83.10	73.06	10.04	23.49	87.86	71.93	15.93	17.93	88.00	74.00	14.00	27.67		
December ...	81.03	72.03	9.00	2.09	86.42	70.00	16.42	3.03	83.60	72.10	11.50	4.39		
Average monthly Rainfall ...					94.43					107.95				
Average monthly Rainfall ...					7.86					8.99				
Average monthly Temperature...					81.26					81.36				

MONTHS.	KENNETH ESTATE.	LOWER SOKOR.	KUALA PERGAU.	BALAH ESTATE.	KERILLA ESTATE.	SUNGEI BAGAN.	BAGAN RIVER.	STAPOH NAL ESTATE.	CHERANG TULI ESTATE.
	during	during	during	during	during	during	during	during	during
	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.	Total Rainfall the month.
January ...	9.35	13.90	10.96	18.35	13.27	15.55	13.80	11.43	13.08
February ...	5.97	2.85	6.74	5.41	5.72	7.99	7.56	5.29	10.08
March ...	16.82	7.50	8.48	10.62	14.58	26.81	29.27	19.99	23.55
April ...	2.63	2.45	7.19	9.38	4.65	5.76	5.49	5.33	6.24
May ...	7.80	4.25	9.36	5.11	6.72	6.37	6.57	4.67	6.44
June ...	6.64	3.70	6.75	4.29	6.25	9.38	3.82	6.01	4.47
July ...	3.75	1.95	5.13	6.73	4.68	5.94	2.69	1.37	4.66
August ...	9.27	2.05	8.82	6.53	6.99	8.91	5.98	6.78	6.20
September ...	13.57	5.85	14.58	14.82	9.29	13.27	10.30	8.68	13.04
October ...	11.14	11.58	10.81	12.02	10.00	9.51	6.51	11.28	8.38
November ...	25.46	22.10	22.21	26.00	22.59	29.32	32.06	26.82	26.45
December ...	7.73	4.02	6.03	10.15	5.42	6.87	6.28	3.75	9.20
Rainfall ...	120.13	82.20	117.09	129.41	110.25	145.68	130.33	111.40	131.79
Average monthly Rainfall ...	10.01	6.85	9.75	10.78	9.18	12.14	10.86	9.28	10.98
Temperature ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX E.  
AUDIT.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Gold Royalty.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Census.
			Imports.	Exports.					
1903-1904 (1321)	...	...	\$ 1,000,000*	\$ 1,500,000*	\$ 17,000*	...	...	\$ 3,566	275,000*
1904-1905 (1322)	168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234	...
1905-1906 (1323)	207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475	...
1906-1907 (1324)	279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134	...
1907-1908 (1325)	317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886	...
1908-1909 (1326)	335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654	...
1909-1910 (1327)	370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424	...
1910	419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014	...
1911	487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000	286,751†
1912	535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100	...
1913	676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,208	...
1914	762,772	805,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095	...
1915	692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	128,110	1,117	600	26,260	...
1916	822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170	...
1917	910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915	...
1918	955,402	899,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	...	507	32,502	...
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	...	173	44,444	...
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,206,642	286,788	60	570	56,027	...
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432	4,108,595	2,848,171	320,572	60	396	55,095	309,293†
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	...	223	70,143	...
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,070,562	5,667,729	357,196	10	83	69,780	...
1924	1,422,113	1,442,032	3,570,688	5,407,674	373,009	37	..	76,142	...

\* Estimated.

† According to Census of 1911.

† According to Census of 1921.

THE ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1924

BY

J. L. HUMPHREYS,  
*British Adviser, Trengganu.*

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1925.



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## PREFATORY NOTE.

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### A.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

*Geography.*—Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lying between the parallels of  $4^{\circ}$  and  $5^{\circ} 55'$  North Latitude and the meridians of  $102^{\circ} 20'$  and  $103^{\circ} 30'$  East Longitude. It is bordered on the North and North-west by Kelantan, on the South and South-west by Pahang, and on the East by the China Sea. The inland boundaries follow the watersheds of the four main rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman.

The configuration of the State is long and narrow—the length is approximately 150 miles and the greatest breadth 55 miles. The western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated in the eastern half of the State along the river-plains and coastal belt. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

2. *Rivers.*—The country is divided into no less than sixteen separate river basins, all of which debouch into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers, the most important, can both be entered at suitable stages of the tide by sea-going steamers of several hundred tons burden; both rivers have bars with a depth of seven feet at low water. The bars of the other rivers are impassable to other than small craft, but the Besut, Setiu, Dungun, and Paka are all streams of a respectable size.

3. *Islands.*—The State includes the Perhentian and Redang Island groups (both of which provide good harbours in all weathers), the Kapas Island ten miles south of Trengganu (which gives good anchorage in the North-east Monsoon), and other smaller islands, of which Pulau Tenggul is the largest.

4. *Minerals.*—Trengganu is the least opened up of the Unfederated States. It is undoubtedly rich in minerals: tin (lode and alluvial) and wolfram are being worked; graphite, haematite, magnetite, and monazite have been found.

### B.—HISTORICAL.

5. *Early history.*—The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, writing about A. D. 1225, mentions Trengganu as subject to the Buddhist Kingdom of Palembang in Southern Sumatra; and a Javanese work, the “Nagarakretagama” (A. D. 1365), refers to both Trengganu and Dungun as subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit: neither reference need be taken to imply more than a nominal suzerainty.

6. *An early record.*—In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.), was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place twenty miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu, and is the fragment of a roughly squared pillar. The language of the inscription is Malay (with a strong admixture of Sanskrit and few Arabic words) and the script is Arabic—a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A. D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic Law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it proves the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone has been placed in Raffles Museum, Singapore.



7. *Recent history.*—The Ruling House is descended from the Johore Bendahara ABDUL-HAMID, father of Sultan ABDUL-JALIL SHAH of Johore (1701 A. D.). The present Ruler, Sultan SLEMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the eighteenth century, and Sultan Mansur (1730-1792) began the sending of a triennial tribute of BUNGA MAS (gold and silver filigree flowers) to the Kings of Siam. In 1787 and 1791 he applied to Captain Light (founder, in 1786, of Penang) for support against them, but throughout the nineteenth century the accident of geography and the policy of her Rulers made Trengganu the point in the Peninsula least touched by either Siamese or British influence.

8. By Treaty made in 1909 Siam transferred her nominal suzerainty to Great Britain, the sending of the BUNGA MAS ceased, and a British Agent (with Consular powers) was appointed. After amendment of Treaty in 1919 (following the report of a Commission of Inquiry) the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion.

#### C.—CLIMATE.

9. *Climate.*—The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches; the average rainfall is about 120 inches.

In the coastal region the regular sea and land breezes modify the heat, which is never at any time oppressive, and the climate is both pleasant and healthy. The wind of the North-east Monsoon is sometimes strong enough between November and March to close the coast to shipping for short periods.

#### D.—POPULATION.

10. *Population.*—The population at the Census of 1921 was 153,765: 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was: Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34, and other nationalities 751.

The chief division by industries was as follows: fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, wood-working 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

Note.—

1 dollar	=	2s. 4d.
1 pikul	=	133½ lbs.
17 pikuls	=	approximately 1 ton.
1 kati	=	1½ lbs.
1 tahl	=	1½ oz. av.

# Annual Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1924.

## I.—Financial.

### A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. *Summary.*—The revenue collected in A. H. 1342 (13th August, 1923—31st July, 1924) was \$779,032, against an original estimate of \$728,340 and a revised estimate of \$780,000. The expenditure was \$766,534, against an original estimate of \$837,939 and a revised estimate of \$765,750. The excess of revenue over expenditure was \$12,498.

The figures for the past five years are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess revenue.	Excess expenditure.
A. H. 1338 (1920) ...	874,674	661,778	212,896	—
A. H. 1339 (1921) ...	547,619	759,054	—	211,435
A. H. 1340 (1922) ...	669,763	858,303	—	183,640
A. H. 1341 (1923) ...	642,679	788,902	—	146,223
A. H. 1342 (1924) ...	779,032	766,534	12,498	—

### REVENUE.

2. *Details of Revenue.*—The increase of revenue for the year was \$136,353 (21.2 per cent). A comparative statement of the revenue for 1341 and 1342 is given below:

Heading.	1341.	1342.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farms ...	30,329	25,564	...	4,765
Marine ...	12,892	17, '76	4,384	...
Chandu and Liquors ...	204,865	224,513	19,648	...
Customs ...	286,934	373, '38	86,204	...
Land ...	21,818	48,694	26,876	...
Municipal ...	20,330	22,355	2,025	...
Police ...	6,716	7,953	1,237	...
Courts ...	25,041	28,891	3,850	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	25,779	18,694	...	7,085
Miscellaneous ...	7,024	10,840	3,816	...
Land sales ...	951	1,114	163	...
Total ...	642,679	779,032	148,203	11,850

The decrease of revenue under Posts and Telegraphs was due to exceptional sales of stamps used for revenue purposes in 1341; the actual work of the Department increased.

The increases of real importance were in respect of Customs, \$86,204 (30 per cent), and Land, \$26,876 (123 per cent). The former was due almost entirely to improved control, especially in the institution of systematic Trade and Duty Returns; the latter marks the beginnings of proper land administration in Trengganu. Both returns were records, but both will be largely increased in the current year.

## EXPENDITURE.

3. *Details of expenditure.*—The following statement gives details of expenditure for the past four years:

Heading.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	Estimated, 1342.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. H. H. the Sultan ...	112,451	100,100	80,851	80,700	81,318
2. Pensions and Ruling House Allowances ...	57,950	75,639	56,441	67,724	65,738
3. Personal Emoluments ...	300,976	356,670	365,612	375,269	405,297
4. Other Charges—					
(a) Annually Recurrent ...	56,482	61,177	57,499	75,874	90,284
(b) Special Services ...	24,573	46,361	22,115	14,653	14,442
5. Miscellaneous ...	95,501	126,256	63,736	30,454	22,060
6. Public Works—					
(a) Annually Recurrent ...	16,025	20,126	36,716	33,324	36,500
(b) Special Services ...	95,096	71,974	105,932	79,351	97,300
7. Interest on Loan ...	...	...	...	9,185	25,000
Total ...	759,054	858,303	788,902	766,534	837,939

The increase in Pensions as compared with 1341 was due to provision of annuities (\$10,800) for the former owners of surrendered Concessions; the reduction in Miscellaneous was due to a special expenditure of \$35,000 in the preceding year for resumption of land.

The saving on the Estimates, \$71,405, was made up of economies on Salaries (\$30,028) and Other Charges (\$14,413), which are genuine savings, and of unexpended balances on Public Works (\$17,949) and Interest (\$15,815), which are carried forward.

Expenditure was strictly controlled throughout the year, and corresponded closely to the prepared Estimates.

The distribution of expenditure was as follows:

	\$	Percentage.
A.—Personal Emoluments—		
Ruler, Ruling House, and Pensions ...	148,424	19.4
Salaries of Officials ...	375,269	48.9
B.—Other Charges—		
Annually Recurrent ...	109,198	14.3
Special Services ...	133,643	17.4
	<u>\$766,534</u>	<u>100</u>

The percentage figure for Salaries (48·9) is high; but the actual amount (\$375,269) is moderate, and represents the minimum cost compatible with efficient administration of this State, which is half as large again as Kedah. The percentage figure will rapidly decrease with expanding revenue.

#### B.—LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

4. *Expenditure on Loan Account.*—Of the Straits Settlements Loan of \$1,000,000 for Development Works \$650,000 had been taken by the end of the year. Allocation of the Loan and Expenditure in 1341 and 1342 are as follows:

Heading.	Allocation.	Expenditure.	
		1341.	1342.
	\$	\$	\$
<b>I.—Special Public Works</b>			
Salaries ... ..	67,000	...	17,815
Buildings ... ..	105,000	11,427	58,202
Plant ... ..	55,000	...	40,126
Roads ... ..	381,000	34,060	63,367
Telephones ... ..	12,000	...	703
Town Improvement ...	10,000	...	1,745
<b>II.—Surveys, trigonometrical and topographical</b> ... ..	75,000	542	27,529
<b>III.—Resumption of Concessions</b> ...	295,000	234,000	23,688
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>280,029</b>	<b>233,175</b>

The total amount expended at the end of the year was, therefore, \$513,204, made up as follows:

	\$
Special Public Works ... ..	227,445
Special Surveys ... ..	28,071
Resumption of Concessions ... ..	257,688
	<b>\$513,204</b>

The terms of the Loan are as follows: the money will be taken as required over a period of five years with interest at 5 per cent; at the end of that period the advances will be put on a Loan basis, with such terms of interest and repayment as are agreed on at that time. The five years period expires in June, 1928.

## C.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

5. *Assets and Liabilities.*—The financial position at the end of 1342 was as follows (the figures for the end of 1341 are given for comparison):

Liabilities.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1341.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1342.	Assets.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1341.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1342.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
S. S. Loan ...	300,000	650,000	Cash in Bank and Treasuries ...	54,294	157,043
Deposits ...	79,487	64,397	Advances ...	15,738	23,181
			Loans ...	17,080	16,852
			Cash in transit ...	...	4,269
			Excess of liabilities over assets ...	292,375	513,052
Totals ...	379,487	714,397	Totals ...	379,487	714,397

The deficit of \$292,375 at the beginning of the year was made up of Loan expenditure, \$280,029, and deficit on current Revenue account, \$12,346.

The excess of liabilities over assets (513,052) at the end of the year was the amount of Loan expenditure (\$513,204) less a small surplus on Revenue account (\$152). The statement is, of course, purely a financial statement, and takes no account of the valuable material assets for which the Loan has been expended, viz., buildings, plant, roads, surveys, and resumed Concessions.

## D.—GENERAL.

6. *General.*—In the three years 1921-1923 Expenditure exceeded Revenue by a total of \$546,298. These three years of slump were—by an unfortunate coincidence—the very period in which the introduction of European Officers made possible for the first time the beginnings of development and useful expenditure. A surplus husbanded in the prosperous years of 1918-1920, economy in the bad years, and the grant of a Loan, have enabled the State to tide over a critical period without postponing the work of development. In the year under review revenue at length overtook expenditure; the modest surplus of \$12,498 paid off the deficit on Revenue account (\$12,346), and left a minute credit balance of \$152 at the end of the year. The revenue for the current year (1343) is estimated at \$927,800, a figure that will certainly be exceeded and will leave a surplus on current account of approximately \$100,000. The policy of the State during the prosperous years immediately ahead will be to maintain a reasonable charge of Special Services on Revenue account, and at the same time to build up a surplus as provision for contingencies, fund for repayment of Loan, and security for further Loans to be taken in the future.

Appendix A gives a statistical return for the years 1330-1342 (1912-1924). It shows clearly the good results that have followed the gradual abolition of the old system of Revenue Farms. The only remaining farms are for gaming, pawnbroking, and the collection of turtle-eggs. The abolition of gaming is under consideration.

## II.—Trade Agriculture and Industries.

### A.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

7. *Total Trade*.—The establishment of a sub-department for the compilation of Trade Returns makes it possible for the first time in the history of the State to give a comprehensive statement of the total trade.

Details for the year 1924, are given in Appendix B.

The total trade of the State during the year was:

		\$	c.	\$	c.
Gross Imports	...	4,712,289	60		
Less re-exports	...	1,125,046	18		
NET IMPORTS	...	3,587,243	42		
				3,587,243	42
Gross Exports	...	6,452,421	60		
Less re-exports	...	1,125,046	18		
NET EXPORTS	...	5,327,375	42		
				5,327,375	42
Total value of the trade of the State	...	\$8,914,618	84.		
The excess of the value of net exports over net imports was	...	...	...	\$1,740,132	00

The most interesting feature of these figures is perhaps the amount of re-exports; this figure gives an index to the importance of the port of Trengganu as a transshipping centre. The chief items in the total of \$1,125,046.18 are rice to the value of \$707,169 and salt to the value of \$97,507.40 transhipped to Singapore. These two articles are the principal cargoes brought by native sailing vessels direct from Cochin-China, Hainan, and Siam. The wonderful natural advantage of the navigable mouth of the Trengganu river makes Kuala Trengganu a trading centre for Cochin-China and Hainan junks. This trade has been continuous for centuries.

The total value of the Export Trade from Trengganu to these countries was only \$285,048.73, the chief items being arecanuts to the value of \$144,894.67, gambier \$30,377.28, sugar \$27,383.30, budu \$14,208, and Trengganu sarongs \$11,583.

It is probable that the Trade Returns given in Appendix B, being the first compiled in Trengganu, are neither complete nor perfectly accurate. It has, however, been thought best to publish them even though strict accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

### SINGAPORE—TRENGGANU TRADE.

8. *Singapore—Trengganu Trade*.—The figures supplied by the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, for the value of the Trade between Singapore and the State of Trengganu for the year 1924 are:

	\$
Imports into Trengganu	1,031,300
Exports from Trengganu	3,460,790

These figures show an increase of \$233,217 (28 per cent) for imports, and \$713,185 (24 per cent) for exports.

The figures for the past five years are:

Year.			Imports.	Exports.
1920	...	...	1,571,789	3,544,905
1921	...	...	803,234	2,022,587
1922	...	...	629,689	2,092,247
1923	...	...	798,083	2,747,605
1924	...	...	1,031,300	3,460,790

*Exports.*—The totals of Exports to Singapore under the various heads of classification are:

Class			\$
I.	Food, Animals, Drink and Tobacco	...	1,115,475
„	II. Raw Materials	...	2,298,040
„	III. Manufactured Articles	...	47,275
			<hr/>
			\$3,460,790

The principal items of Trengganu—Singapore trade were the following:

Article.	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Copra	1,548 tons	273,641	2,228 tons	417,002
Dried fish and Blachan	5,354 „	996,716	5,432 „	943,140
Tin-ore	473 „	482,172	571 „	739,111
Wolfram-ore	280 „	85,110	171 „	43,050
Para Rubber	607 „	625,690	1,060 „	1,009,806
Arecanuts	219 „	35,147	229 „	43,265

Other items of this trade were rattans (194 tons) \$22,622; mats and matting (2,489 cwt.) \$26,802; gutta percha (12 tons) \$27,062; cattle (448 head) \$27,566.

9. *Imports.*—The totals of Imports from Singapore are:

Class			\$
I.	Food, Animals, Drink and Tobacco	...	464,887
„	II. Raw Materials	...	19,290
„	III. Manufactured Articles	...	547,123
			<hr/>
			\$1,031,300

The principal items of Singapore—Trengganu trade were the following :

Article.	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Rice ... ..	651 tons	71,287	700 tons	88,242
Sugar ... ..	109 „	25,880	232 „	45,243
Condensed milk ... ..	1,489 cases	20,862	2,473 cases	32,672
Tobacco ... ..	125,866 lbs.	73,055	114,394 lbs.	67,283
Cigars and Cigarettes ... ..	56,014 „	119,814	62,594 „	131,572
Piece Goods ... ..	4,642 pieces	41,823	...	67,325
Petroleum ... ..	21,782 cases	117,957	626 tons	106,031
Intoxicants ... ..	2,379 galls.	20,684	4,669 galls.	27,147
Iron and Steel (manufactured) ... ..	...	...	...	90,486
Machinery ... ..	...	...	...	39,936
Prepared opium ... ..	21,198 tahils	41,099	2,297 lbs.	53,579

Other items of Imports from Singapore were :

Wheat flour (68 tons) \$10,565; Cement (403 tons) \$13,635; and Silk thread (5,226 lbs.) \$15,650.

The trade with Singapore shows a steady increase in both quantities and values from 1922 to 1924. It is considered that the spending in Trengganu of at least \$500,000 on Loan account has been a stimulus to trade; there is every reason for anticipating a growing development of trade in the current year. The most noticeable features of the trade for the past year were the increased exports of copra and tin-ore; the increased imports of sugar and condensed milk, which may be classed as luxuries; and the import of manufactured iron and steel and machinery, which reflects development in mining and Public Works. A comparison of the Singapore Registrar's figures with the Trade Return given in Appendix B shows that they are far short of the true totals of trade between Trengganu and Singapore.

#### B.—MINES.

10. *Exports of ore.*—The total export of tin-ore to Singapore was 9,701 pikuls (571 tons), and of wolfram-ore 2,909 pikuls (171 tons).

The exports for the last four years are :

Year.	TIN-ORE.		WOLFRAM-ORE.	
	Pikuls.	Value.	Pikuls.	Value.
		\$		\$
1921 ... ..	6,711	346,101	180	3,600
1922 ... ..	7,240	356,167	2,924	44,400
1923 ... ..	7,955	482,172	4,700	85,110
1924 ... ..	9,701	739,111	2,909	43,050

11. *Freda Company.*—The Freda Tin Mining Company, Limited, at Bundi, Kemaman, produced 4,741 pikuls of ore; the labour force was 168. The Manager was Mr. J. JOICE with four European Assistants. The area of the mine is 2,500 acres. The valley section contains the existing shafts



and mill; the hill section contains a series of lodes discovered in 1922. The extent of the lodes was tested and proved during the year by tunnels driven below the outcrops, from which an output was in the meantime maintained by working on a tribute system. Several new lodes were found. Ropeways and hill tramways connect the workings with the hill. Messrs. HENGGELE and Martin of Kuala Lumpur are Secretaries of this Company. The rainfall was 146 inches (on 165 days).

12. *Bundi Tin Mining Company*.—The bucket dredge of the Bundi Tin Dredging Company made its trial run in September and commenced serious operations in October. By the end of the year 1,002 pikuls of tin-ore had been won. The machinery is 284 H.P.; the labour force 282 (85 Malays, 197 Chinese). Mr. G. E. POOLE is Manager, with five European Assistants. Some trouble was caused by old sunken timber but the difficulty was successfully dealt with. The results were well up to expectations.

The construction of a second dredge to work the Cheneh valley is now contemplated.

13. *Other mines*.—Details of other tin mines are as follows:

Name of mine.	Output.		Labour force.	Nature of mine.
	1923.	1924.		
	<i>Pikuls.</i>	<i>Piku's.</i>		
Sungei Ayam ...	690	1,027	255	Lode and alluvial
Tebak Tin Fields Ltd. ...	736	1,017	187	"
Kajang Kemaman Tin Ltd.	1,500	938	110	Lode

The output of Sungei Ayam was a record since the war. Several new lodes were discovered.

The three years sub-lease of the Kajang mine expired in May. Mr. E. F. SWANN took over the management on behalf of the Company in June.

At the end of the year the output of tin-ore from the Kemaman river had reached 1,500 bags monthly; there is every prospect that this amount will steadily increase in 1925.

*Wolfram*.—The Chenderong wolfram mine produced 2,758 pikuls of ore; the labour force was 65. The mine stopped work in November when the price of wolfram fell below \$12 a pikul.

14. *Iron mines*.—The Kuhara Mining Company (Japanese) was given renewed prospecting rights over the Bukit Besi area in Dungun for a period of two years; large deposits of magnetite have been proved.

The Nanyo Kogyo Koshi Company took over the iron mines (haematite) at Machang Satahun in Kemaman. A light railway to convey the ore from the mine to a point on the Kemaman river accessible to boats of deep draught is under construction; the distance from the mine is five miles. Mining operations will commence in May or June, 1925. The ore is of very high quality, apparently 50 per cent higher than the ore produced by the same Company in Batu Pahat, Johore.

15. *General*.—The renewal of prospecting activity (due to the improved price of tin, better administration, and the resumption of Concessions) was reflected in the number of applications for licences; 52 licences were issued in 1342 as compared with 5 in 1341; 95 Individual Mining Licences were also issued.

The booklet called "Mining in Malaya", issued by the Malay States Information Agency, contains the following passages in a chapter on "Mining in Trengganu":

"Considering the large area of Trengganu only a very small proportion of it has been opened up. Nevertheless, the discoveries which have been made show that the deposits so far as they have been exploited, although of limited extent, are of great richness, and of a sufficiently encouraging nature to justify a campaign of more vigorous prospecting being undertaken in that country".

The steadily rising output in Kemaman, and the renewed prospecting activity in the Paka, Dungun, and Besut rivers, makes the mining outlook very promising.

### C.—AGRICULTURE.

16. *Kretai Plantations*.—The returns of the two Kretai Companies are as follows:

Owners.	Acreage.		Cultiva- tion.	Labour force.	Output 1924.
	Total.	Planted.			
East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4,513	4,329	Rubber	638	685,304 lbs.
East Asiatic Industri og Plantage Kompagni.	3,925	3,834	Coconuts	125	921,000 coconuts

Mr. H. ENGBERG is Manager of both Companies. The former Company exported 648,771 lbs. of rubber to Singapore; the staff consists of the Manager and six Danish Assistants. The latter Company exported 4,357 pikuls of copra to Singapore; there are two Danish Assistants.

The rainfall was 152.57 inches on the coast (194 wet days) and 167.55 inland (205 wet days). There was a record rainfall of 18.28 inches on November 24th, which did much damage to roads and bridges.

The health of Europeans and labour force was good throughout the year.

*Sungei Pinang Estate*.—The only other rubber estate of importance is the Sungei Pinang Estate, Kemaman. The planted area is 450 acres; the output was 225 pikuls of rubber; the labour force was 26. Mr. THAM CHENG LEW is Manager.

17. *General*.—The resumption of Concession has made large areas of agricultural land in the Kemaman, Paka, Dungun, and Trengganu rivers available for applicants.

The terms provisionally fixed for alienation are:

Premium ... \$1.00 per acre.

Quit-rent ... 10 cents per acre per annum for 5 years, and thereafter \$1.

The harvest of both wet and dry padi was well up to the average, but floods in November caused considerable damage to the new crops.

An increase in the areas brought under cultivation in certain districts is undoubtedly due to the decrease of crime. The fruit season, except for durian, was poor.

## D.—FISHERIES AND INDUSTRIES.

18. *Fisheries*.—The export of dried fish to Singapore was 5,432 tons (valued at \$943,140), as compared with 5,354 tons (valued at \$996,716) in 1923. The figure is well above the average. A mild monsoon caused less interruption than usual in the fisheries, with a consequence that the boat-building industry was well maintained throughout the State. It is estimated that 12 per cent of the total adult population is supported by the fishing and fish-curing industry, a proportion higher than in any other State of the Peninsula. The many river-mouths spread along the extended coast-line, and the admirable island harbours of Redang and Perhentian, give Trengganu great natural advantages in this trade; the islands in particular may acquire strategic value as depôts, accessible in the North-east Monsoon, if a big development of Malayan Fisheries comes about under the guidance of the Straits Settlements Fishery Department.

Mr. C. C. GREEN, Director of Fisheries, Straits Settlements, visited Trengganu in June and July to study local methods of fishing and fish-curing; he has given the Trengganu Government the benefit of valuable advice on several matters connected with this industry. Through his assistance it has been possible to recover export duty on fish caught in Trengganu waters by Japanese boats and taken direct by them to Singapore. Mr. GREEN inspected the more important fishing centres in the course of his visit.

Periodical returns of the species, quantity, and value of fish caught in Trengganu waters are sent to the Director of Fisheries by the Shahbandar.

19. *Industries*.—Silk and cotton sarongs, boats, rattan nets, ropes, brass and nickel ware, are staple Trengganu manufactures. Specimens of all these products were despatched to the British Empire Exhibition.

The development of the Public Works Shop and Yard has provided training and employment for many Trengganu Malays in carpentry, joinery, tile-making, boat-building, and other handicrafts.

The trading ability of Trengganu Malays is remarkable and has a long tradition. It is to some extent the result of geographical conditions; the Trengganu river, confined by rocky points and well scoured in a course of only 40 miles from the Kelamang Falls, has encouraged sea-going enterprise for hundreds of years. Shooners of as much as 150 tons burden are built locally by Malays and carry on a profitable trade with Siam, Singapore and Cochin-China. It is not unusual to find Chinese trade in Trengganu financed by Malay capital, a remarkable contrast to the conditions in other States. Trading experience has tended to foster habits of industry and frugality in the whole Malay population of Trengganu.

## E.—SHIPPING.

20. *Shipping*.—The steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call weekly (both upward and downward) at Kuala Trengganu and Kretai.

The s.s. *Boribat* (352 tons), of the same Company, made 42 trips between Trengganu and Singapore; this vessel enters both the Trengganu and Kemaman rivers.

The s.s. *Hong Ho* (248 tons) made 43 trips to Trengganu, the s.s. "*Quorra*" (189 tons) 34 trips; the *Barratta* (120 tons) 26 trips. These steamers enter the rivers and serve other places of call along the coast.

The Trengganu schooner fleet numbers 112 vessels.

21. *Coast Lights*.—Kuala Trengganu is lighted with a Fourth Order Chance Bros. white port-light, with incandescent illuminant (2,000 candle-power); and Kuala Kemaman by a Fourth Order white port-light with concentric wick burner (150 candle-power). Both lights stand on small hills and are visible at a distance of from 10 to 20 miles.

A system of flag and (for night) lamp signals is in use for the service of shipping at all points of call along the coast.

### III.—Administration and Legislation.

#### A.—STATE COUNCIL.

22. *State Council*.—The State Council met on 56 occasions during the year; during Ramthan the meetings were held at night. There was a great increase of work done. The Council consists of twelve Malay Members and the British Adviser.

23. *Legislation*.—The following Enactments were passed:

1. Protection of Wild Animals.
2. School Attendance.
3. Prohibition of Improper Intercourse.
4. Passports.
5. Administration of Estates (Amendment).
6. Goldsmiths.
7. Settlement.
8. Police Supervision.
9. Societies.
10. Marine.

Of these the last four are the most important. The Settlement Enactment provides for the settlement of land, establishment of boundary marks, and issue of permanent documents of title. It is the basis for the new land administration.

The Police Supervision Enactment provides for the observation of released convicts.

The Societies Enactment provides for the registration of all societies other than those specially exempted.

The Marine Enactment consolidates the law for registration of vessels and control of harbours.

Ten Regulations (*Peraturan*) were passed, dealing among other matters with the Licensing of Dealers in Jungle Produce, Municipal By-laws, Sale of Stamps to Dealers, and the Licensing of Cloth-hawkers.

Fifty-seven Proclamations (*Ishtahar*) were published on various matters.

#### B.—CONCESSIONS.

24. *Concessions Committee*.—The Committee (the British Adviser, the Mentri Besar, and three Members of Council), appointed in 1922 to negotiate for the resumption of the Ruling House Concessions, continued its work during the year.

At the end of 1342 nine Concessions and eight smaller areas, covering in all 416,785 acres, had been resumed for cash payments of \$234,000 and 4 annuities, which amount at present to \$10,800 and rise on a sliding scale (with the progress of revenue) to a maximum of \$24,000, when the revenue of the State reaches \$3,500,000 per annum.

There remain still to be resumed three Concessions, two in Kemaman and one in Paka.

A revenue of approximately \$15,000 was derived during the year under review from the resumed areas.

## C.—DISTRICTS.

25. *Districts*.—The steady progress of administration in the Districts is reflected in the following figures of increased revenue and reduced expenditure:

## REVENUE.

Name of District.	1340.	1341.	1342.
	\$	\$	\$
Kemaman ... ..	47,826	68,510	101,377
Kemasik, Kretai and Paka ... ..	38,839	53,350	77,306
Dungun ... ..	8,562	11,687	17,675
Marang ... ..	13,476	14,923	15,852
Kuala Brang ... ..	...	2,838	5,082
Besut ... ..	29,971	36,159	42,602
Totals ...	132,674	187,467	259,894

These figures of revenue are exclusive of chandu revenue which is all credited to Kuala Trengganu, and of duty paid in Singapore on certain tin exported from Kemaman (the amount in 1342 was \$41,000).

## EXPENDITURE.

## EXPENDITURE.

Name of District.	1340.	1341.	1342.
	\$	\$	\$
Kemaman ... ..	30,273	23,901	24,588
Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka ... ..	23,338	20,801	18,494
Dungun ... ..	7,414	6,832	5,264
Marang ... ..	8,933	7,478	6,711
Kuala Brang ... ..	...	3,509	3,832
Besut ... ..	20,531	18,100	19,148
Totals ...	90,489	80,630	78,037

26. *Kemaman*.—The union of the Southern out-stations (Kemaman, Kemasik, Kretai, Paka, and Dungun), as a single Division under a State Commissioner residing at Kemaman, was effected in July. The Dato' JAYA PERAKASA (formerly District Officer for Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka) was appointed State Commissioner, and the Assistant Adviser (Mr. J. V. COWGILL) was stationed in Kemaman from June onwards to assist him—an innovation of great importance. Remarkable improvements in the Kemaman area had been made by the co-operation of these two Officers before the end of 1924. The new system of administration will have cumulative and far-reaching effects on the welfare of the Southern half of the State. The presence of a European Officer in Kemaman is of great assistance to the European mining community.

Particularly good work was done in the snagging of the Cherul river and the sanitation of Chukai Town, for which a comprehensive Town Plan is in course of preparation. Construction on the road from Chukai to Ayer Puteh was begun in September, and by the end of the year the whole route was felled and cleared and earth-work was under construction on about one-third of the length. The work was done entirely by locally recruited Malay labour under Public Works Department superintendence.

The new Kemaman Government Offices were completed during the year; a new Police Station and Barracks were built; and the construction of a wharf (which will allow coastal steamers serving the port to come alongside) was commenced. The new light house at Kuala Kemaman, completed in July, has been of great help to all vessels navigating these waters.

With a proper allotment of the revenue derived from Chandu the Southern District produces approximately three-fifths of the total revenue of the State: the proportion will tend to increase with the development of the new tin and iron mines in Kemaman. There are good reasons for thinking that Kemaman will before many years be one of the richest districts in the Peninsula

27. *Other Districts.*—Kemasik, owing mainly to the improved price of rubber under Restriction, had on the whole a prosperous year. The mining development expected in Paka did not take place during the year under review. The District Officer did good work in snagging the river. A good trace has been made for a bridle-path from the mouth of the river to the mining area at Wah Li.

The Jajahan Tiga District (Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka) was left in good order by the Dato' JAYA; on his transfer to Kemaman he received a remarkable testimonial from the whole community, of all classes and nationalities.

The Dungun, Marang, and Kuala Brang Districts all made progress during the year. The administration of the Besut District alone remains unsatisfactory.

The District Officers all wrote useful Reports on the work of the year.

28. *Resumption of Control in Districts.*—During the year a settlement was made of a long standing and troublesome matter connected with the Districts, *viz.*, the compensation to be paid to the Rajas and Officials who enjoyed their revenues under the old régime. The grant of these revenues dates from 1882, when the late Sultan Zenalabidin, then a youth, distributed eight River-Districts and the four main tributaries of the Trengganu river to certain Chiefs and members of the Ruling House. With revenues of the rivers went rights of administration on semi-feudal conditions. The system continued until 1913 when it was ended by the Raja Muda (later Sultan Muhammad), who resumed the revenues and control of the twelve districts concerned and promised pensions to the former beneficiaries. The promise was, however, not carried out until after the change of Treaty in 1919. During the past year the grant of pensions, Ruling House allowances, and charitable allowances to the persons concerned was completed. Prolonged inquiries and negotiations, from 1920 to 1924, were necessary before proper decisions could be made in this matter.

#### D.—AUDIT AND TREASURY.

29. *Audit Office.*—The Auditor ('CHE MHD. KASIM BIN HUSIN) did valuable work throughout the year, both in auditing revenue and expenditure, and in assisting other departments to improve their methods.

A special Committee (Assistant Adviser, State Secretary, and Auditor) prepared a new edition of General Orders: the work of revision was done with skill and care. The Assistant Adviser and Auditor also drew up Financial Rules for the improvement of Treasury procedure; some good result is already noticeable in prompter payments to the Treasury and more careful financial accounts.

## E.—OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

## CUSTOMS, CHANDU, AND MARINE.

30. *Revenue*.—The Superintendent (Dato' SRI ANDIKA RAJA, reports revenue as follows:

	A. H. 1341. \$	A. H. 1342. \$
Customs ... ..	286,934	373,138
Chandu and Liquors ... ..	204,865	224,513
Marine ... ..	12,892	17,276

Expenditure (Kuala Trengganu only) was \$28,986.

31. *Chandu*.—Of the total \$224,513 (Chandu and Liquors) \$2,504 was on account of Liquors.

The consumption of prepared opium was 27,911 tahils (25,842 tahils in 1923). The retail price was \$10.50 per tahl throughout the year. There was no alteration in the existing law. Stocks in hand at the end of the year were 3,171 tahils. Prepared opium (for consumption off the premises) was retailed at Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman by Government Officials, an innovation that makes for closer control of sales; the system will be gradually extended throughout the State.

32. *Customs*.—The Customs revenue, \$373,138, was made up of duties on Imports \$151,150 and on Exports \$221,988.

The principal items were as follows:

Import Duties.			Export Duties.		
	\$			\$	
Liquors ...	15,323	Tin-ore ...	60,248		
Kerosene ...	23,254	Dried fish ...	53,691		
Silk and Cotton Goods	38,211	Para Rubber ...	37,886		
Tobacco, Cheroots and Cigarettes ...	57,021	Copra ...	20,818		
Matches ...	15,813	Jungle Produce ...	13,240		
		Betel-nut ...	9,948		
Other Items ...	1,528	Other items ...	26,157		
Total ...	151,150	Total ...	221,988		

The chief increases were in respect of tin-ore (\$19,997), para rubber (\$19,108), tobacco (\$13,337), silk and cotton goods (\$15,829), and matches (\$8,498). The organisation of the Customs Department was improved under the advice of the Assistant Adviser before his transfer to Kemaman; much remains to be done, but a useful start was made with Trade and Duty returns.

The new Customs Offices were opened at Kuala Trengganu in February; they are the first permanent Customs buildings in the State.

## TOWN BOARD, KUALA TRENGGANU.

33. *Town Board*.—Revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	1340.	1341.	1342.
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue ... ..	12,714	13,713	15,256
Expenditure ... ..	16,215	14,117	13,897

The increase of revenue was \$1,543, and the decrease of expenditure was \$220—results that reflect credit on the Officers of the Department. 'CHE ALIAS BIN ABDULHAMID was succeeded as Superintendent by Tengku SRI PEKERMA RAJA for the last half of the year.

The Town and markets were kept clean; a motor lorry has been purchased for the removal of refuse.

34. *Town Plans*.—Further progress was made with the Town Plan for Kuala Trengganu prepared by Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW and amended with the advice of Mr. C. C. READE, Town Planner, Federated Malay States. Surveys done by Mr. C. C. BEST in December made it possible to complete the main plan for approval; the lay-out includes reservations for new roads and for enlargement of existing roads, two shop houses and market areas, open space reserves and semi-public purposes reserves.

The reservations of land made in past years for the Police, Medical, and Public Works Departments, Government offices, and European quarters are fitted into the revised Town Plan. Detailed plans for the development of separate areas will be prepared as occasion arises.

Satisfactory Town Plans for the villages of Paka and Kuala Besut were prepared by Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW.

## PRINTING OFFICE.

35. *Printing Office*.—The small Government Printing Office did useful work throughout the year; expenditure (exclusive of cost of materials, \$6,000) was \$5,773 (\$5,962 in 1341). Practically all forms in use in Government departments and all Regulations and Proclamations printed in Jawi, are produced in this office.

Arrangements were made in August, through the courtesy of the Straits Settlements Government, for the printing of Trengganu Enactments in the Government Printing Office, Singapore, on the Linotype Jawi machines recently installed. During his visit to Singapore in September His Highness the Sultan was shown over the Office by the Superintendent, Mr. J. E. TYLER.

## DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

36. *Religious Affairs*.—The expenditure for the year was \$13,734; the revenue of the Department was \$3,715 (registration of Muhammadan marriage and divorce \$2,875; lice sing of Wakils \$840).

The number of marriages registered was 2,626; of divorces 1,622; of reconciliations 275.

The Department carries on the registration of Muhammadan marriage and divorce, licenses Court Pleaders, arranges the calendar and dates of Muhammadan festivals, superintends mosques, alms, Mecca passports, wakafs, and Baitu'l-mal. A special sub-department for the investigation and recovery of unpaid Baitu'l-mal property was established during the year and did useful work.



#### IV.—Land and Surveys.

37. *Land Office*.—Mr. J. E. KEMPE was Commissioner of Lands throughout the year. The revenue (including sales of land) was \$49,804; the estimate was \$43,900. The revenue in 1341 was \$22,769. Expenditure was \$26,906.

*Revenue*.—Part of the increase of revenue was due to collection of arrears of rent and premia that had accumulated before the appointment of an European Commissioner of Lands, but there was also a real increase under nearly all heads.

Particular items were:

	1341.	1342.
	\$	\$
Rents on Mining Land ...	6,726	10,648
Forest Revenue ...	6,247	8,051
Prospecting Licences ...	120	2,065

Details of revenue are given in Appendix C.

Rents on agricultural land were \$16,004. On this item the Commissioner writes:

“A large percentage of this consists of arrears of rent spread over several years. A determined effort was made to deal with the question, and at the expense of writing off a portion of the arrears a large sum was recovered; more will be credited in 1343”.

New Regulations for the Temporary Occupation of State Land were brought into force; permits for the cultivation of hill padi are issued under these Rules.

38. *Settlement*.—The year was notable for the commencement of the work of land settlement. The Settlement Enactment came into force in February (Rejab, 1342). Work began at once in the Mukims of Losong and Chabang Tiga near the Town, with two Settlement Officers; the number was increased later to five. By the end of 1342 (July, 1924) 1,753 lots had been demarcated and settled—an area of approximately 900 acres. The cost works out at \$1.65 per lot up to registration and preparation of title.

The scale of rents fixed for small holdings is as follows:

	\$ c.
On rubber or coconut gardens ...	1 00 per acre.
On kampong land or gardens other than rubber and coconut ...	60 „ „
On first class padi land ...	40 „ „
On second class padi land ...	20 „ „

The scale of rents is low. It is not expected or desired that the annual rental of small agricultural holdings should produce more than a moderate revenue. The chief object of settlement is to provide the security of tenure (with uniform titles and easy and cheap transfers) that in a peasant community determines more than anything else the content and comfort of the people and provides the proper basis for general prosperity.

It is calculated that the total number of holdings in Trengganu is not more than 200,000, and that the work of settlement will take seven years.

The Commissioner of Lands reports that there was no friction of any kind with the land owners and no sign of unwillingness to co-operate.

39. *Mining*.—There were 79 applications for Prospecting Licences (of which 52 were granted) as compared with 10 in 1342; prospecting was carried on vigorously. The results will be reflected in payments of premium in 1343. Two new Mining Leases were issued; the total number on the rent-roll is now 28.

The number of Individual Mining (*lampan*) Licences issued was 95.

All mining titles were scrutinized and the list was purged of a large number of old or moribund titles. The rent-roll now shows only Leases on which all arrears are paid up and on which, for the most part, mining is being done. Arrears at the end of the year were \$5,691, on two Leases.

Two cases of tin-stealing were detected.

40. *Forest*.—Forest revenue (\$8,051) shows a steady increase and reflects an expansion of forest work that should easily be maintained. Licences to rattan cutters were issued free throughout the year. An application for *damar chengal* rights over a large area (made by Mr. F. HOLBROOK) was under consideration during the year and has since been granted.

Regulations were brought into force for licensing Dealers in jungle Produce; 63 licences were issued. The Regulations provide a valuable check on timber and other produce worked on Government passes.

41. *Registration*.—The following transactions were registered at the Head Office: Transfers 161; charges 34.

*Trengganu Town*.—All preparation of titles for land in the Town area has been stopped pending a re-survey and the completion of new plans for the lay-out of the Town. No titles will be issued that do not conform to the approved Town Plan.

Acquisition of land for Government purposes and scrutiny of ancient documents of title entailed heavy work.

### SURVEYS.

42. *Major Triangulation*.—During the year Mr. C. C. BEST, of the Federated Malay States Survey Department, completed the Major Triangulation of the State. Between March and the end of November Mr. BEST occupied 14 primary and 3 secondary points, an average of 14 days per point. The average strength of his party was 2 mandors and 32 coolies. The average monthly expenditure was \$1,760, and the total cost approximately \$19,910.

43. *Reconnaissance Surveys*.—In addition to this work Mr. BEST made reconnaissance surveys of the following rivers: Dungun, Trengganu, Kerbat, Trenggan, Ketiak, Tersat, Brang, Telemong, Setiu, and Besut. He also made useful reports to the Commissioner of Lands on the country covered by his party, in particular a valuable report on the Chemurong waterfall in Hulu Dungun, with approximate figures of head, volume, and power available, and notes on the catchment area and access.

At the conclusion of the trigonometrical surveys Mr. BEST worked for six weeks in making preliminary surveys of Trengganu Town and in re-drawing the Town Plan to fit in with the fresh data obtained.

The work done by Mr. BEST during the year was of remarkable volume and high quality.

Reconnaissance Survey of the Southern part of the State was completed for the Kretai, Paka, and Dungun rivers. The work was done for Trengganu by the Federated Malay States Survey Department with parties from Kuantan under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. E. NEIL. A map was published of the survey of the Kemaman area done in 1923, and proved of great value for Land administration. The work done in 1924 completes the programme of Reconnaissance surveys prepared in 1923. A special map of these surveys (Kemaman to Merchang), and a first map of the whole State of Trengganu, will be published in 1925.

Trigonometrical and Topographical surveys have been paid for out of Loan.

44. *Revenue Surveys.*—The Control Circuiting of the main Trengganu plain was pushed on steadily throughout the year; the work is first class theodolite traverse, within which the Settlement survey is done by chain and compass.

The Settlement survey is done by Settlement Officers recruited by the Land Office. All other work, including plotting, was done by Officers lent by the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States Government, to which Trengganu is indebted for generous assistance of all kinds.

The superintendence of revenue surveys entailed heavy work on the Commissioner of Lands. The increasing volume of this work has made it necessary to provide for a European Superintendent of Surveys during the current year. An excellent start has been made on sound principles.

45. *Summary.*—The year 1924 marks the end of the stage of transition from former chaos to organised Land Office administration. The revenue collected, though more than double the revenue of the preceding year, represents only the beginnings of an expansion that should continue steadily for several years to come; it will be again doubled during the current year. The staff was purged and reorganised to meet the increasing volume of work of all kinds.

### V.—Public Works Department.

46. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the Department in 1342 was \$329,967, divided as follows:

	Revenue account.	Loan account.	Total.	Per- centage.
	\$	\$	\$	
Personal Emoluments ...	26,073	17,815	43,888	13'3
Annually Recurrent ...	40,861	...	40,861	12'5
Special Services ...	79,951	165,267	245,218	74'2
Totals ...	146,885	183,082	329,967	10'0

The expenditure on personal emoluments is lower than in 1341 and compares favourably with the Federated Malay States percentage (15.1). The staff is increasing slowly; the recruitment of suitable men is difficult, but much has been done in the patient training of Trengganu men and boys. All upkeep services were satisfactorily carried out during the year.

Special Services were 74.2 per cent of the total expenditure, exclusive of provision for surveys done by the Federated Malay States Survey Department in Trengganu.

47. *Buildings.*—The works in hand at the end of the previous year and completed during 1342 were:

District Officer's quarters	...	...	Kretai.
District Officer's quarters	...	...	Paka.
Court Houses	...	...	Kuala Trengganu
Hospital Administration block	...	...	" "
European quarters (fourth set)	...	...	" "
F. W. D. motor launch	...	...	" "
Telephone line	...	...	Besut.
Market	...	...	Kemaman.

The motor-launch is a sea-going boat with a 30 H. P. Thorneycroft engine. The hull was beautifully built by departmental labour from blue prints supplied by the Crown Agents; the engine was fitted in the P. W. D. yard. The launch proved a seaworthy and satisfactory vessel.

New buildings begun and completed during the year included:

Rest House	...	...	...	Kuala Trengganu.
Extension of Fish Market	...	...	..	..
One Vernacular school	...	...	..	..
Two Teachers' quarters	...	...	..	..
Customs Office	...	...	..	..
P. W. D. Store	...	...	..	..
.. Jetty	...	...	..	..
.. Carpenters' shed	...	...	..	..
District Office	...	...	...	Kemaman.
.. ..	...	...	...	Dungun.
Police Station and Barracks	...	...	...	Kuala Brang.
.. ..	...	...	...	Bukit Payong.
Police Barracks	...	...	...	Besut.
School and Teacher's quarters	...	...	..	..
Lighthouse.	...	...	...	Kemaman.

Works well in hand but not completed at the end of the year included Teacher's quarters, Police Barracks, and Hospital ward, Kuala Trengganu.

48. *Roads*.—Work according to the programme of road development prepared in 1923 was continued on the following main roads:

- (1) Gong Kapas to Bukit Payong (the first stage of the Southern trunk road);
- (2) Chabang Tiga to Bukit Losong (the main road from Trengganu Town to the point where the Northern trunk road will cross the Trengganu river);
- (3) Bukit Dato' to Bukit Jong (the first stage, across the Trengganu river, of the Northern trunk road to Kelantan).

Work on these roads is charged to Capital account and is paid for out of Loan. The main line of the road to Kelantan is now known; work on the connection between Besut and Kelantan is being pushed on simultaneously with work at the Trengganu end of the road. Earthwork rates were increased early in the year from 12 to 14 cents per cubic yard, and rapid progress was made in construction. The rates are low but attract ample labour from the peasantry. Before the rice-planting season as many as 800 Malays were daily at work on the Bukit Payong road.

*Paths*.—Extensive improvements to country paths were well in hand at the close of the year, notably between Kuala Ibai and Marang, where a path suitable for a motor-cycle was constructed through long stretches of loose sand. The network of country paths that feed the local produce markets in the plain of the Trengganu river will be gradually improved or reconstructed, with proper bridges over swampy places; this work greatly benefits the peasant population at small cost.

49. *Miscellaneous.*—Work was started on the construction of roads in a new residential suburb outside the present Town limits.

A telephone line from Chukai to Kuala Kemaman was completed during the year.

Department surveys in connection with road traces were continued throughout the year. Some 40 miles of trace are being adopted with only minor alterations. I regret to record the death of a young Malay Surveyor killed by a tiger while at work on a path-trace in Paka. The work was luckily continued and completed by other members of the Department.

The supply of local timber is still disappointing, but towards the end of the year there was an improvement. The new saw-mill erected in November and December will make it possible to deal with round logs and avoid the expenses and waste of hand sawing in the jungle.

The staff of the Public Works Department Yard and Shop is almost entirely Malay; the hours of work are from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., with one hour off from 12 noon to 1 P.M., during which a meal is provided in the Yard for a daily average of 80 employees. This arrangement effects great economies of time and wages. The Department has provided training and employment for many natives of Trengganu in carpentry, joinery, tile-making, boat-building, and the handling of machinery. In this as in other matters it owes almost everything to the technical ability, foresight, and patient teaching of Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW.

The Trengganu exhibits for the Wembley Exhibition were collected by the Public Works Department; they were well displayed in the Malaya Pavilion and the State has every reason to be proud of its representation. The credit for the collection is due to Mr. LAIDLAW and Tengku HITAM BIN ALI.

50. *Plant.*—The expenditure on plant was \$40,126; this included a suction-gas engine, sawing and planing machinery, and a one-man road grader. The engine and machinery were erected and brought into use by Mr. LAIDLAW on his return from leave in the autumn. The charcoal fuel required for the engine is economically made from the waste timber of the Public Works Department Yard itself. The one-man grader was bought for experiment in the formation of earth-roads and proved a useful acquisition.

51. *Staff.*—Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW, Director of Public Works, was on leave from October, 1923, to September, 1924. Mr. H. H. S. UPTON acted from October, 1923, to March, 1924; and Mr. H. G. L. BENNETT from March till Mr. LAIDLAW's return from leave.

The work of the Department suffered through these changes which unavoidably injured continuity of work and methods. Steady progress was, nevertheless, made with the programme of work. Mr. LAIDLAW writes: "I have again to call particular attention to the work of Tengku HITAM BIN ALI, V. V. LINGAM, and Mr. A. LANGE. Of the new members of the staff Mr. ISMAIL DE ALWIS, Building Overseer, has proved the outstanding success."

The year was notable for the opening of a permanent branch of the Department at Kemaman.

## VI.—Judicial.

### A.—COURTS.

52. *Courts.*—The work of the Courts at Kuala Trengganu for the year 1342 was as follows:

COURT.	No. of cases from 1341.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1342.
Appeal Court—				
Civil cases ... ..	16	44	52	8
Criminal cases ... ..	8	11	17	2
Supreme Court—				
Original jurisdiction Civil cases ...	25	40	23	42
" " Criminal cases	17	89	87	19
Appeals, Civil cases ... ..	82	108	73	117
" Criminal cases ... ..	49	77	57	69
Magistrate, Criminal ... ..	9	825	834	Nil.
" Civil ... ..	9	399	408	Nil.
Kathi ... ..	137	149	286	Nil.
Totals 1341-1342 ... ..	352	1,742	1,837	257
Totals 1340-1341 ... ..	419	1,719	1,786	352

The figures show that the Criminal Magistrate (WAH NGAH ABDULLAH), the Civil Magistrate (WAN MAHUMUD), and the KATHI (HAJI WAN ENDUT) had no arrears at the end of the year—results that reflect great credit on these Officers. Of the total number of cases unfinished at the end of the year no less than 247 out of a total of 257 were arrears of the Supreme Court—61 original cases and 186 appeal cases.

The concentration of the Courts in the new Court-houses, which were completed during the year, assisted the expedition of business and was a great convenience to the general public.

The Appeal Court consists of the British Adviser, the MUFTI, and the Assistant SHEIKHU'L-ISLAM sitting together. The Assistant Adviser sat from time to time with the Judge of the Supreme Court in special cases.

Revenue from the Courts for the year was \$28,891 (\$26,246 in 1341).

Expenditure was as follows:

	\$
Court of Appeal ... ..	2,675
Supreme Court ... ..	8,699
Civil Magistrate ... ..	4,205
Criminal Magistrate ... ..	4,338

## B.—PRISON.

53. *Prison.*—The Kuala Trengganu prison records show the following figures of admission and discharges:

	No. remaining at end of 1341.	Admitted in 1342.	Discharged in 1342.	Pardoned in 1342.	Escaped in 1342.	Executed in 1342.	Deaths in 1342.	No. remaining at end of 1342.
Males ...	84	292	221	10	2	...	3	140
Females ...	Nil.	32	24	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...	84	324	245	10	2	...	3	148

The average daily roll is 124. The gaol is overcrowded and an entirely new building is contemplated when funds are available. The prison area was enlarged by taking in approximately an acre of new ground during the year. Expenditure for the year was \$16,492.

There was a large increase in the amount of extra-mural labour done during the year—17,296 days of work as against 10,877 in 1341. The quality of this labour is poor but shows improvement from year to year. The effect of this work of health of prisoners is noticeably good.

The Prison Enactment passed in 1341 came into full operation during the year; it provides for monthly visits to the Gaol by gaol-visitors (including unofficals), and for remission of a portion of sentences on account of good conduct.

An attempt was made to improve the discipline of the Goal by the formation of a small nucleus of Indian Warders and the appointment as Assistant Gaolor of a trained Malay Officer from Kedah.

An experiment was made in the use of the greater Redang Island as a penal settlement; it proved unsuccessful owing to the escape of some of the convicts.

54. *Health of Prison.*—There was a considerable amount of minor sickness; 551 cases were treated (108 in the Gaol Hospital). The most prevalent diseases were: skin diseases 178, bowel complaints 79, intestinal worms 71, influenza 23. There were 9 malaria cases, none of them contracted in the prison. The Gaol Medical Staff consists of one Senior Apprentice Dresser and two Juniors. The Medical Officer or Assistant Medical Officer makes daily visits. The Gaol compound and Warders' living area were kept clean and tidy throughout the year.

## VII.—Police and Crime.

## A.—POLICE.

55. *Personal.*—Mr. M. LL. WYNNE was Commissioner of Police throughout the year 1924. The approved strength was 222; the actual strength rose from 191 to 216 in the course of the year; the ratio of Police to population is 1 to 728. Distribution at the end of the year was as follows: Headquarters and Trengganu Division 145; Besut 18; Dungun 8; Kretai 24; Kemaman 21. Recruitment was 69 (35 natives of Trengganu), as against 115 in 1,341. There were 12 dismissals (80 in 1341) and 5 discharges of unfit recruits.

*Cost.*—The cost of the Force was \$86,450 (\$75,612 in 1341), being \$69,252 on account of Personal Emoluments and \$17,198 on account of Other Charges. The cost of the Force was approximately 11.1 of the total revenue.

56. *Buildings*.—At the close of the year there were maintained 15 Police Stations (including 4 District Headquarters Stations) and 3 Posts.

The following buildings were completed and occupied during the year: Station and Barracks, Kuala Brang; Station and Barracks, Bukit Payong; Barracks, Besut; Powder Magazine, Kuala Trengganu; Canteen, Kuala Trengganu.

An improved lay-out of the Kuala Trengganu Police Reserve (to separate the Depot from the Divisional Headquarters) was made possible by a remarkable feat performed by local Malays—the bodily removal of two ten-room wooden Barracks to new sites 50 yards distant from their original position.

57. *Training and administration*.—A great advance in Police training was made during the year. A Recruits' squad was formed at Headquarters with a programme of drill and school work. Parades and classes were held for Officers, N. C. O.'s, and trained men. Two N. C. O.'s were sent to Kuala Lumpur for special training as inspectors.

Systematic musketry instruction was carried on throughout the year, but range practices were not fired pending completion of a new 300 yards Range at Bukit Kechil. The range, which is within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of the Police Reserve, was designed by the Commissioner and constructed under his supervision by Prison labour.

A Constable was sent to the Armoury Depôt, Kuala Lumpur, as an apprentice armourer for instruction in the S. M. L. E. rifle (stripping, browning, repairs) and the repair of bicycles. Rifles and ammunition on issue were checked; stores were checked and improvements in store-keeping were effected. All Stations were visited and inspected by the Commissioner during the year.

58. *Executive duties*.—The revenue collected was \$8,225 (\$6,716 in 1341).

The number of arms registered was as follows:—rifles 141, breech-loading guns 322, muzzle-loading muskets 821, revolvers and pistols 108. There are no licensed dealers in arms.

Miscellaneous licences issued by the Police included: Hawkers 62, Slaughter of cattle 245, Dogs 47, Export of cattle 189, Motor-cars 41, Removal of cattle 410; 56 dogs were destroyed.

The licences for the removal of cattle between Districts are a useful check on cattle-stealing.

The Commissioner of Police undertook duties in the protection of women and girls, and took useful action in the settlement of labour and domestic troubles among Chinese, similar to the action taken by Chinese Protectorates.

59. *General*.—Very good progress was made during the year in the work of training and general organisation; the absence of serious crime, noted below, enabled the Commissioner to devote more time to this work than has hitherto been possible. Mr. WYNNÉ's long experience at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, gave him valuable qualifications for this work. Results in the shape of improved discipline and increased personal interest in Police duties were noticeable throughout the Force before the end of the year.

The training of several lads of the Raja class as Police-Cadets will, it is hoped, do much to raise the general tone of the Force, secure it the moral support of upper class of the community, and so keep it from the social disfavour with which a Police is regarded in many Oriental countries.

The Police Force is young in years and experience. It is still handicapped by traditions of deference to privileged persons; by the unfriendly non-cooperation of people who still have more belief in the power of the Police to injure than protect; and by the deficiencies of the Courts. Much remains to be done that can only be done gradually, and not without an improvement in the public standard of morality throughout the State.



## B.—CRIME.

60. *Crime*.—The total number of reports was 2,517, which included 1,074 seizable and 1,167 non-seizable offences. The more important offences reported were: murder and homicide 9; gang-robbery 2; robbery 29; house-breaking 60; wounding 22; thefts (serious) 50; cattle-thefts 62; counterfeit coin 6; mischief by fire 5.

There was no organised serious crime. The high incidence of petty thefts and house-breakings is closely connected with the prevalence of gaming among Malays in the neighbourhood of the towns, especially during the North-east Monsoon period. A gang of habitual thieves and house-breakers in Trengganu Town was broken up by the arrest of two ring-leaders and the recovery of a quantity of stolen property; in all 11 of the gang were convicted.

In my Report (as British Agent) for 1915 I wrote:

“Many parts of the central plain are so infested with thieves that poultry and cattle cannot be kept and even the ripe padi is reaped and stolen by night. The villagers are terrorised by well-known bad characters, against whom the peasants—unprotected by Police and deprived since 1911 of the right of carrying weapons—are helpless”.

The improvement brought about in this area during the past two years by the opening of Police Stations at Kuala Brang, Alor Limbat, and Bukit Payong (24, 12 and 8 miles from Kuala Trengganu), is clearly reflected in the largely increased areas brought under rice cultivation. In 1915 there was no Police Station outside Town limits.

The general state of crime was satisfactory throughout the country.

61. *Supervision of Criminals*.—The taking of finger-prints was extended to all Stations in the course of the year. The systematic photography of bad characters was introduced at the Central Station, and a register of bad characters with photographs was compiled. The value of this registration will be cumulatively felt in the future.

The Police Supervision Enactment passed during the year will be a valuable instrument for the control of known bad characters; most Trengganu criminals are locally born Malays who cannot be banished.

## VIII.—Education.

62. *Vernacular Schools*.—Vernacular education continued to make progress during the past year. The returns were:

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Assistant Teachers.	Total No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage.
1339	8	14	...	449	321	71·4
1340	10	13	4	536	385	71·8
1341	12	13	7	774	684	88·4
1342	12	14	10	905	748	82·7

Four of the schools are at Kuala Trengganu, eight in the Districts.

A course of special instruction is provided in the Education Department for selected boys who have passed Standard IV in the vernacular schools, with the object of preparing them for Government Service. The number of boys so trained in 1342 was 17 (7 in 1340; 10 in 1341); the average of attendance was 94 per cent. From this class boys are selected for education at King Edward VII School, Taiping, and the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

The returns of the English School are :

Year.				No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance	Percentage.
1339	...	...	...	24	17	70·8
1340	...	...	...	24	16	66·7
1341	...	...	...	23	20	87
1432	...	...	...	36	34	95

The English night-school for clerks was open for the last 8 months of the year; the roll-call was 22 and the percentage of attendance 71.

Three Trengganu boys are receiving an English education at King Edward VII School, Taiping; all had excellent reports. Six boys were maintained at Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim, throughout the year for a course of training as school teachers.

63. The cost of the Department for four years is as follows :

				1339	1340	1341	1342
				\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	...			5,236	7,282	9,063	11,055
Other Charges annually recurrent				246	521	1,396	4,245
Special Services	...	...	...	139	196	145	...
Total				5,621	7,999	10,604	15,300

In 1918, there was only one vernacular school in the State, and the total amount spent on Education was approximately \$600. The steady progress of the Department is due to the energy of 'CHE MHD. KASIM BIN HUSIN, the Superintendent, and his Assistant, WAN DAGANG.

During the year a school troop of Boy Scouts was formed; 60 boys were enrolled. The troop is called the Sultan Sleman Troop. An English night school was started in Kemaman towards the end of the year.

#### CHINESE SCHOOL.

64. *Chinese School.*—The average number of pupils of the Wee Sin School is 103 boys and 23 girls; the numbers were well maintained. Instruction is given in the Mandarin dialect; there is an English class and a commercial class. The Presidents of the School Committee are Mr. LIM MAH TEH (son of the founder, the late Mr. LIM CHUI CHIAN) and Mr. YEO PIT ENG.

The school maintains a troop of 40 Boy Scouts, with a drum and fife band, which Mr. A. LANGE, of the Public Works Department, has taught and trained.

The school is maintained by the voluntary subscription of the Chinese community.

A smaller school of about 40 pupils, in Kemaman, is similarly maintained.

## IX.—Health and Climate.

### A.—MEDICAL.

65. *Medical Department.*—Dr. A. B. JESSER-COOPE (Medical Officer) and Mr. IBRAHIM SYED NOOR (Assistant Medical Officer) were in charge throughout the year, with a staff of 8 Dressers and Apprentice Dressers. The cost of the Department for the year was as follows:

Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	13,796
Other Charges, annually recurrent	...	...	...	5,044
Special Services	...	...	...	3,059

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Total ... \$21,899

Special expenditure for buildings and equipment  
(paid out of Loan account) ... 24,424

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Total ... \$46,323

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Revenue was \$143.

The number of persons treated (including 100 examinations of Police Recruits) was 3,935, with 22,169 attendances. These figures are analysed in Appendix D and Appendix E. The figures for 1923 were 4,032 cases with 27,238 attendances.

66. The Department was transferred in February to the completed new administrative buildings; they include store, dispensary, dressing rooms, laboratory, and a well equipped operating theatre. One Hospital ward was completed and brought into operation in May, the second ward was completed in November; 158 cases were treated in Hospital during the year.

Two major and 35 minor surgical operations were performed; 1,147 clinical pathological examinations were made; 7 clinical analyses of well-water were done.

Lunatic cells, a leper ward, and a vagrants' ward, are under construction. The total area of the Medical Department reserve is approximately 18 acres of land; the site is open sandy ground just outside Town limits and within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the sea.

The Commissioner of Police made arrangements for the distribution through 15 Police Stations of drugs for simple ailments (fever, wounds, worms, sores); and a Jawi booklet of instruction on common matters of sanitation, hygiene, and infant feeding was published during the year. It is hoped that these measures will encourage the use of European medicines and help to bring the Medical Department more into touch with the general population.

67. *Disease.*—No vital statistics can be given. Of 549 deaths in Trengganu Town (as against 712 in 1923) 315 occurred among children (182 convulsions; 108 fever) and 234 among adults (109 fever; 47 old age; 23 beri-beri). The high infantile mortality is due to improper feeding and infection with worms. Kuala Trengganu is free from Malaria; the reputed fever cases would properly come under such causes as neglected worm infestations, bowel troubles, or influenza.

Of general diseases treated the more prevalent were skin diseases (515 cases), intestinal worms (597 cases), bacillary dysentery (364 cases), diseases of respiration (280 cases), yaws (240 cases), influenza (225 cases).

Venereal disease is not common; many cases formerly thought to be tertiary syphilis are now considered to be tertiary yaws.

There was no epidemic at Kuala Trengganu during the year. There were epidemics of influenza at Kretai in July, and of bacillary dysentery at Kuala Brang in August; they were cleared up with aid sent from Kuala Trengganu.

The Assistant Medical Officer worked as Health Officer for Trengganu Town, and did much good work in the improvement of sanitation and general cleanliness of houses.

68. *Vaccination.*—The vaccination campaign was continued during the year; 12,890 cases were successfully treated (19,750 in 1923). At the end of the year the vaccination of the whole State was completed except for Hulu Marang and Telemong, where some opposition from religious pundits was again met with.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the Medical Department on the 20th July.

#### B.—RAINFALL.

69. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall at Kuala Trengganu was 107.44 inches (80.72 in 1923). The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 9.70 inches on the 25th November. Returns were received as follows:

Month.	PLACE.			
	Kuala Trengganu.	Kuala Kretai.	Ranggong.	Bundi.
January ...	10.60	14.23	18.41	18.18
February ...	7.67	8.97	9.59	6.63
March ...	18.33	35.56	32.20	18.62
April ...	2.10	6.31	8.94	4.73
May ...	3.73	6.95	4.71	10.55
June ...	99	7.77	8.71	12.67
July ...	3.38	3.52	3.89	6.05
August ...	9.08	3.23	3.67	4.74
September ..	8.74	6.65	12.97	8.36
October ...	10.40	12.85	11.58	11.40
November ...	21.41	35.06	42.13	14.84
December ...	11.01	11.47	10.76	29.71
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>107.44</b>	<b>152.57</b>	<b>167.55</b>	<b>146.48</b>

#### X.—Posts and Telegraphs.

70. *Postal returns.*—The postal returns for the years 1920 to 1924 are given below:

##### INWARD.

Years.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1920 ...	2,415	866	13,991	1,688	23,316	1,227
1921 ...	2,796	974	12,947	3,428	22,813	1,679
1922 ...	2,644	1,097	12,217	3,133	21,978	2,409
1923 ...	1,882	1,403	14,254	2,524	21,801	1,209
1924 ...	4,206	1,675	18,569	4,381	35,650	1,278

## OUTWARD.

Year.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1920 ...	2,623	359	758	3,222	10,999	434
1921 ...	3,350	375	1,554	4,963	11,883	1,001
1922 ...	3,443	356	1,101	5,708	12,527	957
1923 ...	2,829	494	810	3,791	13,148	623
1924 ...	2,565	175	1,099	8,830	8,706	316

Revenue was \$18,594. Expenditure was 10,495.63; telegraph and telephone lines were maintained by the Public Works Department with an additional expenditure of \$7,390.

71. *Telegraphs.*—The telegraphic service between Kuala Trengganu and Pahang was well maintained throughout the year. The return of telegrams is as follows:

			<i>Class of Telegram.</i>		
			<i>Service.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>
Inward	...	...	1,531	1,162	3,866
Outward	...	...	846	1,440	3,539

The net revenue was \$702.

The value of Money Orders issued was \$76,660.10, of Money Orders paid \$23,423.29.

Direct Money Orders Service with the Federated Malay States commenced on the 1st April, 1924. Hitherto Singapore acted as an intermediary Office.

A Money Order Service with the Netherlands East India has been opened through the intermediary of Singapore.

The efficiency of the Posts and Telegraphs Department showed noticeable improvement during the year after the appointment of Mr. LIM PAIK HONG as Superintendent, an Officer seconded from the Straits Settlements Postal Department.

**XI.—General.**

72. *Personal.*—His Highness Sultan SLEMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH. K.C.M.G., celebrated his twenty-ninth birthday on January 21st, and the fifth anniversary of his accession on April 9th, 1924.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir L. N. GUILLEMARD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., paid an informal visit to Kuala Trengganu on the 20th July.

His Highness the Sultan paid an informal visit to Singapore in September.

Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS was British Adviser, and Mr. J. V. COWGILL, M.C., Assistant Adviser, throughout the year..

I record with great regret the sad death of Mr. H. H. S. UPTON, Acting Director of Public Works, while on duty at Kuala Besut on the 26th March. The cause of death was sudden heart failure. Mr. UPTON had been in Trengganu for five months; he had been in poor health for some years.

73. *Miscellaneous.*—The first European child known to have been born in this State was born on the 15th August, 1924; the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. KEMPE.

A tiger was shot in Trengganu Town on the 10th September; it mauled a Malay woman, who recovered, and a Malay Sergeant of Police, who died of blood-poisoning a few days later.

The appointment of British Adviser was raised to staff rank from the 1st July.

74. *General.*—The year under review was one of quiet progress. There was little serious crime; trade greatly improved; the spending of the Loan on development work helped the circulation of money and increased employment among the poorer classes. Revenue, after three bad years, overtook expenditure, and a sound financial position in the near future is assured. A second Loan for completion of the preliminary road programme is already contemplated.

The beginnings of organised land settlement, the stationing of the Assistant Adviser in Kemaman, and the conclusion of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys are all marks of administrative advance. It was generally felt that the year 1924 saw the end of a transition stage in Trengganu progress.

J. L. HUMPHREYS,  
British Adviser,  
Trengganu.

20th April, 1925.

# APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL RETURN A.H. 1330 (1912) to A.H. 1342 (1924).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Farms Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Trade with Singapore.		Exports of Tin-ore.
						Imports.	Exports.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Pikuls.
1330 (1912)	191,418	188,044	*	*	*	1,275,569	1,782,724	6,776
1331 (1913)	182,011	196,717	*	*	*	1,217,692	1,976,691	5,559
1332 (1914)	166,380	178,424	*	*	*	1,242,410	1,962,772	6,374
1333 (1915)	183,723	183,470	101,470	7,978	14,717	1,266,654	1,989,372	6,680
1334 (1916)	236,798	234,687	88,939	40,809	11,517	1,157,788	2,079,642	7,979
1335 (1917)	392,791	288,646	97,739	103,466	19,774	1,187,917	2,306,804	7,244
1336 (1918)	545,857	399,337	64,596	115,039	26,545	1,459,429	3,749,900	10,194
1337 (1919)	647,563	642,085	94,133	141,911	17,020	1,911,014	3,816,670	10,580
1338 (1920)	874,674	661,778	77,410	316,468	33,261	1,571,789	3,544,905	8,117
1339 (1921)	547,619	759,054	33,393	235,884	27,630	803,234	2,022,587	6,711
1340 (1922)	669,763	858,303	51,837	249,744	21,664	629,689	2,092,247	7,240
1341 (1923)	642,679	788,902	30,329	286,934	22,769	798,083	2,747,605	7,955
1342 (1924)	779,032	766,534	25,564	373,138	49,804	1,031,300	3,460,790	9,706

\* No figures available.

## Appendix B.

## TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1924.

Articles.	How counted.	To Singapore.		To other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>A.—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.</b>							
Rice ...	Pikuls.	107,437	707,169	...	...	107,437	707,169
Dried fish ...	"	107,144	1,169,399	...	...	107,144	1,169,399
Arecanuts ...	"	9,532	195,664	12,180	144,895	21,712	340,559
Blachan ...	"	2,901	23,300	...	22,903	...	46,203
Salt ...	"	85,858	97,507	6,625	6,621	92,483	104,128
Sugar ...	"	3,404	42,141	2,329	27,383	7,733	69,524
Other arricles ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	152,334
Total Class A. ...	"	...	2,235,180	...	201,802	...	2,589,316
<b>B.—RAW MATERIALS.</b>							
Copra ...	Pikuls.	39,773	421,867	...	...	39,773	421,867
Gambier ...	"	2,413	99,320	624	30,377	3,037	129,697
Tin-ore ...	"	9,962	767,035	...	...	9,962	767,035
Para rubber ...	"	17,867	893,842	...	...	17,867	893,842
Agricultural produce ...	"	...	76,979	...	...	...	76,979
Marine produce ...	"	...	268,335	...	...	...	268,335
Rattan ...	"	4,906	40,191	...	...	4,906	40,191
Other articles ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	164,246
Total Class B. ...	"	...	2,567,569	...	30,377	...	2,762,192
<b>C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.</b>							
Silk sarongs ...	Pieces.	79,705	409,076	3,998	11,583	83,703	420,659
Cotton sarongs ...	"	161,600	388,668	...	...	161,600	388,668
Cotton goods ...	"	39,160	43,317	60	150	39,220	43,467
Other articles ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	248,119
Total Class B. ...	"	...	841,061	...	11,733	...	1,100,913

## SUMMARY.—

\$

Total Class A.	...	...	...	...	...	2,589,316
" " B.	...	...	...	...	...	2,762,192
" " C.	...	...	...	...	...	1,100,913

Total Export trade (including Re-exports \$1,125,046) ... 6,452,421



## Appendix B.—Continued.

## TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1924.

Articles.	How counted.	From Singapore.		From other countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
<b>A.—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.</b>							
Rice ...	Pikuls	219,941	1,305,921	201,796	909,720	421,737	2,215,641
Other grains ...	„	4,950	40,159	280	932	5,230	41,091
Milk condensed ...	Cases	3,453	49,102	...	...	3,453	49,102
Salt ...	Pikuls	97,256	76,982	84,569	57,841	181,825	134,823
Sugar ...	„	10,416	143,212	...	...	10,416	143,212
Tobacco ...	„	1,043	64,115	30	1,570	1,073	65,725
Cigars and cigarettes	„	526	114,156	lbs. 306	670	...	114,826
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331,645
Total Class A. ...	...	...	1,793,647	...	970,733	...	3,096,025
<b>B.—RAW MATERIALS.</b>							
Silk ...	lbs	316	225,403	...	...	316	225,403
Petroleum ...	cases	8,350	125,220	galls. 40	30	...	125,250
Other articles ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	93,215
Total class B. ...	...	...	350,623	...	30	...	443,868
<b>C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.</b>							
Dyed cotton goods	Pieces	34,797	160,858	...	...	34,797	160,858
Thread ...	Pikuls	1,420	431,950	...	...	1,420	431,050
Sarongs, etc. ...	Pieces	115,522	177,534	...	...	115,522	177,534
Machinery ...	...	...	40,715	...	...	...	40,715
Chandu ...	Tahil	27,693	53,712	...	...	27,693	53,712
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292,099
Total Class C. ...	..	...	864,769	...	...	...	1,156,868
D.—Parcel Post ...	...	...	15,095	...	...	...	15,095
E.—Coin & Bullion	...	...	433	...	...	...	433

Total Class A.	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 3,096,025
" " B.	...	...	...	...	...	443,868
" " C.	...	...	...	...	...	1,156,868
" " D.	...	...	...	...	...	15,095
" " E.	...	...	...	...	...	433
Total Import trade (including Re-exports 1,125,046)	...	...	...	...	...	4,712,289

## APPENDIX C.

## STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

*Collected in 1924.*

					\$
Rents on Agricultural Land ...	...	...	...	...	16,004
Rents on Mining Land ...	...	...	...	...	10,648
Forest Permits ...	...	...	...	...	8,051
Occupation Licences ...	...	...	...	...	1,649
Prospecting Licences ...	...	...	...	...	2,065
Individual Mining Licences ...	...	...	...	...	291
Survey Fees ...	...	...	...	...	4,123
Notices ...	...	...	...	...	64
Grant Fees ...	...	...	...	...	165
Registration ...	...	...	...	...	781
Sale of Plans ...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	3,891
Sale of Boundary Stones ...	...	...	...	...	943
Sale of Agricultural Land ...	...	...	...	...	494
Sale of Mining Land ...	...	...	...	...	620
TOTAL ...					<hr/> \$49,804 <hr/>

## APPENDIX D.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT — ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Details.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Government Servants	98	99	102	85	47	47	86	80	41	75	79	145	984
Indigents	146	113	103	38	70	154	233	292	53	60	81	253	1,596
School Children	18	7	7	2	6	...	18	14	6	22	20	53	173
Police Constables	53	30	30	15	30	58	38	32	24	39	43	47	439*
Prisoners and Gaol Hospital	67	72	80	35	38	57	41	15	47	49	40	42	583
Police cases	5	6	3	6	4	3	5	3	1	3	4	7	50
Lock-up	2	8	2	...	4	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	24
Paying cases	7	8	9	3	5	17	13	3	5	6	3	7	86
Total Number of cases	396	343	336	184	204	337	437	439	178	254	272	555	3,935
<b>Sex.</b>													
Males	346	302	261	162	177	302	356	331	133	209	209	497	3,285
Females	50	41	75	22	27	35	81	108	45	45	63	58	650
Total	396	343	336	184	204	337	437	439	178	254	272	555	3,935
<b>Nationalities.</b>													
Europeans	4	2	5	4	4	4	9	7	6	1	3	10	59
Malays	355	306	207	148	187	308	418	417	152	232	253	522	3,595
Chinese	23	27	25	25	11	24	8	6	13	14	9	13	198
Others	14	8	9	7	2	1	2	9	7	7	7	10	83
Total	396	343	336	184	204	337	437	439	178	254	272	555	3,935
<b>No. of attendances.</b>													
Out-door	1,246	963	1,227	809	533	702	1,144	2,060	1,005	1,021	1,066	1,989	13,765
Prisoners and Gaol Hospital	400	667	864	512	755	872	739	425	710	1,109	716	635	8,404
Total	1,646	1,630	2,091	1,321	1,288	1,574	1,883	2,485	1,715	2,130	1,782	2,624	22,169
No. of Visits	135	233	237	246	253	279	259	195	172	306	337	378	3,030
No. of Injections	1	8	52	52	22	11	31	47	2	466	14	16	235
No. of Vaccinations	2,512	2,800	1,175	950	918	1,072	714	925	288	...	611	459	12,890

## APPENDIX E.

## PRISON HEALTH STATISTICS.

Month.	No. of prisoners treated.	Males.	Females.	No. of atten- dances.	Deaths.	Cause of Death.
January ...	67	67	...	400	2	1 Heart Disease and Emphysema 1 Chronic Malaria
February ...	72	72	...	667	...	
March ...	80	80	...	864	...	
April ...	35	35	...	512	...	
May ...	38	38	...	755	...	
June ...	57	57	...	872	...	
July ...	41	41	...	739	1	Acute Gastro- enteritis
August ...	15	15	...	425	...	
September ...	47	44	3	710	1	Chronic Dysent- ery A. & B. Influenza and Pneumonia Chronic Dysent- ery A. & B.
October ...	49	48	1	1,109	1	
November ...	40	39	1	716	1	
December ...	42	42	...	635	...	
Total ...	583	578	5	8,404	6	



# **THE ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT**

FOR THE YEAR

**1342 A.H.**

(14<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 1923—1<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST, 1924)

BY

W. PEEL,

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

WITH

# **THE ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT**

FOR THE SAME PERIOD

BY

J. W. W. HUGHES,

ACTING BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT.

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*Alor Star :*

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**1925.**



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## **PART 1.**

### **Annual Report of the State of Kedah for the Year A.H. 1342 (14th August, 1923 to 1st August, 1924).**

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#### **GEOGRAPHICAL.**

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.5' and 6.40' North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40' and 100.55' East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States) ; it extends on the sea coast to the river Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British protection), and to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley : thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part about 40 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,150 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak—(3,986 feet) and Bukit Perak (2,820 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

#### **HISTORICAL.**

2. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikayat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Queddah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Queddah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island" Penang was occupied and the British flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

This agreement was modified by treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive \$6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulau Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further \$4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821 had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to re-assume the rulership of the last-mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later, the Siamese Government allowed the district to become again part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Rajah of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness's bad state of health, his eldest son H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

On the 23rd July, 1905, H.H. the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

### FINANCIAL.

3. The actual revenue for the year was \$5,499,562 as compared with an estimate of \$5,284,544: the figure for 1341 was \$5,081,138.

The padi harvest fell considerably short of the excellent crop of the previous year; but the revenue derived from the export duty on padi and rice exceeded the estimate of \$112,000 by \$13,000.

There were increases in the revenue under the headings Customs, Opium Monopoly, Farms and Licences, Land Revenue, Forests, Sanitary Boards and Land Sales, while decreases were noted under Court Fees and Miscellaneous. The increases are a result of the increased inflow of capital and labour consequent on the gradual lifting of the trade depression, which has been a feature of the past four years. The receipts from Land Sales were more than double those of the preceding year.

4. The actual expenditure was \$4,904,823 on an estimate of \$5,567,979. This was largely due to the fact that the expenditure on Public Works Special Services fell short of the estimate by nearly half a million dollars, several of the largest works having progressed little beyond the initial stages. The unexpended balances have been carried forward to the next year's account.

5. During the year investments amounting to \$104,114 were realised, to reduce the debt to the Federated Malay States Government, which now stands at \$800,000 against \$1,500,000 at the end of 1341.

The cost price of the investments held at the close of the year was \$4,692,860, but the market value considerably exceeds that figure.

6. The Audit Office had made fair progress with the auditing of accounts at the close of the year; both revenue and expenditure queries showed decreases on the 1341 totals, which is attributed to greater care and accuracy on the part of departmental staffs.

Progress was made with the checking of Government Stores in which heavy arrears had to be overtaken. This work is now placed on a systematic basis, and it is satisfactory to note that the year's checking has disclosed no serious mistakes or discrepancies.

Two subordinate officers, a Customs Clerk at Kulim and a Land Office Clerk at Sungei Patani, were convicted of embezzlement and falsification of accounts.

7. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities at the end of 1342.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	\$		\$
Public Debt ..	800,000	Cash ..	173,503
Deposits ..	436,802	Advances ..	23,849
Cash in transit ..	11,382	Imprests ..	21,920
Excess of Assets ..	3,757,196	Investments ..	4,692,860
		Loans ..	90,285
		Suspense ..	2,963
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,005,380		\$5,005,380
	<hr/>		<hr/>

8. The returns of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are to be found in Appendices A and B.

#### STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

9. There were 58 meetings of the State Council at which, in addition to the ordinary work of Administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

Royal Arms Enactment, 1342.

Forest Enactment, 1336, Amendment 1342.

Police Force Enactment, 1334, Amendment 1342.

Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases, 1335, Amendment 1342.

Labourers' Protection, 1336, Amendment 1342.

Firearms Enactment, 1342.

Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, 1342.

Statutory Declarations Enactment, 1342.

Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1341, Amendment 1342.

Court Fees Enactment, 1335, Amendment 1342.

Land Acquisition, 1342.

Chandu Enactment, 1337, Amendment 1342.

Kedah Majority Enactment, 1342.

Sanitary Board Enactment, 1334, Amendment 1342.

Kuala Muda and Baling Boat Passes, 1342.

#### LANDS.

10. Che Mohamed Sheriff performed the duties of Director of Lands throughout the year. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt acted as Adviser to the Land Office till the 5th Rabial-akhir, when he was relieved by Mr. N. Kendall on the latter's return from leave. Major G. M. Kidd was Assistant Adviser until he went on leave on the 20th Ramthan, being relieved by Mr. A. E. Coope.

11. The total land revenue amounted to \$983,783 against an estimate of \$932,985 and an actual revenue of \$861,334 in 1341. This increase was mainly due to a large increase in the amount of premium received, chiefly on account of sales of land near Gurun, where road extensions are in progress. Permanent revenue in the shape of rents is steadily increasing.

The arrears of land-tax and land-rent at the close of the year amounted to \$3,823 as compared with \$5,176 brought forward from the year 1341.

The total expenditure was \$234,479, an increase of \$11,858, mainly under the heads of salary and transport.

12. There was again little demand for land in large blocks. 27 applications for 10,667 relongs were received, of which 6 for 3,309 relongs were approved and 10 refused. There were 3,990 applications for small holdings: 1,397 applications covering 5,745 relongs were approved.

The large number of applications on the books still remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year was due partly to more careful scrutiny and partly to the fact that a rush of applications came in towards the end of the year.

The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture now stands at 834,954 relongs comprised in 111, 802 holdings.

This area is held as follows:—

Final Grants after survey (Surat Putus)	..	234,552 relongs.
Old Grants (Surat Putus Lama) demarcated only	.. .. .	113,043 "
Provisional Grants (Surat Kechil)	..	341,739 "
Old Authorities for occupation (Permits and Banchi Siwa)	.. .. .	59,726 "
Authorities for occupation after approval of application (Surat Akuan)	..	85,894 "
		<hr/> 834,954 "

13. The number of new Grants (Surat Putus) registered during the year was 5,321, and the number issued 2,611: at the end of the year 4,312 Grants were awaiting issue.

Two thousand one hundred and forty five Surat Kechil were issued.

Three thousand six hundred and eighty four transfers for value, 767 transfers by gift, 1,336 charges and 3,833 miscellaneous documents were registered in the course of the year.

14. The following summary shows the estimated revenue, the revenue actually collected and the arrears carried forward in the various Land Offices:—

	<i>Estimated revenue.</i>	<i>Revenue actually collected.</i>	<i>Arrears carried forward.</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Kota Star	.. 170,200	162,755	1,673
Kubang Pasu	.. 81,100	82,781	1,237
Langkawi	.. 15,225	14,879	52
Yen	.. 26,550	34,431	—
Padang Trap	.. 8,660	8,458	3
Kuala Muda	.. 186,500	238,489	690
Kulim	.. 325,500	310,655	162
Bandar Bahru	.. 85,050	100,247	—
Baling	.. 25,550	21,790	6
Sik	.. 8,650	9,298	—

Full returns, etc., are shown in Appendix C.

There has been a very satisfactory reduction in the amount of arrears carried forward.

15. Rubber Restriction threw a considerable amount of extra work on nearly all the Land Offices, the whole time of the Assistant Adviser, Lands, being taken up with it.

The Adviser, Lands, was Chairman of the Restriction Committee, the Director was Vice-Chairman and the Assistant Adviser, Secretary.

## SURVEYS.

16. Mr. W. J. C. Stevens acted as Superintendent throughout the year.

A total chainage of 382,487 (4,781 miles) was measured as compared with 398,240 (4,978 miles) in the previous year. Some 5,685 lots, comprising 26,448 acres, were surveyed; while 9,374 lots, comprising 54,669 acres, were demarcated, the total field cost, excluding trigonometrical surveys, being \$155,231.95, as against \$150,117.13 in 1341. The increase in costs is largely due to a difficult and costly mining survey at Langkawi, and partly to the more scattered nature of demarcation.

17. The total of final and provisional titles prepared and forwarded to the Land Office was 7,779 as compared with 11,286 in the previous year. This decrease is largely due to the fact that the preparation of preliminary titles was much cut down at the request of the Land Offices, which were unable to keep pace with the large output of the previous year.

Up to the end of the year 1342, this Department has located for preliminary settlement purposes, marked on the ground and charted approximately from demarcation 89,160 lots, covering an area of 536,460 acres.

It is estimated that twenty to twenty five thousand lots still remain to be located before requisition for survey can be asked for: these will probably be completed during the next three years.

## MINES.

18. The total revenue from all sources connected with mining amounted to \$84,861, an increase of \$13,319 as compared with the previous year: this increase was largely due to the rise in the price of tin, which produced an enhanced revenue from export duty. The price was \$92.25 at the commencement of the year: it rose gradually to \$144.75 in the month of Sha'aban and then fell rather rapidly to \$100.75 at the end of Shawal. From then it rose steadily to the end of the year, finishing at \$120.25. The average was \$114.23.

The actual weight of tin ore exported was 6,190 pikuls, while the export of wolfram increased to 2,435 pikuls.

The number of mining coolies employed was 1,470, an increase of 232 on the previous year's total. The increase is due to the fact that several small lampan workings were allowed to re-open after approval of arrangements for retention of tailings. On expert advice, however, several of these workings are being closed again.

Seven applications for mining land were received: of these two were approved, one was withdrawn, two were refused and two remained undealt with at the end of the year.

One general prospecting licence was approved: ten applications for exclusive prospecting licences covering an area of 10,700 relongs were received: of these four were refused, the other six being approved.

19. The chief question agitating this Department was, as before, that of lampan workings in the hills above Sintok and consequent damage to bendangs in the Temin valley. Silting of the Sungei Ketil by tailings has also been a source of trouble. The F.M.S. Government was asked for the loan of a Mines Officer to report on mining in Kedah, and Mr. A. G. Macdonald, an Assistant Warden of Mines, visited the State in the latter part of Zulhaijah. As a consequence of his report most of the smaller lampans will be shut down and the larger workings will only be allowed to continue under stringent conditions as to retention of tailings.

Kedah is essentially a padi country and where the two industries clash, mining must give way. The location and working of lodes is perhaps the only form of mining enterprise which can be actively encouraged without detriment to padi.

20. Samples of Langkawi marble were prepared by employees of Mr. J. B. David for the British Empire Exhibition, but full operations have not yet commenced on his concession.

#### AGRICULTURE.

21. Raja Mahmod bin Raja Ali of the F.M.S. Agricultural Department acted as Agricultural Officer throughout the year, except for one month when he was on leave. Che Mohamed Noor, Assistant Agricultural Inspector from Perak, was in charge during his absence.

22. Owing to an unusually long spell of dry weather, the padi season was not so good as the previous one; the area planted with wet padi was approximately 213,288 relongs, the yield being put at about 38 million gantangs: the former figure was 12,472 higher than that for the preceding year, but the yield was about 20 per cent lower. The total area of dry padi was 4,057 relongs with a total yield of 569,622 gantangs: these figures show a falling off.

The price of padi varied from 12 to 15 cents. The Government Rice Mill at Bagan Serai purchased 6,131 pikuls at an average of about \$4 a pikul, the Manager expressing the opinion that it was of the same high quality as that of the preceding year.

Experiments were made in a five relong area with selected seeds from Krian with a view to improving the strains, and testing varieties of manure. The results were satisfactory but further tests are necessary before definite results can be arrived at. Seed from this area was distributed to various planters throughout the State.

In addition to a number of hand-mills there were four steam rice mills working in the State.

23. The efforts of the Coconut Department continue to effect considerable improvement in the condition of small coconut holdings.

A census of trees was completed by the end of the year. It showed an area of 31,278 relongs planted with coconuts only and containing 503,103 trees, and an area of 83,019 relongs containing 385,168 coconut trees planted among rubber or fruit trees. Some 20,475 pikuls of copra were exported, a slight increase on the preceding year.

24. The amount of rubber exported was 187,296 pikuls, a falling off of about 12½ per cent. Owing to a rise in price more tapioca was grown in the State, the amount exported in one form or another being 700,375 pikuls.

25. Considerable success was achieved in the experimental vegetable garden on Gunong Jerai (Kedah Peak), and it is hoped to extend this.

Exhibits were sent from the State to the Agri-Horticultural Show held at Kuala Lumpur, several awards being obtained.

The Government is ready to assist in new cultivation. An area was approved to a Syndicate for planting tea.

The expenditure of the Department was \$11,981.

## FORESTS.

26. It was decided to add Bukit Tangga, comprising some 24,853 acres, to the reserved areas and to extend the Bukit Enggang reserve by 2,000 acres. The total area of reserved forest in the State, excluding rain-inducing reserves and reserves for supplying fuel to raiats, is estimated to be 313,617 acres.

In the Sungei Merbok District four mangrove firewood coupes were worked by licensed holders under agreement, but the work was somewhat unsatisfactory, owing partly to lack of supervision by the licensees and partly to insufficient and inexperienced coolies.

The existing plantations at Gunong Jerai, chiefly composed of teak and merbau, were maintained at a cost of \$1,969. A considerable amount of lalang and blukar had to be cleared. Some 228 teak seedlings from the nursery constructed in the previous year were planted out.

The out-turn of Class I and II timber from State and alienated land was 13,794 tons, 1,924 tons in excess of that of the previous year.

The amount of this grade of timber exported was 5,464 tons, an increase of 706 tons over the figure for 1341.

Apart from a sum of \$24,145 collected by the Customs Department as export duty on timber, the Forest Revenue was \$78,656: the corresponding figure for the previous year was \$67,352.

The expenditure on the Department amounted to \$57,210 as against \$54,919 in 1341. It should be possible to reduce the cost of demarcation of reserves in future years.

There were 99 prosecutions for forest offences as against 145 in the previous year: 75 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to \$2,134.

Mr. V. G. Bell of the Federated Malay States Forest Department acted as Conservator until the 29th of Safar (11-10-23) when he went on leave, being relieved by Mr. C. Smith.

## COURTS.

27. The new High Court building in Alor Star was opened, with suitable ceremony, on the 8th Muharram (21st August, 1923) by His Highness the Sultan in the presence of three Judges of the Court of Appeal, which sat on that date and again on the 13th Rejab (19th February, 1924). Nine criminal and two civil appeals were disposed of by the Court of Appeal.

The First Division of the High Court heard twenty-eight criminal appeals and fifty-one civil appeals. In its original jurisdiction, 6 criminal and 10 civil cases were dealt with. There were five murder cases, and in 4 the death penalty was imposed.

In the Second Division of the High Court, 105 criminal appeals and 172 civil appeals were decided. In original jurisdiction there were 178 criminal and 473 civil cases taken by the Judges.



Return D gives the numbers of cases tried in the Magistrates' and District Courts during the year.

Including cases brought forward from the preceding year, there were 1,401 cases in the Sharaiah Courts, of which 119 had not been decided before the end of the year.

The revenue collected amounted to \$7,422.

Tuan Syed Hassan Barakabah and Tuan Syed Mansoor Aljafri officiated throughout the year as Chief Malay Judge and Second Malay Judge respectively.

Mr. M. D. Daly acted as European Judge and Legal Adviser till he went on leave on the 19th. Shawal, when he was relieved by Mr. F. Robinson.

### POLICE.

28. The total strength of the force at the end of the year was 761, of all ranks: the European Officers consisted of one Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners and three Chief Inspectors.

Recruiting was satisfactory, eighty-five recruits, nearly everyone of whom could write Romanised Malay, being enrolled in the course of the year.

Discipline showed a considerable improvement, most of the offences being of a trivial nature.

Health was fair, the Stations at Sik and Ayer Hitam being the most unhealthy.

29. The Department issued licences for 7,848 dogs in the State: 2,812 dogs were destroyed. The number of fire-arms on the register at the end of the year was 3,803, a decrease of 65: 137 arms were lost, confiscated or destroyed.

The registration of Societies was transferred to the Chinese Protectorate on the 1st. Sha'aban.

The Police carried out the work under the Women and Girls' Protection Enactment: a further slight decrease in the number of prostitutes is reported.

The work of cattle registration was undertaken by the Police for the first time in 1342. A special force of 14 Corporals and 10 Constables were enrolled for the purpose. Provision has been made for an Inspector.

30. Twenty-eight fires were reported in the State, the total loss resulting amounting only to \$25,144. The village of Sungei Karangan was on one occasion practically gutted.

31. The Detective Department was under Chief Inspector D. Hillary. The strength was 40, and the men worked well, but more are required.

32. There was a somewhat serious recrudescence of crime in North Kedah, more particularly in the region of the Siamese frontier. Robberies numbered 83 as compared with 29 in the previous year and 61 in 1340. These were mainly perpetrated by an armed gang of Samsams and Siamese; a reward was offered for the head of the gang, and he was arrested just after the end of the year, with the result that there has been a marked diminution of crime since. There were 19 murders in the State as compared with 11 in the previous year.

33. The revenue from all sources collected by the Department was \$63,585.

34. Mr. W. E. Speers, Commissioner of Police, proceeded on leave on the 14th. Shawal, his place being taken by Mr. B. W. Allen, Asst. Commissioner of Police. Central Kedah: the latter was relieved by Mr. G. B. Linford, Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Kedah, who was in turn relieved by Mr. I. C. Macmillan from the Colony.

## PRISONS.

35. The three main Prisons are at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. Prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. Sungei Patani and Kulim retain prisoners up to one year.

There are 7 district lock-ups where prisoners serving short sentences can be kept.

The Prison population was as follows:—

Alor Star	..	..	..	..	1,529
Sungei Patani	..	..	..	..	413
Kulim	..	..	..	..	213
Lock-ups	..	..	..	..	260

a total population of 2,415.

At Alor Star the daily average of prisoners was 381 as compared with 397 in the previous year; 21 long-sentence prisoners were serving their sentences in the Gaol at Singaproe at the close of the year.

Seventeen prisoners were banished.

The health of prisoners generally was very good: the percentage of deaths on the total gaol population at Alor Star was 1.57: there were no deaths at Sungei Patani and Kulim.

36. The industrial work at Alor Star Prison continued to be carried out satisfactorily: the actual revenue earned in cash was \$5,990 as compared with \$5,683 in the previous year: the articles made and supplied to various Government Departments and the labour expended on Government work were valued at \$49,578.

Six prisoners were sent to Taiping for training in new industries, but it will be impossible to start the latter until new workshops are made.

At Sungei Patani the sale of vegetables brought in a revenue of \$715.

37. Six Warders were dismissed at the Alor Star Gaol. The behaviour of the staff was on the whole good and, so far as records show, there was a further improvement in discipline among the prisoners.

38. Dr. D. Bridges, State Surgeon, acted as Superintendent of Prisons until relieved by Mr. N. Kendall in the month of Jamadil-akhir. Mr. A. E. Watson acted as Chief Gaoler throughout the year.

Dr. J. T. Clarke was in charge of Kulim Prison and Dr. R. B. Hawes of Sungei Patani Prison throughout the year.

## MEDICAL.

39. The population of Kedah in 1342 was estimated at 350,000. The birth-rate per mille was 31.70 and the death-rate 22.41: these figures show the highest birth-rate and the lowest death-rate recorded in Kedah during the last 6 years.

There was considerable improvement in infantile mortality, the rate being 126.27 mille as against 161.73 in the previous year.

The number of deaths in the State was 7,877, of which 3,459 are attributed to fever, but the returns are not very reliable.

The only accurate figures are those for the Hospitals.

40. Eight Government Hospitals were maintained and 13,657 patients treated therein.

The principal diseases were malaria, venereal disease, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. There was a marked increase in the number of dysentery cases, but the death-rate was considerably less.

The general death-rate was 7.48 per cent as compared with 7.25 in the previous year, but, excluding deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the rate was only 5.61 per cent.

41. Two European Nursing Sisters were seconded from the Colony and attached to the Alor Star Hospital, but, so far as was possible, one or other was sent to Sungei Patani Hospital whenever required.

42. In addition to the outdoor department at the Hospitals there are 7 Government Outdoor Dispensaries in the State; they did good work, the number of cases treated being 18,698 of which 8,847 were Malays.

Small outbreaks of small-pox occurred in different parts of the State, involving 26 cases and 3 deaths; the outbreaks were quickly controlled.

There were 20,568 vaccinations during the year, the average cost per head of vaccination being  $22\frac{1}{4}$  cents; the figures for the previous year were 9,355 and  $53\frac{1}{4}$  cents respectively; a large number of re-vaccinations accounted in a large measure for the increase.

Seven thousand six hundred and twenty injections of Neo Salvarsan were given for puru (yaws) as against 1,183 in the previous year: the people show eagerness for this treatment.

43. There was a decrease in the number of deaths due to diseases connected with childbirth, but the prejudice against competent medical assistance in such cases remains very strong.

44. There remained 83 lunatics from Kedah under treatment at Tanjong Rambutan at the beginning of the year: 61 more were sent, the total at the end of the year being 112.

45. Twenty lepers were being maintained by the State at the end of the year at Pulau Jerejak and five at Pulau Pangkor Laut. The accommodation at these places is limited and 30 patients were awaiting vacancies at the end of the year. The position with regard to lepers is not satisfactory and it may become necessary to consider one central camp for the State.

46. The total revenue of the Department was \$35,192 the expenditure being \$280,471.

47. A separate Health Department was maintained, Dr. A. G. H. Smart being in charge until he went on leave on 14th. Rabial-akhir, 1342, (24th. November, 1923). Thereafter Dr. D. Bridges, State Surgeon, acted as Health Officer in North and South Kedah, while Dr. R. B. Hawes combined the work of Medical Officer and Health Officer in Central Kedah.

A hundred and ten estates were visited in the course of the year.

The annual death-rate on a total estate population (labourers and dependants) of 34,494 was 16.12 per mille, but the rate for labourers alone was only 10.8.

Malaria incidence shewed an increase on many estates.

All the towns and most of the villages were visited. More incinerators were built, and the system of back-lanes extended.

The expenditure of the Health Department was \$11,554 as compared with \$16,840 in the previous year.

48. Dr. D. Bridges officiated as State Surgeon throughout the year.

Drs. J. T. Clarke and R. B. Hawes acted as Medical Officers, Kulim and Sungei Patani respectively.

Dr. C. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Surgeon, officiated in the post of Medical Officer at Alor Star.

#### VETERINARY.

49. The epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease reported last year continued during the early part of the year under review. There was also a small outbreak of this disease in Central Kedah. There were 230 cases and one death. There were 8 cases, all fatal, of haemorrhagic septicaemia in North Kedah.

No other disease of a contagious or infectious nature occurred during the year. This is satisfactory, and reflects credit on the Veterinary Department, as Rinderpest was present in Southern Siam and in Province Wellesley during the greater part of the year.

50. The import and export trade in cattle was considerably hampered by the restriction which it was found necessary to impose owing to the presence of Rinderpest in Southern Siam and Province Wellesley. The records show, however, that 4,086 buffaloes and cattle were exported, as compared with 2,288 in 1923, the corresponding import figures being 579 against 495 in 1923. The Northern frontier was closed for import from the 18th. Rabial-awal (29th. October, 1923) to the 23rd. Shawal (28th. May, 1924) and again from the 25th. Zulka-edah (28th. June, 1924) until the end of the year. The Southern frontier was closed from the 2nd. Jamadil-awal (11th. December, 1923) to the 23rd. Shawal (28th. May, 1924). Informal discussions took place with the Siamese authorities with a view to the development of a control system which it is hoped will subject this valuable and important trade to fewer interruptions in the future.

51. A census of animals showed that there were in Kedah 37,778 buffaloes, 50,202 other cattle and 27,538 goats.

The system of registering and branding all cattle under the new Registration of Cattle Enactment was brought into operation. The work of registration was put under the Police but was not completed by the close of the year.

52. Mr. J. J. Fleury, State Veterinary Surgeon, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

#### EDUCATION.

53. The revenue amounted to \$13,832.56; the expenditure to \$225,839. Apart from a sum of \$595 for the erection of 2 temporary schools and 2 teachers' quarters, the cost of erecting or maintaining school buildings is not included.

54. At the Government English School, Alor Star, the enrolment at the end of the year was 433, an increase of 6; there was an increase in the number of Malays counterbalanced by a decrease in Tamils. The attendance averaged 92.4 per cent.

Owing to restricted accommodation a number of boys were unavoidably refused admission; the additional class-rooms required were started towards the close of the year.

The school achieved further success in the Cambridge Local Examination held at the Kedah centre. Of the 19 boys presented from the Government English School, 11 passed, 5 being Malays, 4 Chinese and 2 Indians. The school recorded its first success in the School Certificate Examination (the old Cambridge Senior Local), two passing out of 3 boys presented; the third fell ill during the examination.

The fact that a Junior Cambridge Certificate is now necessary as a qualification for entering the Government Clerical Service had some effect but owing to Rubber Restriction there was a temporary inflated demand for clerks, and a number of boys were allowed to leave who had qualified for Malay clerkships but had not reached the Cambridge Local Standard.

55. The Boy Scouts increased in popularity and usefulness and were a strong influence for good within the school. A most successful camp was held at Sungei Patani during the Chinese New Year holidays, when the Commander of H. M. S. "Dragon", one of the British World-cruise Squadron, inspected the boys. The greatest credit is due to Scoutmaster E. C. Hicks for the success achieved by his troops.

56. At the English School Sungei Patani, the enrolment at the end of the year was 90 and the average attendance 89 per cent.

Vernacular Schools numbered 67, including 3 Girls' Schools. A new Girls' School was opened at Alor Star and a new boys' school at Kuala Ketil in the Baling District.

Annual examinations were held in 65 of these schools, the number of pupils examined being 4,111.

The total enrolment at all Vernacular Schools average 6,783 and the average attendance 5,756; the figures for the previous year were 6,514 and 5,613 respectively.

57. Hand work consisting of wood-work, basketry and mengkuang work was continued or started as opportunities could be found. Towards the end of the year a random selection of 12 school made articles were sent to the Agri-Horticultural Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur; it received 8 certificates, diplomas or prizes, and all the articles except two were sold at the Exhibition.

School gardening was introduced into all schools, considerable enthusiasm being shown.

58. Two Kedah students successfully completed the Teacher Training Course at Tanjong Malim and took up appointments in Kedah schools. In 1343 two and thereafter four Kedah students should yearly complete this triennial course.

Towards the end of the year the approved new Girls' School for Malay girls of good parentage was started in Alor Star, Miss M. C. Waddell being appointed Head Mistress. The Malays were very keen on this experiment, which was only delayed by the difficulty of obtaining a suitable Head Mistress. It has made an auspicious start.

59. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart was in charge of the Department throughout the year and also continued to be Head Master of the Government English School, Alor Star. Messrs. J. B. Neilson and E. C. Hicks were Assistant Masters.

#### LABOUR.

60. The Labour Department continued to be under the general supervision of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, the work of the office being performed by the First Assistant Controller of Labour, Penang.

The total number of labourers employed by estates, mines and Government Departments on 30th June, 1924, was 41,256 as compared with 37,224 on 30th June, 1923; the increases among Indians and Chinese were 3,336 and 927 respectively.

There were 526 places of employment. 39 estates reported that work had been abandoned and the labour force paid off.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1924, 4,736 adult labourers and 924 minors were recruited from India, as compared with a total of 1,550 in the previous year. Of the above number 4,406 were recruited by licensed Kanganis, while 1,254 left India as voluntary emigrants.

The returns show that 22,998 Indians were engaged locally; this number is somewhat deceptive as it includes all re-engagements of the same labourers, many of whom were very nomadic.

Seventy-eight visits were paid to estates by the Asst. Protectors of Labour and 738 by Labour Inspectors. No serious complaints were received.

Thirty-three estates are reported to have schools for Tamil children. Most of these were very elementary, one only qualifying for a grant-in-aid. The great difficulty is shortage of teachers.

The death-rate among Indian labourers for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1924, was approximately 17.94 per mille as compared with a rate of 20 in the previous year. This compares very favourably with other parts of the Peninsula.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to \$14,873.

#### CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

61. On 23. Jemadil-Awal 1342 (1st. January, 1924) Mr. T. W. H. Kingston, Protector of Chinese, Kedah, was relieved of his duties as Acting Assistant Adviser, but he was engaged for about one month more on special duty collecting and preparing information for the Malayan Committee on Opium Control.

62. On 5th. Rejab the Protector of Chinese was appointed Registrar of Societies. One registration was approved during the year and one society was reconstituted. Two new applications were made and subsequently withdrawn and three others were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

63. Enquiries undertaken by the Protectorate totalled seventy-seven. These were frequently cases which the Chinese chose to submit to arbitration or matters referred to the Protectorate by the Police. They can roughly be classified as follows:—enquiries under the protection of Women and Girls' Enactment, fourteen; complaints regarding domestic matters, maintenance, the custody of children etc., nineteen; complaints regarding labourers' wages, twenty-one and enquiries of a miscellaneous nature including complaints regarding bad characters, twenty-three.

64. On 14th. Zulhijjah a batch of five girls was rescued from the Bangkok Mail Train. They were being imported from China for sale for immoral purposes in Malaya. Two women concerned in this were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment each. This case, as well as other information, indicates a recrudescence of this railway traffic due, in part, to the disorder in South China.

65. On 1st Shawal a temporary Home with a Chinese matron in charge was opened in Sungei Patani. During the year thirteen girls were admitted to this Home and seven were in the Home when the year ended. Of three girls who had been transferred to the Home in Penang, two were still there at the close of the year.

## SANITARY BOARDS.

66. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the districts of Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards.

67. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was \$64,414 or \$2,289 more than in 1341. House Assessment showed a decrease of \$520 due largely to the demolition of old shop-houses and no new building. There was an increase of \$2,978 under Registration of Vehicles due to the registration of an unusually large number of motor cars for hire.

The expenditure amounted to \$56,127, a decrease of \$705 on the figure for 1341.

No new shop-houses were built during the year.

68. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was \$38,037, an increase of \$1,561. The expenditure amounted to \$31,992, an increase of \$3,304 due mainly to the purchase of equipment for extinguishing fires.

There was practically no new building started at Sungei Patani, but plans were passed for nine new shop-houses at Gurun.

Water service was laid on to 62 houses at Sungei Patani.

69. The revenue of the Kulim Board was \$29,867, an increase of \$1,100. The expenditure amounted to \$17,389, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Six new houses were completed at Junjong village in the course of the year.

There was a growing demand for domestic water services which was being gradually complied with.

70. There are Sanitary Boards at Bandar Bahru, Baling, Yen and Langkawi; the villages are small and the work calls for no special comment.

## MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

71. Tunku Kassim was in charge of this combined department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected under all heads amounted to \$4,037,574 and the expenditure \$618,848, of which \$461,773 was for purchase of chandu. The total revenue in 1341 was \$3,590,811.

The receipts in respect of chandu totalled \$2,354,509 and in respect of liquor \$321,294.

The number of chandu shops was further reduced.

The import duty on tobacco realised \$352,000 as compared with \$314,435 in 1341.

The revenue derived from the export of rubber amounted to \$525,695, from that of tin to \$71,185 and from that of tapioca to \$94,486, the respective figures for 1341 being \$450,424, \$63,327 and \$85,857.

The export duty on fish and poultry (including eggs) realised \$29,005 and \$42,917 respectively—a falling off in both cases. In fact the falling off under the head of fish calls for serious consideration and the question of starting a Fisheries Department should be taken up; the Kedah waters are capable of producing great quantities of fish but the industry requires proper organisation.

Owing to an indifferent padi harvest the duty on padi and rice taken out of the State realised only \$125,761 as compared with \$144,684 in the previous year.

The State co-operated with the Federated Malay States and Johore in running a Preventive Service specially directed against rubber smuggling and contributed a motor launch and a fair share of running expenses.

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

72. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered letters, posted and delivered during the year 1342 was 2,308,020, an increase of 418,574, as compared with the previous year. Forty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-two registered letters were despatched and 45,583 delivered; these figures show an increase. There was a slight increase in parcel business, the number posted being 3,362 and the number delivered 10,389.

The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 334, bearing a value of \$29,996; the number delivered was 560, valued at \$62,374. These figures show a decrease in respect of the articles posted, but a considerable increase in those delivered.

Fourteen articles bearing trade charges for the amount of \$279 were posted in Kedah, those received for delivery numbering 1,191, of a value of \$12,727. The number of returned letters dealt with was 12,912 as compared with 11,941 in 1341.

73. Money Order and Postal transactions again increased somewhat, the amount involved being \$352,247 as against \$316,869 in the previous year.

74. The Savings Bank did a considerably increased business, which is satisfactory as showing that it is gaining favour with the public. Six hundred and fifty-six deposits totalling \$15,552 were made, while there were 240 withdrawals totalling \$15,602. These transactions total 896, against 498 in 1341.

75. The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted was 42,484, 35,386 and 38,935 respectively, as against 43,186, 34,840 and 37,479 in 1341.

76. There was a net increase of 22 in the number of subscribers to the Telephone Exchange, the total at the end of the year being 407.

77. The receipts for the year totalled \$80,398 as against \$76,248 in 1341, while the expenditure amounted to \$140,055 as against \$137,834.

78. Mr. S. Asirvadam was in charge of the Department throughout the year, excepting for a period of one and a half months during which Che Md. Arshad, Assistant Superintendent, acted as Superintendent of Post and Telegraphs.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

79. The total expenditure of the Public Work Department, including re-votes and special warrants, was \$1,281,368 against an estimated expenditure of \$1,923,973.

80. Three hundred and thirty-eight miles of metalled roads were maintained at an average cost of \$1,422.12 per mile; the high figure is largely due to the high cost of metal transport. Some 8.73 miles of road were treated with asphalt at a cost of \$23,307; the progress in this was disappointing.



One hundred and nine and a half miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a total cost of \$23,502; this includes the Government subsidy to 17 miles of roads through estates upkept by the owners thereof.

81. The slow progress in Special Services, due in part to a shortage of staff, is regrettable. The chief delays were in commencing work on the new Wan Mat Saman Bridge and the Service Reservoir at Alor Star and in proceeding with the approved irrigation schemes.

There was a large road programme but, while some progress was made, no new length of metalled road was actually opened for traffic. A start was made on the Weng-Sok, while the work on the Gurun-Bigia and Lubok-Bigia roads was proceeded with. A sum of \$38,854 was spent on renewing various bridges and culverts.

82. The upkeep including painting of Government buildings, valued at \$3,691,344, worked out at 2.61 per cent of the value.

83. The Sungei Patani water supply was completed. Extensions of pipe line were made along the Kuala Ketil Road and Pengkalan Semiling. This supply has proved a great boon and many applications for house services were received and attended to.

84. A sum of \$93,000 had been approved for Irrigation Schemes but only \$36,000 were expended. There was delay in the Dulang Kechil Scheme owing to the difficulty in obtaining certain materials from England, while delay in the Koding-Sanglang Scheme was in a measure due to the difficulty in getting possession of the land.

A considerable amount of reconnaissance work was carried out in the irrigation areas. Most of the subordinates employed on this work are Malays, natives of the State, who evinced considerable aptitude for the work.

85. Major W. R. Sanguinetti, State Engineer, proceeded on leave on 10th. November, 1923, and resumed duty on 2nd. July, 1924. During his absence Mr. E. D. Kibble was in charge. Mr. H. M. Butterfield resumed duty as Executive Engineer Irrigation on his return from leave on 6th. November, 1923; he acted as Executive Engineer, North, in addition, from 11th. December, 1923. to 1st. August, 1924.

Messrs. A. V. Gibbings and C. E. Jenkins were respectively Executive Engineers in Central and South Kedah throughout the year.

#### TRADE.

86. The gross value of exports in the year was \$20,994, 758 and of imports \$6,805,125. The figures for the previous year were \$19,883,605 and \$6,274,173 respectively.

The following is a summary of the import and export returns:—

		<i>Import.</i>	<i>Export.</i>
A.—Live animals, food, drink and narcotics .. ..		\$3,647,138	\$6,723,151
B.—Raw materials .. ..		313,440	14,057,779
C.—Wholly or mainly manufactured articles .. ..		2,844,547	213,828
Total ..		\$6,805,125	\$20,994,758

The value of tobacco and cigarettes imported was \$871,467, of cotton goods \$816,673, of sugar \$536,665 and of petroleum \$614,606.

The value of the principal exports were—of rubber \$12,771,262, of padi and rice \$2,141,673, of tapioca and its products \$3,212,769 and of tin-ore \$697,546.

## GENERAL.

87. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State in the month of Jemadil-awal (January, 1924) and presented the Insignia of the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George to his Highness Tunku Mahmood ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Mukarram Shah.

A Treaty between the British and Kedah Governments was signed at Singapore on 1st. November, 1923.

In Safar a very successful show was held at Anak Bukit in order to collect exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition. These included specimens of Langkawi marble, models, weapons, fabrics, walking sticks and similar exhibits.

In February, 1924, the First Light Cruiser Squadron in the course of its world cruise visited Penang. His Highness the Regent and members of the State Council paid an official visit to the Fleet in Penang. Parties of officers and men from the Squadron paid visits to Alor Star and Sungei Patani and were cordially welcomed.

In Zulhijjah (July, 1924), exhibits from Kedah gained many awards at the Agri-Horticultural Show in Kuala Lumpur, including the Silver Cup presented by His Highness the Sultan of Perak for the best collection of models of rice planting implements which was won by the District Officer, Yen. Other awards were obtained for live stock, padi, tapioca, basket work and jungle produce.

Kedah in common with the remainder of Malaya continued the policy of rubber restriction. The cost, including the cost of purchasing and maintaining a launch as part of the joint fleet for preventive service, was \$58,563.

In May, His Highness the Regent sailed for England to visit the British Empire Exhibition. While in England he was received by His Majesty the King who graciously conferred upon His Highness the Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order. His Highness Tunku Mahmood acted as Regent during His Highness the Regent's absence in England.

The Acting British Adviser paid an unofficial visit to Senggora and Bangkok in July and discussed measures for dealing with animal quarantine, frontier crime and traffic in women and girls via the Royal Siamese State Railways.

The health of His Highness the Sultan has been slightly better during the year.

Mr. W. Peel, the British Adviser, proceeded on leave on 23rd November and Mr. E. C. H. Wolff arrived on 12th. December, 1923, and assumed the duties of Acting Adviser for the remainder of the year. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt acted in the interval between Mr. Peel's departure and the arrival of Mr. Wolff.

10th. November, 1924.

W. PEEL,  
*British Adviser, Kedah.*



## APPENDICES.

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- A.*—Revenue . . . . . A. H. 1338 to 1342 (A. D. 1920—1924).
- B.*—Expenditure . . . . . A. H. 1338 to 1342 (A. D. 1920—1924).
- C.*—Land Revenue Returns for the year 1342.
- D.*—Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1342.
- E.*—Annual Return of Rainfall for the year 1924.
- F.*—Average Shade Temperature during the year 1924.
- G.*—Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.



## APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A. H. 1338 to 1342 (A. D. 1920—1924).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920.)		A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921.)		A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)		A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)		A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)	
	\$	c.	\$		\$		\$		\$	
1. Marine ..	22,625	07	20,186		18,535		19,484		23,175	
2. Customs ..	1,277,114	10	931,782		977,174		1,381,801		1,518,741	
3. Opium Monopoly ..	2,976,717	90	1,619,603		1,560,659		1,708,883		1,892,740	
4. Farms and Licences ..	211,400	29	249,026		268,092		210,687		235,905	
5. Court Fees etc. ..	172,036	27	174,632		137,441		177,659		126,224	
6. Police ..	20,547	56	19,529		16,038		17,352		17,369	
7. Education ..	6,450	50	7,474		8,580		9,382		9,982	
8. Veterinary ..	10,345	99	2,803		3,702		8,191		9,985	
9. Reimbursements ..	33,848	19	44,729		43,941		39,846		45,406	
10. Posts and Telegraphs ..	63,377	85	69,066		95,751		76,248		80,399	
11. Lands ..	819,154	11	671,219		763,141		751,655		763,316	
12. Forests ..	77,321	50	59,926		51,122		63,084		74,274	
13. Mines ..	15,484	36	18,523		8,465		8,033		8,923	
14. Interests ..	218,240	98	361,432		303,524		266,317		249,837	
15. Sanitary Boards ..	147,864	02	155,412		153,464		161,690		177,821	
16. Miscellaneous ..	52,389	31	58,394		425,080		71,954		41,680	
17. Land Sales ..	524,893	13	771,715		132,195		108,872		223,788	
Total ..	6,649,811	13	5,235,451		4,966,904		5,081,138		5,499,564	

# APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A. H. 1338 to 1342 (A. D. 1920—1924.)

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920.)		A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921.)		A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)		A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)		A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)	
	\$	c.	\$		\$		\$		\$	
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt. ..	108,838	00	108,838		107,655		75,352		59,682	
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ..	193,530	08	226,361		240,085		234,021		245,432	
3. H.H. The Sultan's Office ..	125,143	85	143,473		150,400		141,220		141,087	
4. State Council ..	125,959	22	162,680		141,683		144,907		137,920	
5. District Offices ..	186,580	36	200,054		188,424		170,398		174,084	
6. Lands ..	177,673	20	207,199		229,942		238,484		248,770	
7. Mines ..	14,694	76	10,313		11,130		10,453		10,234	
8. Forests ..	50,346	65	48,985		54,159		54,820		57,341	
9. Agricultural ..	...	...	...		...		6,688		11,981	
10. Chinese Protectorate ..	...	...	...		...		7,417		8,140	
11. Health ..	...	...	...		...		19,591		9,111	
12. Labour ..	7,175	93	7,476		10,734		14,345		15,509	
13. Treasury ..	27,326	99	35,165		37,208		37,088		36,656	
14. Survey ..	317,528	23	409,002		363,008		358,980		344,993	
15. Food Control ..	...	...	11,527		...		...		...	
16. Audit ..	36,433	76	43,182		43,568		47,527		52,291	
17. Marine ..	48,404	35	39,809		36,156		31,706		32,798	
18. Courts ..	122,751	59	137,801		130,878		132,985		142,931	
19. Police ..	378,191	49	421,222		478,982		459,447		453,378	
20. Prisons ..	80,270	59	97,093		98,428		94,652		104,900	
21. Medical ..	234,826	71	297,604		304,972		265,185		280,471	
22. Veterinary ..	17,016	86	25,489		28,585		28,022		29,757	
23. Education ..	199,456	56	226,572		233,314		228,258		248,579	
24. Mosque ..	6,513	67	9,689		9,081		8,400		8,816	
25. Miscellaneous ..	299,459	01	315,886		222,985		198,814		335,906	
26. Posts and Telegraphs ..	95,116	32	149,769		152,474		137,584		140,055	
27. Monopolies ..	70,122	81	147,892		149,412		146,204		158,173	
28. Sanitary Boards ..	85,210	94	93,545		101,348		115,923		119,434	
29. Public Works Department ..	268,583	90	219,062		233,517		235,347		216,021	
do. Recurrent ..	398,943	02	507,137		682,998		659,193		700,010	
do. Extraordinary ..	629,074	33	1,045,929		849,115		1,008,752		380,361	
Total ..	4,305,173	18	5,348,754		5,290,239		5,311,741		4,904,821	

# APPENDIX C.

## Land Revenue Returns for the year 1342.

strict	PREMIA ON ISSUE OF TITLES.		SURVEY FEES.		BOUNDARY MARKS.		LAND-TAX & LAND-RENT.		LADANG LICENCE.		REGISTRATION FEES (COMMISSION IN LIEU OF STAMP DUTY).		MISCELLANEOUS.		GRAND TOTAL.		(+) or (-)	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.		
	\$	£ c.	\$	£ c.	\$	£ c.	\$	£ c.	\$	£ c.	\$	£ c.	\$	£ c.	\$	£ c.	\$	£ c.
ota ar ...	5,000	6,206 32	10,000	8,318 73	200	239 40	125,000	123,004 45	...	...	10,000	8,226 48	20,000	16,759 20	170,200	162,754 58	...	7,445 42
ubang Pasu ...	3,000	6,593 10	3,000	5,083 39	100	95 40	63,000	60,141 65	...	...	4,000	2,234 01	8,000	8,633 95	81,100	82,781 50	1,681 50	...
en ...	2,000	7,437 25	500	2,104 45	50	126 60	20,500	20,682 95	...	...	1,500	1,070 44	2,000	3,009 35	26,530	34,431 04	7,881 04	...
anglawi ...	500	1,624 75	200	354 65	25	10 20	13,000	11,538 00	...	...	400	235 39	1,100	1,115 60	15,225	14,878 50	...	346 41
adang Trap ...	700	1,303 75	300	92 75	10	7 20	5,500	5,187 00	...	...	150	121 65	2,000	1,746 10	8,660	8,458 45	...	201 55
uala Muda ...	15,000	61,743 25	5,000	5,469 50	500	229 54	150,000	146,731 25	...	...	10,000	9,072 95	6,000	15,242 70	186,500	238,489 19	51,999 19	...
...	150,000	121,772 65	10,000	7,399 86	500	358 80	150,000	163,293 10	...	...	10,000	10,496 82	5,000	7,333 44	325,500	310,654 67	...	14,845 33
r Bahru...	5,000	8,644 70	1,000	4,468 15	50	16 50	70,000	68,799 85	...	...	4,000	8,659 97	5,000	9,657 62	85,050	100,246 79	15,196 79	...
...	5,000	2,001 75	2,500	2,288 50	...	...	15,000	14,576 40	...	...	500	600 99	2,500	2,322 47	25,550	21,790 11	...	3,759 89
...	2,000	2,056 25	300	119 75	...	...	5,500	5,084 25	...	...	100	66 85	750	1,071 03	8,650	9,298 15	648 15	...
Total ...	188,200	219,383 77	32,800	35,699 73	1,435	1,083 64	617,500	619,038 90	...	...	40,700	40,785 55	52,350	67,791 48	932,985	983,783 07	77,396 67	26,598 60



## APPENDIX D.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1342.

Courts.	CRIMINAL.				CIVIL.			
	No. of cases from 1341.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of 1342.	No. of cases from 1341.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of 1342.
Magistrate's Court, Alor Star ...	47	1,269	1,182	134	129	982	1,004	107
do. Kota Sarang Semut ...	3	187	170	20	2	32	27	7
do. Langgar ...	1	59	59	1	1	13	11	3
do. Pendang ...	...	52	51	1	1	4	5	...
District Office, Kubang Pasu ...	...	785	792	16	25	214	232	7
do. Padang Trap ...	23	66	63	3	...	26	23	3
do. Langkawi ...	...	180	175	5	1	102	91	12
do. Yen ...	...	137	137	...	5	83	84	4
do. Kota Kuala Muda ...	5	169	172	2	11	62	57	16
do. Semiling ...	...	48	48	...	5	14	12	7
do. Sungei Patani ...	38	898	925	11	95	358	411	42
do. Gurun ...	1	57	57	1	2	3	3	2
do. Baling ...	12	500	509	3	18	158	150	26
do. Kuala Ketil ...	10	209	194	25	6	27	32	1
do. Sik ...	3	104	107	...	9	26	35	...
do. Kulim ...	18	701	681	38	215	756	768	203
do. Padang Serai ...	15	155	167	3	7	34	40	1
do. Bandar Bahru ...	1	339	333	7	13	149	142	20
do. Selama ...	...	9	9	...	...	6	6	...
Total ...	177	5,924	5,831	270	545	3,049	3,133	461

# APPENDIX E.

Annual Return of Rainfall for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1924.

Month.	NORTH KEDAH.						CENTRAL KEDAH.				SOUTH KEDAH.									
	Alor Star.	Tanjong Pau.	Sungei Wong Water Works.	Padang Besar.	Kangar, Perlis.	Pulau Langkawi.	Yen Head Works.	Kedah Peak.	Sungei Batu.	Sungei Getah.	Sungei Patani.	Kuala Muda.	Kuala Ketil.	Baling.	Kulim.	Padang Meiha.	Bandar Bahru.	Serdang.	Batu Lintang.	
1924.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January	2.02	0.74	1.10	4.03	.71	1.07	2.00	2.05	2.09	3.90	3.01	—	4.13	2.37	7.08	3.08	3.72	5.53	6.42	
February	3.18	2.22	.91	1.92	2.02	2.66	—	3.13	2.34	1.72	1.18	4.65	1.72	2.86	6.74	2.85	5.26	3.52	6.74	
March	6.48	3.11	.40	2.42	1.14	3.81	6.65	2.18	5.37	9.60	7.09	7.91	11.09	5.83	15.68	11.64	15.06	20.30	18.55	
April	6.60	6.42	5.65	6.92	5.55	3.95	17.32	7.13	9.35	8.33	7.07	12.00	10.30	7.99	13.22	8.85	8.10	6.13	10.31	
May	11.98	10.36	7.26	5.76	8.68	8.67	19.81	17.58	11.91	17.53	11.28	15.89	17.99	7.49	16.58	15.08	9.59	14.49	15.60	
June	12.97	8.19	9.00	3.83	4.62	10.39	10.85	6.13	5.59	4.90	4.76	9.97	7.02	3.66	10.37	6.28	3.85	4.33	4.00	
July	7.28	3.27	3.82	4.12	7.09	3.77	8.00	4.17	7.83	7.53	7.48	6.16	5.18	3.60	4.13	5.89	13.32	7.47	—	
August	13.87	—	9.84	11.74	11.81	15.25	16.73	10.07	—	—	5.45	1.22	5.80	6.00	5.21	—	6.33	4.16	—	
September	11.31	—	7.59	4.65	8.95	15.93	26.06	18.70	—	—	14.27	23.20	13.16	11.48	20.75	—	11.96	14.33	—	
October	11.31	—	12.14	8.35	8.80	14.95	25.78	31.15	—	—	16.27	21.00	16.30	12.69	22.22	—	10.01	22.88	—	
November	7.41	—	8.52	10.75	6.10	4.45	17.26	15.54	—	—	9.16	13.55	11.17	10.17	13.88	—	10.83	6.70	—	
December	1.27	—	2.00	1.46	1.49	5.11	1.89	3.36	—	—	4.92	1.80	7.29	2.41	10.79	—	6.02	6.90	—	
Total	95.68	—	68.23	66.65	66.96	90.01	152.37	121.19	—	—	91.96	—	111.15	76.55	144.65	—	103.99	116.74	—	

## APPENDIX F.

*Average Shade Temperature at Alor Star for the period from January to December, 1924.*

Month.	Maximum. °F	Minimum. °F	Range.
1924			
January ... ..	89·97	76·36	13·61
February ... ..	93·55	74·86	18·69
March ... ..	92·48	76·41	16·07
April ... ..	91·50	71·16	20·34
May ... ..	89·51	78·54	10·97
June ... ..	88·50	78·23	10·27
July ... ..	89·51	78·25	11·26
August ... ..	89·25	77·74	11·51
September ... ..	87·70	76·83	10·86
October ... ..	86·25	77·19	9·06
November ... ..	87·16	76·43	10·73
December ... ..	88·61	74·06	14·54
Average ...	89·49	76·34	13·16

Highest maximum in shade 97° F on March 29th. Lowest minimum in shade 72° F on February 6th.

## APPENDIX G.

## Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.	Approximate number of articles passed through the Post.	NUMBER OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.		NUMBER OF PARCELS.		NUMBER OF INSURED ARTICLES (PARCELS AND LETTERS).						
		Received.	Des-patched.	Received.	Des-patched.	Received.	Value.	Des-patched.	Value.			
Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.		EXPENDITURE.		APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.			TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.			
		\$	c.	Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Des-patched.	Transit.	Line Mile-age.	Wire Mile-age.	No. of Tele-phones.
A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920) ...	1,648,660	37,164	36,860	9,117	3,279	231	\$ 24,974	95	214	\$ 28,215	75	
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921) ...	1,650,519	40,705	39,211	10,142	3,358	364	32,114	25	213	24,485	71	
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922) ...	1,578,577	42,012	41,669	10,312	3,606	375	35,811	90	206	30,713	25	
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923) ...	1,889,446	43,368	42,846	10,054	3,593	490	45,004	49	376	37,782	50	
A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924) ...	2,308,020	45,583	45,882	10,389	3,362	560	62,374	80	334	29,996	83	
A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920) ...	342,959 40	\$ 63,377	c. 85	\$ 65,731	c. 61	\$ 13,568	c. 94	\$ 19,815	c. 77	49,946	44,785	48,932
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921) ...	401,803 83	69,065 98	80,549 60	22,362 88	46,856 80	50,635	43,602	45,396	300	1,144	277	
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922) ...	303,415 78	95,751 12	92,120 37	25,486 07	34,867 70	40,183	34,528	28,951	345	1,380	306	
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923) ...	316,869 71	76,248 00	94,002 35	20,176 98	23,655 05	43,186	34,840	37,479	357	1,420	349	
A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924) ...	352,247 20	80,398 74*	102,844 64†	23,858 78	13,351 83	42,484	35,386	38,935	398	1,520	382	
									410	1,554	407	

\* Excludes \$3,353.19 Revenue Debit and \$5,604.60 Gun Licences, etc.

† Includes \$863. 17 as House Rent Allowance ; \$3,085.27 Holiday Allowance ; \$650.02 Leave Pay and \$10,481.28 as War Allowance.



## PART II.

### Annual Report on the State of Perlis for the Year A.H. 1342.

#### FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for the year amounted to \$453,452 on an estimate of \$353,852 and exceeded that of the preceding year by \$56,265.

The Expenditure amounted to \$441,155 including \$100,000 in reduction of the debt to the Federated Malay States. No provision for debt had actually been made in the estimate of \$353,754. The expenditure in the previous year amounted to \$392,698, including \$50,000 in reduction of debt. Details are given in appendices A and B.

2. A statement of assets and liabilities at the end of 1341 and 1342 is given below.

The assets at the end of the year under review exceeded the liabilities for the first time in the history of the State.

#### *Liabilities at the end of 1341 and 1342.*

Liabilities.	At end of 1341 actual.	At end of 1342 actual.
	\$      c.	\$      c.
Debt to Federated Malay States		
Government .. ..	400,000 00	300,000 00
Deposits .. ..	11,626 40	8,386 90
Excess of assets .. ..	— —	112,130 98
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>411,626 40</b>	<b>420,517 88</b>

#### *Assets at end of 1341 and 1342.*

Assets.	At end of 1341 actual.	At end of 1342 actual.
	\$      c.	\$      c.
Cash in Treasury .. ..	25,159 83	17,911 67
Cash in Bank .. ..	58,951 14	64,169 35
Investments .. ..	282,702 50	282,702 50
Advances .. ..	44,667 33	55,734 36
Excess liabilities over Assets ..	145 69	— —
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>411,626 49</b>	<b>420,517 88</b>

Investments, as before, are entered at cost price and consist of Straits Settlements Government securities.

## STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

3. There were 39 meetings of the State Council.

The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Registration of Imports and Exports Enactment.
2. The Railway Enactment, 1335.  
Amendment Enactment, 1342.

## LAND AND MINES.

4. The total revenue amounted to \$51,964 on an estimate of \$45,300, an increase of only \$223 over that of the previous year, but the collections of 1341 included an unusually large amount of arrears. Premium on sale of land amounted to \$1,295.

Survey fees amounted to \$3,723: \$7,178 was collected on land held under temporary licence. This has proved an unsatisfactory arrangement and it is hoped that gradually persons occupying land on this system will exchange it for a permanent title.

Mines revenue was \$2,834 as compared with \$1,883 in the previous year.

5. The padi crop was estimated at 8,075,600 gantangs. The area planted was estimated at 45,214 relongs, the whole of this being bendang except 62 relongs. The average yield was slightly over one kuncha (160 gantangs) a relong.

Syed Idrus remained Commissioner of Lands and Mines during the year.

## SURVEYS.

6. The work of this Department was as usual carried out under the supervision of the Kedah Survey Department, Perlis paying the cost. The field supervision was in the hand of the Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, North Kedah. Office work was carried out partly in the head office at Kulim and partly in the District Survey Office, Alor Star.

The expenditure was \$19,644 on an estimate of \$21,500.

7. No final survey was carried out during the year, other than a visit by the Assistant Superintendent to Jenali in Siam, from which angles were observed on to various stations in Perlis. Signal stations were erected on Bukit China, Bukit Pelarit and Kuan Cheok.

8. 3362 lots were demarcated and 8356 stones planted, the total number of lots demarcated at the end of the year being 15,838. The cost per lot increased from \$2.21 to \$2.65. This is due to the fact that the work was further afield and a slight increase in transport expenses inevitable.

1648 small grants were sent to the Land Office during the year. Appendix C shows the work done.

## COURTS.

9. The revenue collected in the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to \$9,696 as compared with \$9,689 in the previous year.

The revenue of the Sheriah Court amounted to \$1,589 as compared with \$1,431.

10. The work done in the Courts is tabulated below.

*Criminal Courts.*

	Cases from 1341.	Instituted in 1342.	Disposed of in 1342.	Pending at end of 1342.
Appeal Court .. ..	nil	23	21	2
Senior Court .. ..	nil	22	20	2
Junior Court .. ..	9	326	329	6
Sheriah Court ..				

*Civil Courts.*

	Cases from 1341.	Instituted in 1342.	Disposed of in 1342.	Pending at end of 1342.
Senior Court (Appeals)	2	38	39	1
Junior Court .. ..	23	221	211	33
Sheriah Court ..				

Of 38 civil appeals instituted in 1343, 24 were dismissed, 8 were allowed and the decision was varied in five cases. 2 were undecided at the end of the year.

Of 23 criminal appeals instituted in 1342, 7 were dismissed, 7 were allowed and the decision was varied in 7 cases. 2 were pending at the end of the year.

There was one civil appeal to the Raja's Court which was dismissed.

There were four criminal appeals to the Raja's Court. Three were dismissed and in one case a death sentence was commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for life.

**POLICE.**

11. Che Mat continued as Inspector of Police during the year. He also supervised the issue of timber passes, the work of the Veterinary Inspector and the Registration of Births and Deaths.

The revenue collected amounted to \$6,266, on an estimate of \$5,570: the collection in the previous year was \$6,311.

The expenditure amounted to \$27,405 as against \$24,185 in the previous year.

12. Six Police Stations were maintained as usual. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 64 of all ranks.

Discipline was good, nine cases only being tried departmentally and none before the court. 3 constables were dismissed for misconduct, and 3 resigned of their own accord. One left on account of ill-health: 5 recruits were taken on during the year, all Malays.

The health of the contingent was satisfactory except at Kaki Bukit where fever was prevalent.

13. 271 reports were received and entered in the Report books at the different stations. Of these 192 were admitted and 79 refused. Discoveries



were effected in 144 cases out of 192. Reports of theft numbered 111 of which 71 were admitted, 46 being discovered and 25 undiscovered. The reports rejected were cases of a petty nature in which identification of the property said to be stolen was impossible.

14. There were 17 reports of cattle theft of which only four were admitted, 3 being discovered. The cases refused were cases of straying only. The outbreak of rinderpest in Siam and the consequent restrictions caused a great decrease in this class of crime, though owing to the impassable nature of much of the frontier cattle stealing is never so serious here as in some of the frontier States.

There were 8 reports of robberies, 7 admitted and 6 discovered of which only 3 were actually robbery cases. In the other 3 only minor charges were made.

15. There was only one case of murder—a case of sexual jealousy. The case was discovered and the accused sentenced to imprisonment for life.

16. 211 cases were sent for trial in the courts resulting in 183 convictions and 28 discharges. 312 persons were involved of whom 258 were convicted and 54 discharged.

The year was distinctly a satisfactory one as regards crime. This is due to the prosperity which the industries of the State enjoyed, but the work of the Police is deserving of credit. 1181 licences were issued by the Police under various Enactments.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

17. 851 births were registered—comprising 750 Malays, 28 Siamese, 69 Chinese, 3 Tamils and one Sikh.

685 deaths were registered including 548 Malays, 29 Siamese, 90 Chinese, 16 Tamils, one Bengali and one other.

#### VETERINARY.

18. 4,416 new cattle licences were issued during the year. 613 goats, 83 cattle and 44 buffaloes were exported from the State.

The import of live stock from Siam was prohibited during a large part of the year. No case of serious disease is known to have occurred.

The Quarantine Station on the Railway at Padang Besar was maintained as usual under the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, at the joint expense of the Colony, Federated Malay States, Kedah and Perlis.

#### MEDICAL.

19. Dresser J. C. Chakrabutty was in charge of the Kangar Hospital during the year except for 4 months when he was on leave in India. Dresser P. R. Madhavan Pillai was lent by the Kedah Government to act in his absence.

The State Surgeon, Kedah, visited the hospital once a month and at other times when urgently required.

20. The number of indoor patients was 549 as compared with 596 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths was 6.57 or, if deaths occurring within 48 hours of admission are excluded, 4.91.

The daily average of inpatients was 37.46. The principal diseases treated were Malaria, Dysentery, Phthisis, other lung complaints, Ankylostomiasis, Syphilis and ulcers.

Malaria cases numbered 143 with 6 deaths, Dysentery 25 with 3 deaths, Phthisis 12 with 7 deaths, Syphilis 56 with no deaths.

21. One case of small pox occurred in a railway coolie line. It was promptly isolated. One case of Chicken pox, one of measles and 11 of mumps were treated in Hospital.

1065 specimens were examined in the laboratory

22. The number of outpatients treated rose from 11,991 to 12,543 of whom 8,805 were Malays. It is satisfactory to observe that Malays are taking outdoor treatment very freely. A travelling dispensary was started during the year. It visited Arau and Kaki Bukit once a fortnight, and Sanglang and Simpang Ampat at less frequent intervals.

It distributes quinine, treats ulcers and other simple complaints and is well patronised.

23. Neo Salvarsan injections numbered 3,409 against 2,027 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 1,641 at a total cost of \$780.08 or 47½ cents a head.

The revenue of the department was \$733 and the expenditure \$17,108.

Some extension of the quarters provided for the staff will have to be considered at an early date. The State Surgeon, Kedah, considers the work of the year satisfactory.

## PRISONS.

24. Mr. Mohamed Ghouse continued as Gaoler during the year. There is only one prison at Kangar. There were 41 prisoners remaining in gaol at the end of 1341. 109 were discharged and one escaped, but was subsequently recaptured. 42 remained at the end of the year.

Discipline was satisfactory. There were only 13 offences tried, none serious. There was no case of flogging.

The cost of diets works out at average of just over 15 cents per head. The rice was purchased and milled departmentally.

25. 14,032 gantangs of padi were purchased during the year at a price of \$1,910. 18,720 gantangs were milled and produced 9,266 gantangs of rice which was sold for \$2,316. Rice was supplied to the Gaol and Public Works Department as well as for use in the Gaol.

Materials for manufactures were bought during the year at a cost of \$999. Manufactures to the value of \$1,862 were sold.

An average of 10 prisoners were employed on manufactures. Prisoners were employed as usual on extra-mural work such as water carrying, gardening and scavenging.

26. A number of articles made in the gaol formed part of an exhibit arranged by His Highness The Raja for the Wembley Exhibition.

The total revenue was \$4,255 and the expenditure \$14,180. The health of the prisoners was excellent.

## EDUCATION.

27. The total expenditure was \$19,622. 16 schools including one girls' school at Arau, were maintained.

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 1646 an increase of 208. The percentage of attendance was 83.

The staff consisted of one Visiting Teacher and 54 others, including 12 Koran Teachers.

Vernacular instruction is given up to the 5th. standard. 2 boys were educated at Government expense at Penang Free School.

#### CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

28. The total revenue was \$173,699 an increase of \$31,485 over that of the previous year.

The principal items were:—

			\$
Import duty on liquor	..	..	22,997
Import duty on tobacco	..	..	26,004
Export duty on poultry	..	..	4,754
" " " padi and rice	..	..	31,050
" " " tin-ore	..	..	68,675
" " " rubber	..	..	5,484
" " " fish	..	..	2,613

29. The amount of dutiable articles imported in 1341 and 1342 is given below.

		1341	1342
Tobacco (pikul) ..	..	384	488
Cigars (lbs) ..	..	494	117
Cigarettes (lbs) ..	..	18,336	20,115
European Spirits (Gallons) ..	..	474	943
Chinese " " ..	..	1,858	2,739
Beer, Cider etc. ..	..	706	1,504
Petroleum ..	..	65,252	75,660

These figures generally show an increase due to the improved condition of the tin industry and another good padi harvest.

30. The quantity of the principal dutiable articles exported in 1341 and 1342 is given below.

		1341	1342
Tin-ore (pikuls) ..	..	6,004	8,749
Padi and rice (koyan) ..	..	4,947	5,165
Fish (pikuls) ..	..	4,549	3,397
Poultry (dozen) ..	..	5,371	3,962
Eggs (dozen) ..	..	152,470	158,466
Rubber (pikuls) ..	..	1,331	2,029
Cattle (head) ..	..	702	720
Sheep and Goats (head) ..	..	1,098	680
Pigs (head) ..	..	8	42
Hides (pikuls) ..	..	176	195
Copra (pikuls) ..	..	1,170	1,927
Betel-nut (pikuls) ..	..	544	1,429

Most of the exports go to Penang. The export of Fish is not encouraged. The fish is needed for consumption in the State.

The increases in tin-ore and padi are the most important features.

Other exports include tapioca flour, attaps, firewood and honey.

31. No steam vessels called during the year. The tongkangs entering increased from 348 to 531, in number, and from 6755 tons to 7117 tons in tonnage. Small boats entering increased from 1187 to 1191. The figures of vessels leaving the ports are identical with those for vessels entering.

Lights were maintained as usual at Kuala Perlis and Sanglang.

32. Fishing licences were issued for 174 blat pandak, 38 blat panjang, 17 deep water pukat and 116 inshore pukat.

749 boats were registered.

33. 18 prosecutions were brought in matters relating to the Customs and 7 in matters relating to the Harbours. The expenditure on the Department was \$9,054.

Che Mohamed Arshad was in charge of the Department during the year.

#### SANITARY BOARD.

34. The Sanitary Board, Kangar, held six meetings, that at Arau 4 meetings, that at Padang Besar one meeting. The Board dealt with the usual matters in these four villages, which were well kept.

The principal need is an improved water supply at Kangar. 15 prosecutions were undertaken.

The Revenue was \$13,369 and the expenditure \$7,958.

Che Mohamed Arshad officiated as Chairman except for a period while he was on leave when Che Mohamed Junit acted for him.

#### CHANDU MONOPOLY.

35. The total amount of chandu sold was 17,119 tahils, the profit on sale being \$162,058. Licences produced \$7,102 and fines \$49.

36. The total expenditure was \$1,648.

There were 2 prosecutions before the courts.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

37. The total expenditure in the State was \$90,718 on an estimated expenditure, including supplementary votes, of \$108,144. Personal emoluments amounted to \$8,826 and other charges to \$1,452.

#### RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

##### A. ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

38. The expenditure was \$20,136 on an estimate of \$22,000. 28 miles of metalled roads were upkept at a total cost of \$19,079 or \$681 a mile.

\$2,130 was expended on upkeep of unmetalled roads and paths.

There are 27 miles of unmetalled paths and roads.

##### B. BUILDING AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

39. The expenditure was \$19,265 on an estimate of \$20,050. The number of buildings in the State amounted to 113. Twelve buildings were added during the year.

## SPECIAL SERVICES.

The expenditure was \$50,850 on an estimate of \$53,924. One mile of the Simpang Ampat—Arau Canal was dug but not completed to depths.

Miles 10—12 $\frac{3}{4}$  on the mines road were metalled. Progress was delayed by the breakdown of the roller, the repairs to which were not completed till early in the following year. It has since been found necessary to buy a second roller.

40. A contract was let to two men for the erection of four clerks' quarters. Owing to the absconding of one of them the work was carried on departmentally and was 70 per cent complete by the end of the year.

Seven reinforced concrete culverts were erected. The bridge over the river at the entrance to Kangar was 70 per cent complete, and \$9,880, out of \$10,000 vote for concrete culverts and bridges, was expended. A length of 47 lines on the Utan Aji Canal was dug but not completed to section.

A forty foot bridge of squared timber was constructed over the Jerneh river on the new Chuping—Ketri Road.

The expenditure on this road was \$3,287 out of \$3,500.

A five-foot path on the earth road from Pengkalan Asam to Seriah was metalled for one mile and gravelled for 40 lines and two bridges capable of taking carts constructed.

41. Schools and quarters were completed at Simpang Ampat and Padang Malau, and quarters for teachers at Simpang Sanglang and Arau Girls' school. Other works completed were Police Barracks at Kaki Bukit, a new court house at Kangar, a Customs shed at Kangar, an oil store at Sanglang and an extension of coolie lines at Kangar.

42. The average labour force was 83 and their health generally was good. Rates of pay were, men 45 cents and women 37 cents.

Rainfall was 94.43 inches.

Mr. Noble, Assistant Engineer, went on leave on 7th. Rejab and was succeeded by Mr. F. H. Monckton.

## GENERAL.

43. On the 12th. of January, 1924, His Excellency the High Commissioner presented His Highness the Raja with the insignia of a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

The presentation took place at the house of the British Adviser, Kedah, at Alor Star where His Excellency was staying. The Adviser, the members of Council and Heads of Departments were present.

In the evening His Highness, the Adviser, and Syed Hamzah were present, on the invitation of His Highness the Regent of Kedah, at the banquet in the Balai Besar at which His Excellency decorated His Highness Tunku Mahmud of Kedah.

44. On the morning of the 5th. of February, His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Adviser and members of Council, paid an official visit to H. M. S. Delhi, the flagship of the 1st. Light Cruiser Squadron in Penang Harbour; Rear-Admiral Sir Hubert Brand returned His Highness's visit on shore. In the afternoon an informal visit was paid in company with His Highness the Regent of Kedah and party to H. M. S. Dunedin where the Commanding Officer showed the party over the ship.

45. The Dato' Stia who had been a Penghulu for many years retired from service on his return from Mecca. He had done useful work in his younger days. I regret to record that he has since died.

46. The year on the whole was a very prosperous one, but the small size and comparatively limited possibilities of the State will always necessitate a policy of caution.

J. W. W. HUGHES,  
*Acting British Adviser,*  
*Perlis.*

Kangar, 7th January, 1925.

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#### APPENDICES.

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<i>A.—Revenue</i>	..	..	..	..	1341—1342.
<i>B.—Expenditure</i>	..	..	..	..	1341—1342.
<i>C.—Progress and Cost Return of Field Work, Survey Department</i>	..	..	..	..	.. 1342.
<i>D.—Rainfall</i>	..	..	..	..	1923—1924.





## APPENDIX A.

*Returns of the Annual Revenue Collected in the years A. H. 1341 and 1342.*

Headings.				1341.	1342.
				\$	\$
Land	...	...	...	49,797	49,083
Mines	...	...	...	1,883	2,835
Forests	...	...	...	559	1,167
Customs	...	...	...	127,583	170,560
Chandu Monopoly	...	...	...	155,543	169,210
Farms and Licences	...	...	...	4,021	3,930
Harbours	...	...	...	2,339	2,464
Courts	...	...	...	9,689	9,696
Sheriah Court	...	...	...	1,431	1,589
Police	...	...	...	3,368	3,916
Veterinary	...	...	...	2,384	1,184
Municipal	...	...	...	11,575	13,369
Prison	...	...	...	5,269	4,255
Reimbursements	...	...	...	498	557
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	21,248	19,637
Total ...				397,187	453,452

## APPENDIX B.

*Returns of the Annual "Expenditure" incurred in the years A.H. 1341 and 1342.*

Headings.			1341.	1342.
			\$	\$
His Highness the Raja	..	..	21,360	21,360
Office Raja and Adviser	..	..	14,709	14,502
Treasury	..	..	2,880	3,766
Audit Office	..	..	1,841	1,824
Courts	..	..	8,520	10,228
Sheriah Court	..	..	3,239	4,070
Police	..	..	23,730	27,009
Land asnd Mines	..	..	7,240	12,471
Surveys	..	..	19,834	19,645
Penghulus	..	..	3,183	5,152
Prison	..	..	16,768	13,241
Medical	..	..	14,504	17,109
Veterinary	..	..	456	396
Telephones	..	..	120	120
Education	..	..	14,017	19,622
Customs and Harbours	..	..	8,316	9,055
Sanitary Board	..	..	6,898	7,958
Chandu Monopoly	..	..	1,233	1,649
Mosques	..	..	2,589	3,270
Political Pensions	..	..	11,818	11,200
Retired Allowance	..	..	2,612	799
Interest on Loans	..	..	18,030	16,000
Miscellaneous	..	..	40,270	25,564
Public Works	..	..	91,974	90,532
Special Vote	..	..	6,457	4,614
Repayment of Loans	..	..	50,000	100,000
Total ..			392,598	441,156

# APPENDIX C.

*Progress and Cost return of Field work for the year 1342.*

Nature of Surveys.	Chains Measured.		Marks Planted.			Lots.	Relongs.	Acres.	Cost per chain ex-offsets.		Cost per lot.		Cost per acre.	Total field cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offsets.	Stones.	Pipes.	Cms.				\$	c.	\$	c.			
Trigonometrical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$	c.	\$	c.	...	\$ 531 29	Clearing and erecting Beacons.
Small Agricultural. Mukim Boundaries.	48,466 550	2,275 ...	8,251 105	...	...	3,362 ...	12,715 ...	9,041 ...	0 18 0 25	...	2 65 ...	...	0 99 ...	8,914 54 136 87	Kurong Anai and Padang Siding.
Connections ... Tuition ...	705 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 24 ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	172 13 42 42	
Total ...	49,721 Total Chainage (45,996)	2,275	8,356	...	...	3,362	12,715	9,041	0 21	...	...	...	...	9,797 25	Includes supervision.
Total Demarcation 1341 ...	43,168 Total Chainage (45,874)	2,706	7,968	...	...	3,285	10,648	7,570	...	...	...	...	...	7,819 64	
Demarcation S. A. Lots 1341 ... do. 1342 ...	42,826 48,466	2,706 2,275	7,968 8,251	...	...	3,285 3,362	10,364 12,715	7,368 9,041	0 17 0 18	...	...	...	...	7,236 35 8,914 54	

APPENDIX D.  
*Rainfall, Kangar, Perlis.*

Months.				1923.	1924.
				Inches.	Inches.
January	...	...	...	1·50	·71
February	...	...	...	1·67	2·04
March	...	...	...	1·62	1·14
April	...	...	...	7·69	5·55
May	...	...	...	7·00	8·68
June	...	...	...	4·97	4·52
July	...	...	...	7·98	7·09
August	...	...	...	5·56	11·81
September	...	...	...	16·79	8·95
October	...	...	...	14·28	8·80
November	...	...	...	12·86	6·10
December	...	...	...	5·49	1·49
Total ...				87·41	66·98



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